

and Bolivar, with various chiefs and officers, dined and remained together all day yesterday and swore eternal friendship and philanthropy.

"The dinner was given by the General (Morillo) and was so social and lively that we all seemed like old friends. Bolivar toasted, several times, peace and the valour of the General in chief and his army. General Morillo, in all the sincerity of his heart and almost with tears in his eyes, drank to concord and mutual friendship. All the chiefs and officers reciprocated toasts in the same manner.

"Bolivar and Morillo mounted on the table to toast peace, and the valiant soldiers of both armies, and afterwards shouted Viva. A monument to celebrate the extraordinary reconciliation, was determined on, and the Generals themselves immediately laid the first stone."

BOSTON, JAN. 12.

The northeast storm of Sunday last commenced at New-York on Saturday evening about eight o'clock; and, by accounts from Philadelphia, it appears to have begun growing in that city, full two hours earlier than at New-York. We do not know the precise time at which the snow began to fall in this town, but conclude it to have been at least 7 or 8 hours after the commencement of the storm in Philadelphia. These facts furnish additional evidence of the correctness of the theory, that our most severe N. E. storms begin at nearly opposite points of the compass, and make rapid progress in face of the wind.

Daily Adv.

\*In Baltimore at noon; in Washington at 8 o'clock, A. M. and in Charleston on Friday evening.

GREENFIELD, MASS. JAN. 9.

The public will probably be surprised to learn, that the famous Springfield Ox, known by the name of "Maximus," must give place in the scale to another, heavier and nobler than he. We allude to the ox raised, fatted, and now owned, by Col. Asa Stebbins, of Deerfield. This ox is but six years old, and it is said by good judges will now weigh thirty-three hundred pounds; and is as remarkable for symmetry of form as he is for his surprising fatness and weight. Maximus, if we recollect right, weighed (live weight) but 2700. The Deerfield ox is, probably, the heaviest ever raised, fatted, or exhibited in this country, and is well worth the attention of the curious. Col. S. is now on the way with him to Boston, where, we understand, he will be exhibited.

**Cheraw.**—The Legislature of South-Carolina have passed an Act, incorporating this Village, which has been heretofore known by the name of Chatham, and given it the name of CHERAW. This is the ancient Indian name of the place.—What motive, if any, operated to effect this change of name, is unknown here:—no British name could have been less exceptionable than that of Chatham; that name was worn, adorned, and rendered sacred to freedom, by one of the greatest and best of Englishmen, and cannot be relinquished by those who know and feel its character in the history of civil liberty, without regret.

But the powers that be have enacted, that the place shall be known as Cheraw—let us with cheerfulness adopt the name: as Cheraw let it rise and prosper; there is no magic in a name; it is the local and geographical advantages which nature has given to the place, and the civic virtues of its inhabitants, that must render the name which it bears, august and respectable.

[Pee Dee Gazette.]

**IMPORTANT.**

From the Southern Recorder.

In our last paper, on information derived from a gentleman who had lately been at the Indian Springs, we stated, there was little probability of a Treaty being concluded with the Creek Indians. We are glad to learn the result has been more propitious than was anticipated. Runners having been despatched for the Indians, a large number have assembled, and the Chiefs of the Nation, we understand, have agreed with the Commissioners on the basis of a Treaty, by which the Creek Nation cedes to the United States, for the use of Georgia, a large extent of territory, supposed to contain five millions of acres, of which there is much valuable land. The tract of country proposed to be ceded by the Indians (for the sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of which an ample reservation is made for the settlement of citizens' claims) is comprised within the following limits—Beginning on the East side of Flint river where Jackson's treaty line crosses the same, thence up said river to its most western source—thence a line running a due west course until it shall intersect the Chattahoochee—thence up said river to the Etowa or Hightower trail—thence with said trail to where it crosses the Ulcofan-hat-chee—thence down said stream to its junction with the Ocmulgee river—thence down said river to where Mitchell's treaty line intersects the same—thence with said line until it intersects Jackson's treaty line—and thence with the latter line to the beginning.

