

the ranks of his well disciplined troops; he knows it, and he begins to fear the arms with which those troops have been entrusted for the defence of his throne. Well would it be for him to acknowledge the liberties of the people, who have been, in many instances, brought most unworthily under his dominion. He must be convinced that the humbled Venetians are waiting for an opportunity of throwing off his yoke; and perhaps that distinguished people, who have heretofore been free, opulent and powerful, are at the very moment that we are thus mentioning them, uniting themselves with the Piedmontese and the Tuscans, to close the north of Italy against the retreat of his defeated army.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.
Sardinia has revolutionized and proclaimed the Spanish Constitution. One paper says, "It is not doubted that Genoa is constitutional at this moment, and that all Italy will be so in less than ten days." The revolutionary spirit is spreading rapidly in the South of Europe, and it would not be strange if it should advance towards the North. The despotic plans of the Allied Sovereigns will rouse every spark of the spirit of liberty and independence in that quarter. The Tuscans have risen en masse against the Austrians. A spirit of fear and trembling had seized the Pope, the man who had set himself up in the place of the Almighty; and conscious that his superior holiness could not save him, he has resolved to pack up his treasures and his holy relics and flee to Civita Vecchia. It is said that the Neapolitans will blockade and cut off his retreat. Other accounts say that he has declared for the Neapolitans.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

BAHIA, OR ST. SALVADOR, FEB. 16.
At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 5th inst. the regiment of artillery left their quarters at fort St. Pedro, commanded by Lt. Col. Guimaraes, with their field pieces and the necessary ammunition, marched to the Palace Square, leaving two pieces of artillery to guard the depository of arms. The cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Oliveira, was posted also in the Palace Square and the streets leading thereto. The Governor, the Conde de Palma, immediately left the Palace, and repaired to the quarters of the Legation of the first regiment, and marched with those troops to the Piedade Square, where was also found posted the battalion of European infantry, regiment No. 12. An attempt was made by a detachment of about 200 infantry, under the command of Marshal Filisberto Caldeira Crant Ponte, in person, to obtain possession of the field pieces stationed at the depository of arms, when a most galling fire commenced from the artillery, with cannoner shot, which, after 5 or 6 discharges, completely cleared the street, leaving from 15 to 20 killed or wounded, the Marshal having a most narrow escape, his horse and servant both being wounded. Meanwhile the inhabitants flocked from all directions to the Piedade Square, shouting Viva El Rey, Viva Religion, Viva la Constitution—the battalion of European troops followed, as did all the other troops. The Governor immediately ordered all the troops to the Palace Square, manifesting a desire to prevent the further effusion of blood.

The troops being returned, the Conde de Palma, with the officers, repaired to the Hall of the Court House, where was installed a Supreme Military Council, who sent immediately for the Civil authorities to form a Provisional Government in the form practiced on similar occasions—which being done, the oaths necessary were administered, and the new Government entered upon the duties of their offices, while the multitude continued to shout Viva El Rey, Viva Religion, Viva la Constitution. The ships in the Harbour displayed their flags, and fired salutes. On the 12th, the Militia were under arms, and swore to support the new Government. The 13th and 14th were devoted to rejoicing, and for three nights the city was illuminated. On the 15th, the Tribunals were all reopened, and the Governor embarked for Rio de Janeiro in his B. M. ship Icarus, under salutes from that vessel and the forts.—The Marshal was also a passenger.

There are no accounts from Rio de Janeiro later than the 3d of Jan. at which time it was understood the king had not signed the Constitution, and had named the Conde de Villa Flor, Governor for Bahia.

DOMESTIC.

FIRE.....AGAIN.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MAY 5.
About 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, last Monday night, a fire was kindled in the carriage house of General William Watts Jones. It was placed among a parcel of hay or straw immediately under the carriage. Such was its rapidity, that almost instantaneously the building was enveloped in flames. There are few places in town that were more calculated to accomplish the designs of an incendiary than the one that was selected, there being near it a large number of old wooden buildings, old fences, wooden sheds, &c. all of which were measurably surrounded by valuable buildings, occupied as dwelling houses and stores.

The stable, carriage house, and smoke house, belonging to the lot and house occupied by Gen. Jones and John Walker, Esq. were destroyed.—The kitchen, a very old wooden building, was, by most extraordinary exertions, put out, after having been almost reduced to a cinder. The house exposed to the fire, as was also the kitchen ap-

pertaining to the house occupied by William B. Meares, Esq. The preservation of these two last mentioned buildings prevented the fire from communicating to the store of M'Crea & Gorrie, which was a wooden building, situated to the east of a number of other wooden buildings that are joined together. The loss, we apprehend, is not very great to any individual. Gen. Jones, no doubt, is, as to the amount, the greatest sufferer.

NEW-LONDON, APRIL 26.

