

pelune, another member of the Chamber of Deputies, performs his functions. He has made an additional demand on the part of the Crown.— These two papers, that is, the report, and the demand, were printed for the use of the Peers only, till they change their character of *Jury of Accusation* for that of *Jury of Trial* (just such a despot business, you see, as the trial of the Queen of England.)

Among the arrested is Col. Fabvier, an officer on half pay, and one of the most distinguished of the old army by his fine talents, splendid actions, generosity, and patriotism. Several Deputies, Peers, and Generals, have been denounced in this prosecution as having the confidence of the conspirators, and as having been selected to be put at the head of the new government. The demand of the crown has named *twenty one*, and leaves it to the wisdom of the Court to require a supplement, or extension of the act of accusation. The *Pavillan-Marsan*, that is the party d'Artois, and the ministry, have united to obtain this extension; in other words, to play over again the part of the convention and Robespierre. The Ministers have even condescended to visit personally the Peers, and especially the members of the Committee, to engage them to support the organs of the crown in their demand.

These intrigues and solicitations have hitherto failed, even though they requested only, at last, the accusation of three deputies, M. La Fayette, M. D'Argenson, and M. Corsettes, member for Lyons. The members of the committee of Peers have refused to receive indirect or second hand evidence. A motion was, however, made in the chamber of Peers, with closed doors, by M. Desaze, the defender of Louis XVI. and seconded by the Duke Fitz-James. The most violent debates ensued. Count Semonville, the Grande Refetendaire, a warm royalist, declared, that to push the accusation as far as was demanded by the government, would be to endanger the throne and the monarchy. The Ultras pretended, that after the expression of the request of the government, they ought not to shrink before *certain names*, and denounced, as pusillanimity, the refusal to attain the chiefs of the conspiracy which agitated Europe. The liberal Peers contended, most victoriously, against these acts of violence, and so many royalists joined them, that there were against the accusation 101 votes, and for the government only 52. M. Desaze, who made the motion, it is said, declared, that, since they could not obtain the accusation in mass, they would resume it in detail. The Peers holding places under the court and under the Princes, voted for the supplemental act of accusation. The Minister of War was absent, but the two Ministers present, the Duke de Richelieu and General Lauriston, voted for the accusation. Two cousins and a nephew of General La Fayette voted also for this measure, which was designed to secure his arrest, and if possible, send him to the guillotine. Judge of the horrid state of affairs.

The Peers, from whose honesty, in the main, especially considering they feel they are an illegal court, much is to be hoped, are now employed in examining the charges against each individual, and deciding whether they are to be liberated or put on their trial. About half of those examined up to this time are liberated. The explosions are to give life to all these iniquitous proceedings. There are *four* policies in the Chateau, and, therefore, the thing does not concern the public—it is their own plot. They talk of Prevotal Courts, &c. France is *surtout charbon*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing can be more contradictory than the representations of the state of Great Britain, made by the ministerial orators and writers on the one hand, and those of the opposition on the other.— All is Spring with the members and adherents of administration—all Winter with the whigs.

An intelligent writer in the London Times says, with taxes and poor rates amounting to near seventy millions per annum—a civil list and a church establishment the most extravagant in Europe, and nine hundred millions of debt, we are not willing to be consoled by the declaration of any minister of finance, that for many years to come he does not intend to burden us with new taxes.

Mr. Curwen, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, belonging to the agricultural interests, held the following language in the debate of the 24th January, 1821:

"When he looked to the state of agriculture, he would ask, could the noble Lord Castlereagh be really ignorant that the agricultural interests were in so wretched a condition, that even no abatement would after some time, induce the cultivators of the land to go on with their labors.

"It was impossible that the country could go on and pay the enormous taxes with which it was burthened; how, indeed, could it be expected, that with an income so decreased, such an overgrown system of taxation could be discharged.— The whole landed property of the country at 25 years' purchase could not meet the demand upon us. The poor rates had increased beyond all precedent; it was calculated that this tax alone was adequate to the whole rental of the country." Petersburg Intelligencer.

