

lineage, degraded for the crime of claiming its inheritance—whether they will hold a sort of civil crimmation, where the accused is entitled to the mercy of an *infranchisement*—whether they will say with their immortal ancestors—“We will not tamper with the laws of England.”

I appeal to the *enraged, independent judges* whether life is to be made a perpetual indictment—whether two acquittals should not discountenance a third experiment—whether, if any subject-sutor came to their tribunal *thus circumstanced*, claiming either divorce or compensation, they would grant his suit—and invoke from them, by the eternal majesty of British justice, the same measure for the peasant and the prince!

I appeal to the *Commons in parliament assembled*, representing the fathers and the husbands of the nation—I beseech them by the outraged morals of the land! by the overshadowed dignity of the throne! by the holiest and tenderest forms of religion! by the honor of the army, the sanctity of the church, the safety of the state, and the character of the country! by the solemn virtues which consecrate their hearts! by those fond endearments of nature and of habit which attach them to their cherished wives and families. I implore their tears, their protection, and their pity upon the married widow and the childless mother.

To those high powers and authorities I appeal with the firmest confidence in their honor, their integrity, and their wisdom. May their conduct justify my faith, and raise no blush on the cheek of our posterity.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, sire, your majesty's most faithful subject.

CHARLES PHILLIPS.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 30.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning the brig White Oak, capt. Fowler, arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of 22 days, furnishing Liverpool dates to the 4th of October. In the afternoon the regular trading ship Importer, capt. Lee, arrived from the same port in 21 days. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents the London Courier to the evening of the 4th October, inclusive; Lloyd's List to the 3d; Liverpool Trade List and papers to the 6th.

The house of lords met on the 3d of October, pursuant to adjournment. The London papers say that the interest excited on the trial of the Queen increases as it progresses. The crowd which filled the streets, and who were pressing towards the house of lords, was greater than on any former occasion. Between ten and eleven o'clock, it seemed “as if all the populace of London and the vicinity had collected between Black-Friar's Bridge and Millbank, covering not only the Strand, and the space from Whitehall southward, but Black-Friar's, Waterloo, and Westminster Bridges, and every intermediate street from which a view of the river could be had or hoped for. At 11 o'clock, although a great part of the procession had passed, it was impossible to get nearer to Waterloo Bridge than the horses on the north side of the Strand opposite to it. The number of boats far exceeded that collected by any of the annual shows on the water. Among these, three large steam vessels, filled with passengers, made a conspicuous figure. A very large barge, with flags and a band of music, contained the chiefs of the procession, and many females.

After some preliminary business, the Queen's counsel were called in, and Mr. Brougham commenced his speech, which was not concluded until the next day at half past twelve. This speech occupies fifteen columns of the Courier. At twenty minutes past one, Mr. Williams advanced to the bar, and was proceeding to address the house, when the Lord Chancellor observed, “that, as it appeared to be the intention of Mr. W. to follow Mr. Brougham in a second address, he must remind their lordships, that it was at their discretion whether to admit the course contemplated by the counsel for the defence; but he was sure the house would agree with him that in so important a case, it would be best exercised by permitting it.” The suggestion was unanimously acceded to, and Mr. Williams commenced. The speech of this gentleman is not contained in the London papers.

The house of lords assembled on the 3d. Apologies were made for the non-attendance of several peers.—Among those absent were lord Sheffield, the bishop of Bangor, the earl of Chichester, and duke of Newcastle; lords Gambier, Harwood, and Hillsboro, did not answer on the call.

The discussion commenced with some explanations on the affairs of the Marietta, at Milan. Counsel were then called in, and Mr. Brougham commenced an address about half past 10, and continued till one, when he indulged three quarters of an hour; he then resumed, and continued his speech till 4, when the house adjourned. He finished on the following day, in the afternoon. His remarks occupy 18 of the close columns of the Times. He closed in a very solemn manner, as follows:

“My Lords, I implore and entreat of you to pause before you pronounce your best judgment on the evidence that has been produced. If you do not, it will be the only judgment that will fail of producing the intended effect, and return upon yourselves. Rescue your country from the impending danger. Rescue the throne from the jeopardy in which it is at present placed. Rescue the church from the ruin which threatens it. Rescue the aristocracy of England from the execrations of that people, separated from whom, you can no more escape than the blossom torn from the stem. The King and the Church have been pleased to exclude the Queen from the prayers of the nation; but the prayers of her people have been doubled and redoubled, and never shall I cease to implore of the Throne of Mercy to show down the treasure of its mercy on that generous people which the conduct of their rulers does not deserve.”