By an act of the general court of New-Hampshire, the name of *Jeremy Nesbit*, a very prosaic and creeping name, is metamorphosed into *George Washington Orange*—a lizard into a green baytree. This is an example of the great power of our Legislatures, which, it is said, can do almost any thing, except making a man a woman.

[Salem Gazette.]

We cannot say that the Pennsylvania Legislature could make "a man a woman," but we are well assured, that one of its members, did some years since, make a woman



**CAROLINIAN.**

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1821.

**FIRE.**

The citizens of Salisbury were aroused from their slumbers about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night last, by the appalling cry of fire, which had broke out in the new building occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson & Horah, silversmiths, which was totally consumed: the most valuable part of its contents was saved. The fire had attained to that height, before the engine arrived, that it was impossible to save the building by that alone: and other means we had none. The dwelling-house of Mr. Horah, situated within a few feet of the shop, through the persevering exertions of the citizens, and the timely assistance of a heavy fall of rain, was preserved. Great credit is due to the citizens of Salisbury for the alacrity with which they repaired, at that unseasonable hour, to the scene of alarm; but every person present must be sensible of the deplorable deficiency of means which exists among us to arrest the progress of fire, should it happen under almost any other circumstances than the above, as also of the great want of system to combine the exertions of the citizens, and give them that force and efficacy so immensely important in such an event. But a "Citizen" below has called the attention of the public to this subject; and it is most earnestly to be hoped that such measures will be taken, and such means provided, as will enable us, in case of another fire, and under more unfavorable circumstances, to cope successfully with the destructive element, and stop its ravages short of the entire destruction of the town.

**COLD WEATHER.**

A correspondent informs us that, at Concord, (Cabarrus county,) on the morning of the 25th ultimo, the mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero, in a close room, and did not, throughout the day, rise more than 2 degrees. Wind north. This is believed to be the coldest day that has been experienced in this part of the country for many years.

**COMMUNICATION.**

The citizens of Salisbury have so long enjoyed fortune's favors, as it respects fire, having never been severely visited by that distressing calamity, which has made such dreadful havoc and which has been attended with such fatal consequences in all parts of the United States, that they appear disposed to fold their arms in apparent safety, and trust to heaven for the result. It is true we have an engine; but not one third of the citizens would know where to find it. We have no such things as buckets, fire-hooks, ladders, &c. which are essentially necessary in case of fire.

These reflections were suggested on witnessing the fire which broke out on last Wednesday night, which, at its commencement, bid fair to have involved the greater part of Salisbury in one wretched scene of conflagration; and it is owing entirely to the heavy fall of rain, which enabled us more conveniently to supply the engine with water, that its progress was arrested.

It is time for us to arouse from our lethargy. Experience is sometimes a sad lesson, but it is universally acknowledged to be the best teacher; and I fear nothing else will awaken us to our state of danger. We have seen some of the cities of the north almost entirely consumed by fire; we have seen Wilmington and Fayetteville fall victims to this devouring element; we have had warnings time after time at our own doors; still we neglect to provide against such an emergency. It imperiously demands the attention of the commissioners. Something should be done. Let them levy a tax for the purpose of procuring buckets, fire-hooks, ladders, &c. There should be a house built in the street for the purpose of keeping the engine secure, and where it may be had conveniently, and a company formed for keeping it in order. Unless something of the kind is attended to, we must ere long expect to see Salisbury in flames. It is hoped the commissioners will take this into consideration, and that we shall be enabled, for the future, more effectually to arrest the progress of fire.

It is with pleasure I have seen that the citizens have subscribed liberally to indemnify the late sufferers; sympathy is always commendable; but only serviceable when she lends a helping hand.

A CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22.

**THE SOUTHERN ARMISTICE.**

Which we have with so much pleasure presented to our readers, was followed by a treaty for the regulation of war, a copy of which has reached this country in the *Caracas Gazette* of Dec. 6, from which it is translated into the *National Gazette*. The first article is as follows:

"1st. The war between Spain and Colombia shall be prosecuted henceforward as war is carried on by civilized nations, in all cases in which the practices of the latter do not clash with any of the articles of the present treaty, which is to serve as the primary and inviolable rule for both governments."

