

tion of the English in 1812, the governor of Java acknowledged by treaty the independence of the Sultan, in return for some advantages granted to the English commerce. When Banca was given up, the English commissary insisted that it should be done only upon condition that the treaties and the independence of the Sultan should not be acknowledged; which the Dutch refused to do by virtue of their rights of sovereignty. Consequently, Mr. Muntinghe, the officer commissioned to retake possession, began by putting an end to a civil war which was dividing the kingdom of Palembang by the claims of two brothers to the throne, reduced the power of the Sultan, abolished the slave trade, and overturned the system of legislation introduced by the English into the country.

"On hearing of these events, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the governor of Bencoolen, (the island of Sumatra,) sent deputies into the kingdom of Palembang, who hoisted the British flag upon the Sultan's palace. It was taken down by the Dutch officer, who received seasonable reinforcements, and took measures to oppose the entrance of an army of Cipayes and Malays, who were marching, by the order of Governor Raffles, to Palembang. It was feared that, upon the arrival of this news in Europe, it would give rise to some serious difficulties between the cabinets of London and the Hague. But the conduct of the English government has been disapproved, the literal execution of the treaty maintained, and the sovereignty of the Dutch over the Palembang secured."

The year after the transactions above related the Dutch found themselves involved in a war with the Sultan, whom they had themselves supported in opposition to the English candidate; and in July, 1819, they were attacked in the port of the residency by an army of Malays, who had 20 pieces of cannon, and were compelled to evacuate the place. They escaped to the island of Banca, after having suffered a severe loss. In October they made a vigorous effort to recover possession of the place. They fitted out from Batavia a fleet, with 1500 men on board, and repaired to the river Palembang. But they were repulsed in an attack upon the batteries in the river, and were obliged to retire with the loss of 250 men. From that time to the date of the transactions related above, they have been unable to regain possession of their ancient port.

#### Resurrection from the Grave.

CHELMSFORD, OCT. 4.—I arrived last evening about five o'clock, in this town, and strolling round the churchyard, I was attracted within the walls of the church by the appearance of a corpse, followed by an immense number of mourners of both sexes, who were paying the last tribute of respect to a deceased friend. While the funeral service was reading over the body, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, which, for a moment, arrested the attention of the clergyman and his auditors; but as the noise appeared to cease the service was concluded, each individual being persuaded it must have proceeded from quite a different source than the coffin. Just, however, as the coffin was being let down into the tomb, the same sound as before issued from it, accompanied with a noise very similar to the whelping of a puppy, when in an instant, the inclosed person, by a sudden and violent effort, thrust off the lid of the coffin, with her arms hanging on each side, with eyes wide open and rolling in their sockets, at the affrighted multitude assembled round, and actually appeared herself considerably "more affrighted than hurt." She was immediately released from her unpleasant situation, and borne back to her habitation on the very same bier which supported her to the ground. I understand from the surgeon who has attended her, and whom I have seen this morning, that she has had a very good night, and is likely finally to recover. She is a widow, and had she "slumbered in the arms of death," would have left ten children wholly unprovided for. [British Traveller.]

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY DEATH

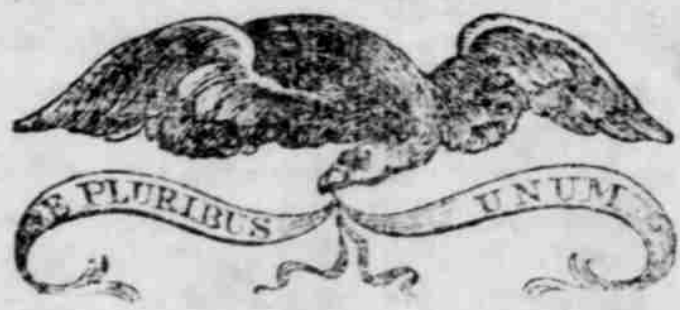
OF BERGAMI, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London paper.