At the meeting on the 28th at Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the chair. It was resolved, That Ministers have vainly and wickedly entrapped their sovereign into a despotic persecution of the Queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c. Alderman Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that was to be produced; which, he said he could assert, would come out like *under upon all*.

It appears by the language of the Emperor Alexander, in his speech at the opening of the Polish diet, on the 13th of September, that the recent changes in Spain, Naples, and Portugal, are meditated at St. Petersburg with no friendly eye. The progress of the revolution is ascribed to the “spirit of evil” in one part of Europe, and the heaping of crimes and convulsions on each other.

About 30 witnesses had arrived in favor of the Queen. Their reception in England was quite the reverse of those who landed at Dover, and who came over in behalf of the Crown.

NAPLES.

The intelligence from Naples is to the 12th of Sept. A letter of that date states, “that accounts had been received from Sicily of a sanguinary battle between the

Royalists and Palermitans, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of a greater part of their force; and that colonel Costa had entered Palermo, on the 9th, at the head of his army. The battle is said to have taken place about 16 miles from Palermo, and the news to have been received by telegraph, and is generally credited.” A London paper of October 2d, says that several other letters have been received, which furnish the same intelligence.

The emperor of Austria has addressed a note to the German courts, respecting the affairs of Naples. We regret our limits will not admit of its insertion at length. The emperor says:

“The late events in the kingdom of Naples have proved more clearly and impressively than any other preceding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regular and well-governed state, among a quiet, temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions, and a sudden revolution. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues of the Carbonari alone, without any external impulse—without any even plausible pretext, caused those seditious movements which induced his majesty, the king of Naples, in a moment of embarrassment to lay down the government, to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried, even in the country which gave it birth—in other words, anarchy in law.”

His majesty, the emperor, is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret associations, and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German princes have acted in opposing vigilance and vigor to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts.”

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.

The army which is in full march for Naples, and which consisted at first of only twenty-one regiments of infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, and a corps of artillery proportioned to these forces, has been increased to forty-two regiments of infantry, and eighteen regiments of cavalry, with the necessary artillery. This army was to be assembled near Treviso, on the 15th inst. The officers of the regiments which proceed to Italy, and of those which form the garrison of this capital, have received a gratuity equal to two months' pay. It is said that general Count de Primont will have the command in chief of the troops collected in Lombardy. Prince Philip, of Hesse Hamburg, and Count Walmoden, who are to command under him, are about to set out for the army. The Prince of Monfort, (Jerome Bonaparte,) has received permission to reside at Trieste, conformably to the wishes of his wife.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—IMPORTANT.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 4.—Capt. Mason, of the schr. Weymouth, in 22 days from Port au Prince, has furnished some particulars of the disasters by the gale at that place on the 29th Sept. Three American vessels were entirely lost outside the harbor, and great damage was done to the coffee plantations in the neighborhood.

He also informs, that the Emperor Christophe died on the 5th July last, and that the circumstance had been kept secret till this time, by his family, with a view, it is said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt, however, had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6,000 troops at St. Marks had sent a deputation to Port au Prince, asking protection of the President Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact. The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off, put himself at the head of the revolted troops, and entered St. Marks at the head of 18,000 men in triumph. Active measures were taken to fit out all the armed vessels at Port au Prince, and it was believed the President would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 7.—By the schooner Barracoa, capt. Raymond, arrived at this port yesterday from Gonaives, we learn that King Henry 1st. (Christophe) committed suicide by blowing out his brains, about ten days before the sailing of the Barracoa. He had been struck with a paralytic in July—the army taking advantage of his incapacity to act, revolted, first at St. Marks, where they killed the governor—five regiments at the Cape were then ordered by Christophe to march against the insurgents; when assembled they refused, and turned their arms against him.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“J. S.'s” communication is laid by till our next: it shall then appear.

“PUBLIUS” is on file.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We take great pleasure in being enabled to mention the organization of a Sunday School Institution in this place, both on account of its importance to the community, and as reflecting honor on the ladies of Salisbury, through whose instrumentality it has been put in operation, and to whose benevolence and disinterested exertions it must look for perpetuity and usefulness. This institution cannot be viewed in the light of a theoretical experiment; for its usefulness has had a practical demonstration in Great-Britain, and in almost every part of our own country; its beneficial consequences to the world are tested by the thousands who have been rescued by its means from vice and infamy; and its reward is found in the gratitude and benedictions of those who have felt its healing influences, and whose path has been radiated with its life-giving light. But it is not our intention to pronounce a eulogy on Sabbath Schools, nor to administer the unction of flattery to the ladies of Salisbury; for one is as unnecessary as the other would be unacceptable; but we merely wish to express our gratification at witnessing this establishment, and our hope that the results may be equal to the magnitude of the object. We are likewise assured that the gentlemen are not indifferent spectators of these laudable exertions of the ladies, but that they feel a lively interest in their successful issue.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