Distressing Accident.—On Saturday last about sun-set, the perogue Industry, capt. Beckwith, with six men on board, sailed from the Niantic for New-York. While nearly opposite Saybrook, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a squall struck her and she upset, and the Captain, Mr. Ezra Beckwith, aged 50; Mr. Eliphalet L. Manwaring, aged 33; and Mr. Massena Miller, aged 19, son of Mr. Richard Miller, (all of Waterford and Lyme,) were drowned. Thus the sun rose to them that morning, with the prospect of their still living many and happy days, but he set to them in darkness.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1821.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

During the last Superior Court, we understand, some steps were taken towards the establishment of an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in this county. We earnestly hope, that an object so laudable will not be suffered to fall through, but that, at the present court, it will be carried into effect. Having seen, in other parts of the country, the beneficial results of Agricultural Societies, we feel convinced that the establishment of such a Society in Rowan, would be attended with profitable consequences to the farming interest.

Within a few years, great improvements have taken place in the Northern States, and these improvements have been principally brought about by the agency of Agricultural Societies. We could easily point out the causes by the operation of which Agricultural Societies have produced such general improvement in the northern section of our country; but it is sufficient for our purpose to point to the experience of others.

The advantages, in fact, of such Associations, begin to be felt in every part of the Union. In some of the New-England States, each county has its Society. Virginia has done much, and is still making vast advances in her farming improvements. In South-Carolina we see the same spirit at work; and shall North-Carolina alone lag behind in her efforts? North-Carolina is, in the full sense of the word, an Agricultural State; our iron-bound coast cuts us off from much participation in direct commerce; our principal pursuit is AGRICULTURE: to the improvement, then, of our worn out lands and the system of cultivation, should we bend our attention.

We believe that nothing would so soon produce a change for the better in the state of our agriculture, and exalt the standing of our farmers, as the establishment of an Agricultural Society in every county. We have had sufficient experience of their efficacy; we have often witnessed the astonishing effects which they have produced; we have many times attended their anniversary celebrations and exhibitions, and felt no small degree of pleasure in observing the emulation and enthusiasm which they excited; and we have, therefore, the utmost confidence in saying, that well-organized Agricultural Societies established in this section of the state, would at once awaken a spirit of inquiry and emulation among the farmers, and be the happy means of collecting and again diffusing light and knowledge throughout the community.

His Excellency Governor Franklin has appointed Alfred Gaither, of Iredell, and John S. Ellis, of Raleigh, Esqs. his aids, with the rank of Colonel. Raleigh Star.

DEBATES ON THE CONVENTION, &c.

In noticing the volume of debates of the Federal Convention, reported by Chief Justice Yates, of New-York, and about to be published, the Richmond Enquirer subjoins the following interesting note. "We have for a long time, (says the Enquirer,) understood that a distinguished member of the Federal Convention from Virginia has a plan of this sort before him, and that he has probably prepared a large portion of it for the press. No one who is acquainted with the gentleman we refer to, (and who is not acquainted with his transcendent abilities?) will deny, that of all other men he is best qualified for the task which he has undertaken. He was conversant with the scheme of the Constitution from its very egg-shell. He may indeed literally say, 'quorum magna pars fui.' He has had his eye steadily fixed upon it from the time it was submitted to the people, and adopted by the State

Conventions, down to the present moment. He has every advantage of his own notes, and those of other members, to assist him in the sketch which he has prepared. "In elucidating the principles of the Constitution, and the views of the sages who formed it, it will be an invaluable acquisition to the statesman and the politician." It will clear up many of the dark passages which are to be found in the journals of that Convention, (recently issued from the press.) It will show us, whether, when any power was proposed to be given, and not finally engrafted into the Constitution, the omission arose from the idea that it was already given, or that it was not proper to be given at all. Could this valuable present also exhibit the present views of its author respecting the Constitution; could it give us the results of his experience since he saw the machine in operation; wherein it seemed to him defective, and how it was to be improved, the author would render a still more acceptable service to his grateful countrymen."

No one can mistake the allusion of the Enquirer. There is but one man left in Virginia who signed the constitution; and if that were not the case, there is scarcely a surviving member of the Convention, whose name would justify the language of the Enquirer, save that of JAMES MADISON. We had understood that this venerable patriot occupied much of his time, since his retirement from public life, not only on the work mentioned by the Enquirer, but also in reviewing and arranging his correspondence with the numerous distinguished men with whom he interchanged sentiments on political concerns during his long connexion with public affairs.—Such works from such a source, should their illustrious author give them to his countrymen, will possess a value and an interest not equaled by any publication since the era of the formation of the constitution. [Nat. Intelligencer.]

The happy consequences that may result from the present tumults in Europe may perhaps be pronounced incalculable. We dare not even pretend to measure the magnitude of such revolutions. One thing appears peculiarly striking, and that is the bloodless manner in which these revolutions are brought about—the pervading unanimity by which they are accomplished. This argues such a change in the minds and opinions of the people, that we may expect, and with great confidence, that the day is not far distant, when Europe will no longer be divided into Kingdoms, but into Republics—when equal rights, equal law, and equal justice, will succeed to legitimate tyranny and legalized oppression—when they will recognize no other majesty than the majesty of the people, and no other sovereign but the only legitimate monarch, the sovereign of the universe—Go on, then, great and generous people, the dawn of every true American goes with you. [Morn. Chronicle.]