INTERESTING FROM PORTUGAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

Extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, Feb. 16.

You are already acquainted with the orderly manner in which our revolution began; and I have now to inform you of the happy progress of our regeneration—which goes on with a dignity and regularity that will astonish all the world. The installation of the Cortes on the

26th ult. was a magnificent spectacle. For us to witness the manner in which the governors delivered their powers into the hands of the National Congress was most grateful and affecting. The public joy was unbounded. The five persons chosen for the executive government are men who give general satisfaction. Commissioners are appointed in every branch of administration, until a new code of laws is established. The plan of our new constitution, composed of 34 articles, has been presented to the Cortes by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.— It is as liberal as any nation can wish for; the King has no power; and it makes Portugal a complete republic. One of the articles, on the liberty of the press, has been three days under discussion, and met great opposition from the bishops and some of the clergy, who are members of the Cortes—their objection being relative to the points of religion—but finally decided that the press shall be free in every respect. We shall flourish and without doubt prosper. It is astonishing to see how many men of talents have appeared in the country.

Yesterday a schooner arrived here, having on board three deputies for the Cortes, from Madeira.

The King has sent orders to all the ports, directing that the free commerce between Portugal and the Brazils shall not be interrupted.

American vessels now get cleared immediately by the Health Office, which is kept open at all times, that vessels may suffer no detention.

Extract to the Editors of the Franklin Gazette, dated LISBON, FEB. 17, 1821.

"The Cortes are now in session. They have before them the constitution, the substance of which I send you in the Gazette called *The Constitutional*. It is nearly as liberal as our own, (the American.) They have already abolished all the privileges of the nobles, and established the liberty of the press. The debates on the liberty of the press were very interesting. The final vote was for civil liberty, 68 to 8; for religious liberty, 48 to 36. The press is entirely free. The Cortes conduct their proceedings with much dignity and unanimity. Madeira has declared for the revolution, and sent three deputies to the Cortes. They have been received with every demonstration of joy. It is with great pleasure I inform you that all the vexatious impositions and expenses have been abolished with regard to the quarantine on American vessels from the United States. The government gazette, which I send, contains some interesting debates. They have translated here, and are now selling, the constitution of the United States and the declaration of independence."

A Berlin artist, Mr. Chas. P. KUMMER, has recently published a *Globe*, with the mountains *boldly executed in relief*. This method impresses the subject more forcibly upon the mind than the mode hitherto adopted, and is consequently admirably calculated for geographical instruction.

Domestic.

MORE COUNTERFEITING!

We deem it proper to caution our readers against counterfeit Five and Ten dollar bills of the Bank of Cape-Fear—a number of which we understand are in circulation, and are so well executed as to deceive good judges of Bank paper. We have now before us a five dollar bill of the Bank of Cape-Fear, which has been sent to the bank and condemned, and was returned a day or two past from Fayetteville to a friend here; the following extract from the letter in which it was transmitted will evince the opinion of the writer as to the accuracy with which the representation of the true bill has been preserved:—

"This," says the writer, "is the first bill of the kind I have seen, and is so like the original note I should myself have been deceived by it.— Several of this kind, and of ten dollars, nearly of a similar plate, have been presented at the bank lately." If several have recently been presented at the bank in North Carolina, it is probable that many are in circulation, and our readers will do well to be guarded against them. The one now before us is dated, Wilmington, 1st Jan'y, 1814, No. 466, payable to J. Adam, or bearer—John London, President, and R. Bradley, Cashier.— The paper and plate are a good representation of the true bill, and would not readily be suspected in the ordinary course of business. The bill is left at the Augusta Bookstore for the inspection of any persons who may wish to examine it. Aug. Adv.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER.