At the Cattle Show and Fair held at Utica, N. Y. for the county of Oneida, on the 27th ultimo, premiums were

awarded for the following uncommon productions. For two acres of corn, yielding 133 bushels per acre—for two do. yielding 131 bushels 23 quarts each—for 2 acres producing each 112 bushels 59 quarts—and for one acre the product of which was 130 bushels 25 quarts. To the spirit of improvement and emulation, awakened and nourished by Agricultural Societies, must be attributed this astonishing increase in the productions of the soil, and let a like spirit but once be excited among our farmers, and we should see our lands increase in value and our state in respectability equally with our sister states.

There is another subject, although not directly, yet collaterally connected with this, i. e. the improvement of our roads and the construction of bridges. It is a notorious fact, that our roads in general are very indifferent, and that we are lamentably deficient in bridges. Of the truth of the latter we have frequent and vexatious convictions, in the failure of our most important mail on every little freshet. This state of things should not continue. If the wealth of a state consists in the excellence of its roads, the number of its bridges and canals, where, than, is the wealth of North-Carolina? Surely it is time for men of enterprise, intelligence, and wealth, to combine their resources to improve our internal condition and to elevate the character of the state. And we trust that in this patriotic undertaking even our eastern brethren would join, without being disturbed by the fear of innovating on the customs and opinions of their fathers.

IMPOSTORS.

We took occasion, a few weeks ago, to put the public on their guard against impostors, who are strolling thro' the country, and under various false pretences, picking the pockets of our citizens of the avails of their industry, to pamper and feed these bloated excrecences on the public body; and we learn from the following letter that they are still practising their impositions among us, and adding insult and injury to hypocrisy. We again advise the people to keep their money in their pockets, and to lash these miscreants from their houses.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

“A few days ago a man purporting himself to be a foreigner, and pretending to collect money for the unfortunate inhabitants of an Italian city, which, it would seem from his papers, had been destroyed by some mighty convulsion in nature, on his visit at two houses in this county, (Cabarrus,) solicited money, but it so happened that there was none at that time in the possession of the persons from whom he asked it. He then abused the persons belonging to those houses in a most shameful manner. At one house there were no persons present but an old man and his wife, who were unable to strike this impostor out of existence; and at the other house there was a woman with some young children, who met the same ill treatment. This villain is about 25 years of age, perhaps 5 feet 8 inches high, and has sandy hair. There are many such characters now in the United States, and it behoves the people to be on their guard against them.”

(CONTINUED.)

James Farewell, who now lives in Lincoln county, formerly of the Pennsylvania line, Gen. Wagner's brigades crippled by a wound received in the revolutionary war, and placed on the pension list last winter, on receiving his certificate from the War Department entitling him to a pension, inquired of a gentleman of his acquaintance if it was sufficient, and what course to pursue; who, after giving James the necessary directions, observed—“Well, James, it is now near 40 years since you have received any thing for your public services; you must try to live as long as you can to draw for the time past.” James answered in the true soldier style—“Yes, sir, I intend to do so; but when general orders come from above, I must march then. You know, sir, that general orders must be obeyed.” A very good hint to each of us, as we are all as subject to the general orders referred to as the old soldier.

Distressing!—On Friday last, a fire broke out in Clinton, which, before its destructive progress could be arrested, destroyed one-third of the town!—that is, the grand cast square!! It was truly a melancholy sight; but, thanks to the foresight of the people in not building there, no houses, but a great many stumps, fell victims to the all devouring element!

Exertions are making to establish a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and a memorial will be presented to Congress, the present session, to have a law passed for that purpose, and also to solicit contributions from the national treasury, or the public property in the District, “equal to the benefit which the proposed institution will directly confer on the nation.”