FOR THE WESTERN-CAROLINIAN.

The period is fast approaching, when the people of the state of North-Carolina will again be called upon to elect persons qualified to represent them in the councils of the state. And however lightly the privilege may be esteemed, and with whatever indifference the consequences may be considered, or not considered at all, by individuals, it is a matter which is entitled to the highest consideration. Surely, at a period when every thing around us calls aloud for a reform of abuses and redress of grievances, it cannot be a matter of indifference in whom we confide for the important purposes of organizing and perpetuating to ourselves and posterity a constitutional form of government and laws adapted to present and future (not past) exigencies. I say a constitution and form of government; and this I wish to have deeply impressed on the mind of every free and considerate citizen of the state. That the age in, and circumstances under, which we live, are widely different from those under which our present organization of government was adopted, cannot and I hope will not be denied by any candid man; and consequently a new order of things must be indispensable to the welfare of the people. The interest of every man, both in the public and private walks of life, is intimately connected with the law of the land, and dependent on it; and the uses to which wise and wholesome laws may be made, and, indeed, must be subservient, are not merely vague and speculative, but they should be such as are fraught with practically beneficial consequences both to individuals and the community collectively. The constitution under which we now live, and which is at present the basis of the laws which govern us, (I mean constitutional laws,) is, indeed, very defective—not radically so. No man, who is possessed of good sense and candor, will deny the wisdom which shines so conspicuously throughout the general tenor of this instrument; but will any one assert, that a constitution and form of government suited to the circumstances and condition of the people of any one country, in any one age, can stand and remain so during many succeeding ages? Or think you, for a moment, that if those sages and heroes of the revolution, who framed our present state constitution then, would frame and adopt the very same now, could they again visit us from "the mansions of the dead?" Or think you, that if they could again be invested with authority to legislate for us, that they would suffer the present form of government to remain? "A small still voice whispers to mine ear," No! They would, at their first meeting in that capacity, immediately and with one voice, disannul the present, and adopt one adapted to present circumstances.

The present form of government was no doubt adapted to circumstances then existing, but it has since then become entirely unfit, in some of its parts, for the government of the people of this state at this time and in future, owing to the continual and necessary changes which since then have taken and must continue to take place, in the political world, as long as governments shall endure. Many of the causes which produce such changes are natural and of a local nature, and which it is impossible either to foresee or avoid. And is there no way of effecting a change in our present form of government? Yes. Let the Legislature authorise the assembling of a CONVENTION, (should it be the will of the people,) to make the alterations in the constitution which a change of circumstances has rendered necessary. But, if the Legislature refuses, let the people of the West, who are principally and vitally interested, assemble in Convention without the legislative sanction, and adopt such measures as the people may deem necessary and just, and seriously require.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. S. Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life; therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from EIGHT to SIX cents per mile. Gentlemen traveling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference. The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, about 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock. May 22, 1821.—50 JOHN LANE.

SIX CENTS REWARD,

FOR delivering to me my apprentice, FORTIN F. TUCKER, who left me on the 1st day of May, 1821. Those who harbor him, or employ him, shall be liable to prosecution. ELTON FEMSTER. Iredell County, N. C. May 14, 1821.—452

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said-negro is delivered to Isaac Wille, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILLE. March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Millinery Business.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that she intends carrying on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its various branches, viz: Making Ladies' Dresses, Head Dresses, Bonnets, &c. &c. Having procured some of the newest Northern and Southern fashions, she flatters herself with the hope of being able to suit the taste of the ladies of Salisbury, and those of the adjacent country. She will alter and clean Straw Bonnets. Merchants wishing to have goods worked up, can procure them done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber at Mr. Wm. Rough's, next door to Mr. John Beard's, Main-street, Salisbury. Orders from the country will be carefully and punctually attended to. ELLEN DUFFY. Salisbury, May 18, 1821. 50

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY: COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821.....Montford Stokes versus John Charnichael. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless John Charnichael, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, shall appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court house in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.—March 19, 1821. 6wt55 J. GWYN, Jun. C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: Stephen Herring, assignee, vs. James Bolt and Charles Bolt, sen.: Original attachment, levied on four negroes, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and then there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against them, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1821. 13wt62 J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: President and Directors of the State Bank vs. Alexander Bryson: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the 2d Monday of August next, and then there replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1821. 13wt62 J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Salisbury Academy.

THE semi-annual EXAMINATION of the pupils of this institution will commence on the 5th of June, and close on the 8th. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session begins on the first Monday in July next. By order. T. L. COWAN, Secy. May 11, 1821.

Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS. May 1, 1821.—47

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the SWAN TABLE, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser. Also, 150 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are hard. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington. MICHAEL BEARD.