The whole treaty is in the spirit of the first article, and announces the progress of civilization and intelligence.

A doubt is expressed by the *National Gazette*, whether the naval force of the republic will con-

no doubt of it. Certain it is, that, if it hesitates, it becomes by that act outlawed—no longer citizens of any country, but pirates, enemies to all.

National Intelligencer.

The proceedings which occupied the House of Representatives this day were of an unusual nature, and the sitting was protracted beyond the usual hour. It is not practicable to give, at so late an hour, any intelligible account of what passed; and, indeed, were the proceedings accurately reported, they were so complicated, that few but veteran legislators would understand them. Our readers must needs be content, for this time, with the following plain account of the subject of six hours debate and voting, the Yeas and Nays being called several times.

On the Journal of the preceding day being read, which is always preliminary to proceeding to business, a member remarked on the phraseology of a part of it. That part states the presentations of three memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, respecting public lands and other matters. It was remarked, that it had been heretofore the uniform practice, in announcing a Memorial from a State Legislature, to state it on the Journal as being from the Legislature of the State of Maryland, Virginia, &c. and, such being the caption of these Memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, it was suggested that the Journal ought to have conformed to it; and a motion was made to insert the words "the State of" before the word Missouri. And out of this motion grew the Debate and subsequent proceedings which consumed the day.

The reader will be able to comprehend, that this motion allowed of allusions to the present condition of Missouri, and for the display of the feelings of members on that subject, which gave to the business an interest which does not belong to mere questions of order.

It is necessary to state another circumstance which had a bearing on the whole day's business. It appeared that the Clerk, who makes up the Journal, had originally written in the Journal the words now proposed to be inserted. By the rules of the house it is made the duty of the Speaker to revise and correct the Journal of each day's proceedings, previously to its being read in the House. In the performance of that duty, the Speaker had erased the words now proposed to be inserted, with a view, as he stated from the chair, to prevent the entry on the Journal from being such as to be capable of being construed as either assuming for granted, or denying, what has been the subject of great difference of opinion in the House, that Missouri is now a state. The Journal, however, as he added, was subject to the pleasure of the House, and open to any alteration it should think proper to make.

The question on the motion for amending the Journal, as above stated, was taken by Yeas and Nays; and there were Yeas 76, Nays 76. The House being equally divided, the Speaker voted in the negative; and the motion to amend the Journal was thus rejected.

Another motion was made to amend the Journal, by inserting, before the word "Missouri," the words "the territory of." This motion was negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 150 votes to 4.

Other motions succeeded, and numerous questions of order; motions to adjourn were repeatedly negatived; but, at length, the contention respecting the journal was ended by an adjournment, which, it is understood, prevents a renewal of the controversy, as the Journal can only be amended on the day on which it is read, unless a proposition for its amendment shall be actually under consideration at the time of adjournment on that day, which was not the case when the House adjourned this day.

**MILITARY ACADEMY.**

From official documents elicited by a call from the House of Representatives, it appears, that the number of the Cadets who have been educated at the Military Academy, from its first establishment, is 261; of whom there are now in the army no fewer than 161—leaving one hundred for deaths and resignations. The total number of the Cadets now at the Academy is 233; of whom the following States afford, in the order in which they stand, the largest proportions, viz.

New-York	34
Pennsylvania	29
Virginia	26
Massachusetts (and Maine)	23

Of the other states, no state affords more than twelve Cadets.

**RAPID TRAVELLING.**

The New-York and Philadelphia papers exult very much, that the coach travels between each city (a distance near 100 miles) in 8 hours and 20 minutes. We will acknowledge this is great speed and worthy of record; but we have an instance which far outdoes this. Four young gentlemen, belonging to Boston, the last week, travelled on skates from Woburn to Boston, a distance of nine miles, in 27 minutes! being at the rate of twenty miles in an hour! Let any one in the world beat this, if he can.

**WHALEMEN.**

The Newport (R. I.) Mercury, of December 30th, contains an account of the arrival at Tarpaulin Cove of the Weymouth, Capt. Chadwick, from the coast of Peru, with two thousand and fifty barrels of Oil. The same vessel spoke, on the South-American coast, in the Pacific Ocean, twenty-eight other American Whalemens, whose joint collections amounted to eighteen thousand and twenty barrels.