An evening paper says, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Milan, by a commercial house in the city of the first respectability, and whose mercantile connexions with Italy are of great extent:

MILAN, SEPT. 5.

"We were all very much astonished to hear of the Queen's death; it was indeed sudden; but will you not be likewise surprised to hear that the famous M. Bergami is also dead? The Queen died on the 7th; he died on the 10th, with a complaint in his bowels. I first heard it reported in this city;

and had it confirmed on my visit to the Villa d'Este, on the lake of Como. This is where the Queen lived, and it still belongs to her, or at least to her executors."



## SALISBURY

TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1822.

Owing to the late uncommon rains, all of our most important mails failed last week, which will readily account for the leanness of our columns. The Fayetteville mail, by which we receive most of our southern papers, has not arrived for two weeks past. The streams have been unusually full: the Yadkin was higher the beginning of last week than it has been for many years.

As we have just taken leave of *eighteen hundred twenty-one*,—which, it is no more than justice to say, with all its disappointments and troubles, has afforded us many a pleasure,—and are now welcoming its successor, *eighteen hundred twenty-two*, our patrons will permit us,—according to custom,—to present them the compliments of the season, and to wish them, one and all, a *Happy New-Year*. To the needy, we wish relief; to the sick, health: to the rich, that they may be satisfied, and learn the true value of wealth; and to the poor, a competence: to the farmers, we wish good crops, ready markets, and economical habits; and to the mechanics, skill in their business, industry, and constant employ: to the lawyers, we wish the virtues of a Hale, and the reputation of a Mansfield; and to the merchants, sure sales and moderate profits: to the doctors, we wish that they may speedily bring the science of medicine to that perfection, anticipated by Rush, when there shall be no deaths, except from accidents or old age: to the Old Bachelors, we wish *feeling*; and to single ladies, husbands: And for *ourselves*, our wish is extremely moderate,—it is simply, that we may be **PUNCTUALLY PAID**.

#### THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

We learn by a gentleman from Raleigh, has undergone a full discussion in the House of Commons; and, as we expected, met with its usual fate. We are well assured that no other result was anticipated by the friends of the proposition. Why, then, it may be asked, was it brought forward? It was brought forward to let the people of the West see how hopeless it is to apply to that quarter; to convince them that they must look to another source for justice.....to the source of all political power, *the People themselves!*—This, then, it is believed, will be the last time that the application is made to the Legislature: other measures will be concerted. It would be humiliating for the majority to continue their application to the minority, when they are certain of a refusal. It would, moreover, be tacitly acknowledging that we cannot obtain a Convention but by the authority of the Legislature.....a doctrine which few, if any, of our readers will admit to be true.

The great fundamental principle of a republican government is, that all political power rests in the People; and that a majority of the people shall rule. Whenever and however a majority of the people, by themselves or by their delegates, are brought together, there rests the power to act; and whatever they do for the whole is binding on the whole.

We pretend not to possess more political foresight than our neighbors; but this we will venture to predict, that a Convention will never take place with the consent of the Legislature, as long as the present system of representation is adhered to. The people of the West, then, must look to other methods to effect this important measure. It is to be regretted that the Western members did not meet together while at Raleigh, and recommend proper measures to their constituents. Perhaps, however, it was unnecessary, as the people of the West all feel and think alike on this subject. This union of feeling and thought will, in due season, point out the proper course.....as

water pent up, when it acquires a sufficient force, finds its way to a channel.

We understand that the Editor of the Register has reported the speeches on the Resolutions for a Convention, of which we are glad to hear. As soon as they appear, we shall republish them in our columns, with such observations as they may suggest at the time.

The following is a brief sketch of the principal alterations made in the constitution of the State of New-York. Were a Convention to be called in this State, the result, we have no doubt, would be equally honorable to the intelligence and discernment of the people.