Important.—The particular property of the Colchicum seeds in allaying irritation of the windpipe, lungs, &c. and thereby removing the causes of the asthma, consumption, &c. is the greatest discovery that has been made in medicine. It appears by the last number of the Monthly Gaz. of Health, that a few doses of syrup will effectually remove the symptoms of asthma, and arrest incipient consumption, and in a few days it will restore the patient to health; and that the wine of the seeds, combined with an alkali, as speedily cures gout and rheumatism. So extraordinary has been the salutary effects of these new remedies in those diseases, that the editors do not hesitate to pronounce them specifics. The other information this popular, medical, dietetic, and philosophical journal contains, particularly the exposition of literary quackery, compositions of nostrums, and disgraceful practices of certain practitioners, &c. will become highly interesting.

INCENDIARIES AGAIN.

NORFOLK, APRIL 12.

Another attempt was made to fire the town of Portsmouth, on Wednesday night, about half past 9 o'clock, by depositing a quantity of ignited materials in a house on Mr. Joseph Porter's building wharf. Happily it was discovered in time to prevent the meditated mischief. It was observed by a negro, who says he saw a white man, wearing a surtout coat, run away from the spot on his approach.

Considering the hour, and the circumstance of the superior court being then engaged with the trial of Castilano, it would not be idle supposition to suggest, that the wretch who made this diabolical attempt is a colleague of that criminal's, and that his object was to give him an opportunity of escaping in the confusion which would naturally have ensued, if his plan had not been defeated.—Herald.

TRIAL OF J. D. G. CASTILANO.

The trial of Joseph Demar Garcia Castilano, one of the two Spaniards, charged with the murder of Peter Laguadette, in this borough, on the 20th March, came on yesterday before the superior court in Norfolk county, which commenced its session at Portsmouth on Tuesday last. The court room was crowded to overflowing at an early hour. Eighteen witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, which was conducted with great ability by general Robert B. Taylor, Mr. Nimmo, the attorney for the commonwealth, being too much indisposed to discharge the duty. After an eloquent speech of about two hours, in which he summed up all the evidence in the cause, gen. Taylor was answered by Albert Allmand and Wm. Maxwell, Esqrs. counsel for the prisoners. The defence occupied more than three hours, and was managed with all the ingenuity and zeal which the nature of the case would admit of, or the humanity of the counsel could inspire. After an able charge from judge Parker, the jury retired about 12 o'clock, and in about ten minutes, came into court with a verdict of "GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE." The prisoner heard his sentence without emotion, and was then escorted to his prison. The trial of Manuel Philip Garcia, will take place to-morrow. ib.

SECOND TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Manuel Philip Garcia, was yesterday put upon his trial at the bar of the Superior Court of Norfolk County, as an accomplice with Demar Joseph Garcia Castilano in the murder of Peter Laguadette.

As this case was included with that of Castilano in the same bill of indictment, and the witnesses were the same, there could of course be but little or no diversity between the proceedings in each. Gen. Taylor again appeared as assistant Counsel for the prosecution, and Mess. Allmand and Maxwell as Counsel for the prisoner: but as the cause was to be tried before a different jury, it became necessary to go on as minutely with the examination of the witnesses and the pleadings of Counsel, as at the preceding trial.

The receiving of evidence occupied the Court from 12 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and the pleadings were not concluded until 1 o'clock this morning. The jury then retired, and after an absence of precisely six minutes, returned and rendered a verdict of *Guilty of Murder of the first degree*.

The prisoner, on learning the purport of the verdict, exhibited a considerable degree of emotion, not so much, as it appeared to us, the effect of grief and despair, as of chagrin and disappointment, the result of a fallacious confidence he had all along indulged in the inefficacy of our laws to punish capitally upon presumptive evidence.— Not so much from a disposition to doubt the justice of the verdict, as from the failure of the able Counsel he had employed to effect his acquittal. ib.

From a Western Paper.