**PORTUGAL.**

Among the manufactured benefits, the

gers have derived from their political regeneration, the exercise of the liberty of the Press stands pre-eminent, and is already working wonders. Though the event is so recent, besides a variety of minor publications, and the usual Gazette under an improved form, the Portuguese Constitutional, O Patriota, O Liberal, O Mne-mosine Constitutional, O Pregonero Luzitano, Observator Constitucional, printed in Lisbon, together with others from the Oporto press, have already reached us, and we confess we have noticed their contents with astonishment and delight. Such is the primary advantage that has followed the "strong and healthful commotion" on which the Portuguese resolved in order to raise themselves from a degradation they could no longer endure, and promote a general reform in the whole of their national concerns.

**ORIGINAL AND NATIVE GENIUS.**

The citizens of the District, and strangers, are respectfully invited to examine, at Mr. Crawford's Assembly Room, (where they will remain for a day or two,) the paintings of a youth of Georgetown. Originals recently from Rome will be exhibited also. No charge is required for admission.

The youth who has dared to attempt an imitation of these paintings, the works of masters of the art, is in his 15th year, is self-taught, and commenced his career of genius in May last; and yet, surprizing as it may seem, he has measured excellence with his great originals!

The fame of West is held as the common property of his country; and Americans may well be proud of his genius. But it is questionable whether the more ripened genius of this wonderful man was more perfect than are the first designs of this little son of Columbia. Is this child not the property of the nation? Is he less so, in the art of painting, than our great captains in the art of war? If not, then let him be fostered—then the fame which he appears destined to acquire may with propriety be shared—at least by his patrons.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The tax on Old Bachelors, that has been proposed on the floor of our legislature, has excited more alarm than we can readily account for. What measures it would be the most advisable to adopt as a substitute, we are not at present fully prepared to say. Those parties inclinable to matrimony, are compelled to take out a license for that purpose. We would barely suggest, whether it might not be proper for those disposed to live a life of celibacy, to take out a license for that purpose likewise. Another plan may be proposed, and perhaps not attended with so many embarrassments, and that is, to set up our old Bachelors at public auction, none to be allowed to bid who do not belong to the respectable order of Old Maids. The auctioneer would then proceed in this manner, Mr.—is now exposed for sale; who bids?—once—twice—thrice—just a going; gone. As our legislature propose to make their fellow citizens marry by compulsion, perhaps this will be the most eligible mode.

During the bustle and confusion attendant on the late fire, a small SHK UMBRELLA was mislaid, or taken by some one through mistake. Whoever may have it, and will return it to Mr. Herah, or leave it at this office, will confer a favor on the owner.

**Six Cents Reward.**

DESERTED my service on the 31st Dec. 1820, an apprentice, by name THOMAS HARVIL, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a stoppage in his speech, and is very fond of spirits. He took with him a good many clothes, of different kinds. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said boy, or crediting him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any person that may credit him. The above reward will be given, and no thanks, for delivering said boy to me.

JOS. W. MURDOCH.

January, 1821.

**Thomas Foster, TAILOR.**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has recently returned from Philadelphia, and established himself in business in this place, in the east corner of Mr. Cowan's store. He has brought on with him the newest fashions, and made arrangements to receive them regularly hereafter from Charles C. and J. Watson, Philadelphia, so that he will be enabled to do his work in the most approved and fashionable style. He solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by assiduity and attention to his business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1821.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, vs. John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sen. Sheriff.

January 25, 1821.—313

**Yadkin Navigation Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth and sixth instalments of ten dollars on each share subscribed to the capital stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, are required, by an order of the President and Directors of the said company, to be paid—the fifth on or before the 20th day of January next, and the sixth on or before the 15th day of February next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Treasurer.

20th November, 1820.—6w31

The Celebrated **Horse Napoleon**, Will stand the ensuing Spring Season at my stable in Salisbury. The terms will be made known in due time.

MICHAEL BROWN.