G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq. late Ambassador from the United States to the court of Russia, has arrived, with his family, at New-York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The important election of President of the United States passes over without noise and without bustle. Such are the claims of JAMES MONROE upon the confidence of the American people, resulting from the wise and patriotic tenor of his administration, that scarcely a thinking man in the country has at any period contemplated serious opposition to his re-elevation to that high office. And although it is true, that certain discontented characters in the city of Philadelphia, who profess to be the partizans of DEWITT CLINTON, made some stir a few days previous to the election, with the view of starting what they called an “Anti-Slavery Ticket;” yet it was only a solitary ripple on the smooth and majestic stream of the popular will—the vote even in that city furnishes a silent but pointed comment upon the folly of the attempt. How strange and inconsistent is the conduct of some men! Why could not these anti-slavery gentlemen, Col. De-

ane and the rest, have profited from the well known Socratic lesson—first, to have spread before them a map of this great country, containing within the limits of the union twenty-four independent states, all having a voice in this election—secondly, to have found the state of Pennsylvania—thirdly, the city of Philadelphia; and then to have set about counting up their certain partizans inhabiting this small speck upon the map! What a deal of trouble they might have saved themselves in this affair of the anti-slavery ticket—and in modestly retiring from the battle, where the odds were somewhere about a million to one; their conduct would never have been liable to the ridicule and contempt of their countrymen.

But to leave these ultra patriots to their mortification. We may safely congratulate the country upon the re-election of James Monroe, by the unanimous vote of the states. This is a triumph which might gratify the ambition of even the proudest heart—hitherto it has been the lot of no man in this country, save the great and good Washington, to receive such a one; it was denied to all the other predecessors of James Monroe. Surely this gentleman must have displayed in the preceding four years of his administration, all the virtues of ancient patriotism, together with all the experience in the art of government of modern times, so to have united in his favor the various conflicting interests and once violent and bitterly opposed parties, of this extensive union. Come from what cause it may, we hail this unanimity in the choice of chief magistrate, as an omen of many happy days for our country, and as holding up to the admiration of foreign countries a beautiful illustration of popular government in the practice.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

REPORTING ON A GRAND SCALE.

In the British house of lords, observes the N. York Evening Post, is a space allotted to the gentlemen connected with the public papers, who daily attend to take notes.—The number engaged in this employment, amounts to 100, including the morning and evening journals. Besides these, there are other gentlemen connected with the weekly journals, and with papers published either twice or thrice a week. A ticket was issued for the admission of one gentleman connected with each paper; so that there were generally 20 or 30 reporters in the house at one time.—These were relieved by their coadjutors, at the end of every hour. The greatest exertions were made in this way by the evening Papers, which generally published from three to four columns of the proceedings at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; and in second, third, and fourth editions gave sketches of the business to the adjournment. It may not be uninteresting to state, that the estimated sum annually received by the literary gentlemen connected with the London journals alone exceeds £45,000.

Salisbury Academies.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils will commence on Monday, the 4th, and close on Thursday, the 7th of December next. Parents and guardians are respectfully requested to attend.

The exercises will recommence on the first Monday of January next.

In the female department are taught reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, belles lettres, history, drawing, painting, music, and needle-work.

In the male department are taught the usual branches of literature.

THO. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Wadesboro (Anson) Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in both Departments of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 4th December, and terminate on the Saturday following. Parents and guardians of pupils, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board.
Nov. 4th, 1820. W. F. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B. The exercises of this Seminary will recommence on the second Monday in January, 1821. 3w23

State Bank of North-Carolina,

Raleigh, 31st October, 1820.

IT will be recollected, that owners of Shares in this Bank, subscribed December, 1818, will be entitled to profit after the dividend to be declared next December, agreeably to the terms of the subscription. To the end that the names of the subscribers for this New Stock, or their assignees, may be ascertained and entered on the books of this bank, the receipts of full payments of said shares should be forwarded to this office immediately after the 15th of December next, when such receipts will be canceled, and evidences of stock issued in the names of the real owners thereof. None but those who may have fully paid for the stock on the 15th December next, will be entitled to share the profits of the institution, or considered as Stockholders.

Published by order of the Board of Directors.
5w23 WM. BOYLAN, President.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the night of the 20th instant, a BAY HORSE, 144 hands high, small star in the forehead, swabby mane, one of his hind legs white—racks at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and throws his feet an unusual distance apart. A suitable reward will be given by the subscriber, living near Charlotte, for the delivery of the horse, or information where he may be found. 4w21
Oct. 31. WILLIAM J. POLK.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
October Sessions, A. D. 1820. 5

Thomas and John Sipps, }
vs. } Petition for distributive
Louisa and Conrad Sipps, } shares of the estate of Mat-
administrators of } thias Sipps, deceased.
Matthias Sipps, deceased. }

IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Sipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Louisa Sipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Sipps. Witness V. M'Beck, Clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the third Monday of October, 1820. 6w23 VARDY M'BECK, C. C.