Stop laws, (or laws for suspending the usual process for enforcing the payment of just debts,) are not so modern as many think. They were frequently attempted among the Romans—they were desired by the majority, or rather by the profligate among them, and as the number of debtors was greater than that of creditors, those whose immediate interests were to be relieved were not loud in their resistance to the injustice of which they were to reap the benefit. A popular government is calculated to bring forth the noblest virtues and qualities of man—but there is no perfection on earth; and where the ruling part of that popular government is touched in its interests, unfortunately injustice is too little regarded.— There is no difference between denying the debtor what is due to him when he is entitled to demand it, and depriving him of it altogether. The only fair relief to the debtor is a bankrupt law; a fair surrender of his property to be divided among his creditors. The contracts between individuals should be held sacred, and if the sufferings of any portion of the community are so great and general as to require legislative relief, it can only be done by a loan, if the means of the government suffice for the purpose.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Gen. L. B. MITCHELL, at the head of the Creek Agency, Georgia, has been dismissed the public service by the President of the U. States, on account of illicit trade in the introduction of African slaves into the Alabama Territory.



SALISBURY

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1821.

The co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons, therefore, who are indebted to us, either by book or otherwise, will, it is hoped, close their accounts as soon as possible. J. KRIDER, April 24, 1821. L. BINGHAM.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The undersigned having become the joint and sole owners of the establishment of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN, it will in future be conducted under the firm of BINGHAM & WHITE.

In announcing this change, the undersigned beg leave to add, that, as they are both regularly bred Printers, and by birth and in principle Americans, they hope to render it an advantageous one. Under the late arrangement, but one of the partners was an active one; and, consequently, all the duties, editorial and others, devolved exclusively upon him: under the present, the time, and labors, and exertions of two, will be unremittingly employed to render the CAROLINIAN, as far as their limited means will permit, deserving of public patronage and support, and not disreputable to the character, and talent, and literary taste of the WEST.

But while they promise an untired attention, an unceasing devotedness on their part, they are fully sensible if these alone are to be depended on, their paper cannot assume that elevated character which they wish, and which the interest and respectability of the WEST require. They solicit, therefore, with confidence, the correspondence of literary gentlemen; of the clergy, to whom a portion of our little folio will always be cheerfully devoted; of the politician; of the agriculturist; and, in brief, of all who can contribute in any way to add interest and pleasing variety to our columns. Should the Muse "wake her wood notes wild" in our native groves, and tune her voice to song, we promise that her strains shall not die away in air.

On the conclusion of the present volume, we shall enlarge the pages of the Carolinian, so as to enable us to add considerable to the quantity of matter which they at present contain. It is not unfrequently the case, that as the patronage and emoluments of a newspaper increase, its character and value decrease in an inverse ratio: We know the uncertainty and impolicy of promises generally; but notwithstanding, we shall hazard little, we think, in promising that such shall not be the history of the CAROLINIAN.

LEMUEL BINGHAM, PHILO WHITE.

"We cannot resist the temptation," said a classical and accomplished American writer, on a similar occasion, "to cite a pertinent passage from one of the wisest of mankind. The opinion of King Solomon is not only perfectly just, but his fortification of it is impregnable: Two are better than one; BECAUSE THEY HAVE A GOOD REWARD FOR THEIR LABOR. For if they fall, the one will lift up his fellow; but wo unto him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him."

We wish some of our practical farmers would find leisure to furnish us occasionally, if not regularly, an essay for our *Agricultural Department*. Some of them, undoubtedly, have dared to deviate from the beaten road; and the results of their experiments and a statement of their improvements will be of no inconsiderable interest. To point out defects in our present system of husbandry, to state facts, and to suggest such new methods of cultivation as will increase the quantity and quality of our products with a decreased quantum of labor; in short, to contribute in any way to the improvement of the agricultural interest of our state, or country, is not only a delightful, but a dignified and honorable employment: an employment so dignified, and noble, and patriotic, that it could entwine an additional laurel around the brow of even the illustrious WASHINGTON, the AMERICAN CINCINNATUS.

It seems that our silence latterly, on the subject of a CONVENTION, has been most unexpectedly and unaccountably attributed to a diminution of patriotic spirit and to a less lively interest in the political grievances of the West! How this unjust imputation could have been cast on us, after the few remarks we made in our 37th No. in respect to the very silence which is now complained of, and the reasons we then gave, is to us perfectly incomprehensible. In the article referred to, after a few preliminary observations,