1. The councils of appointment and revision are abolished. The governor is to nominate, and with the consent of the senate, appoint major-generals, brigade inspectors, and chiefs of the staff, except the adjutant and commissary-generals. The adjutant-general is to be appointed by the governor. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers, are to be chosen by the written votes of their respective companies; field officers by the commissioned officers; and brigadier-generals by the field officers. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, surveyor-general and commissary-general, are to be chosen by the senate and assembly.

2. The right of suffrage is extended to all citizens twenty-one years of age, residing in the state one year, and in the town or county where they vote, six months, and having paid a tax to the state and county, or performed militia duty, or been assessed and labored on the high-ways—and people of colour who own freehold estates to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, free of incumbrance, and pay a tax on it. The distinction between voters for governor, senate and assembly men, is abolished.

3. A circuit judiciary system is adopted, and the number of the judges of the superior court changed from five to three.

4. The number of assembly men is reduced from 140 or 150 to 128.

5. The senatorial districts are increased from 4 to 8.

6. The people choose their own sheriffs, coroners and clerks: and justices are to be nominated in the first place by the supervisors in each county, and the judges of the county courts respectively, and in case of disagreement, the governor is to select from the nominations the requisite number, who hold their offices four years.

7. No member of the Legislature can hold any office, while he retains his seat—and the pay of the members is never to exceed \$3 per diem.

8. Raising money by lotteries is abolished—and no bank for private purposes is to be granted, except with the assent of two thirds of both branches.

9. The Canal fund and School fund are to remain inviolate, and the Salt Springs to remain the unalienable property of the state.

10. The constitution may be amended, by a majority of one legislature, two thirds of a subsequent one, and ratification by the people; and the proposed constitution, if ratified, to be in force after the last day of December 1822.

#### ANOTHER IMPERIAL PRESENT.

Edward I. Coale, Esq. of this city, has received, through the hands of Mr. POLETICA, the Russian Minister, from the Emperor of Russia, a superb diamond ring, as an evidence of the imperial approbation of his discharge of the duties of Vice Consul. It is composed of a bright topaz, set round with one hundred and seventy-five diamonds, fourteen of which are very large. It is said to be more rich and beautiful than the one received by Dr. Mitchell of New-York, from the same potentate. His Imperial Majesty really displays princely politeness and munificence towards some of our fellow-citizens.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

#### Another addition to the Census.

Mrs. Alfred, wife of a respectable victualler of Philadelphia, was a short time since delivered of three fine boys at a birth. The mother and the children are doing well, and the latter are to be named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The contest between lady Morgan and her antagonist is not, it seems, confined to England. By a private letter, just received from the continent, it ap-

pears, that both the pope and the emperor have entered the list against her. Throughout the whole of Italy, it is stated her recent work on that country is prohibited with the utmost severity, as well as in Germany; and copies which were on the way to Milan, have been seized and burnt at Turin.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American in Paris, to his friend in this city, dated July 26, 1821.

"It is astonishing how destitute of talents are most of the cabinets of Europe. The crowned heads are, without one single exception, weak personages, and it appears they prefer those of their own standard as ministers to more prominent men. We see no Pitts, Talleyrands, or Fox's employed about them; and nothing terrifies these sovereigns so much as to hear of the extension of the human intellect, the lights of the age, &c. He who dares mention the *frightful* subject to them, is sure to get into disgrace. They are great sticklers for the church; and in France the Roman Catholic priests, under their auspices, are gaining, by rapid strides, somewhat of their former power. I was present, a few evenings ago, at a political conversation between half a dozen of the leading men of the day, and I was much surprised at their opinions of men and things: they were, to be sure, ultras; of course felt themselves privileged as a sort of political school masters of the day. In speaking of the *present* minister of the marine, for instance, who is a most estimable, able man, "C'est en chien de Protestant," he is a Protestant dog, said a Peer. This is a term we frequently hear made use of, not only by the people, when speaking of Protestants, but by the higher classes. The Court, who are all very *fious*, even unto the Count d'Artois, (whose former sculptured and painted bed-chamber you no doubt recollect,) give the tone.

Talleyrand is talked of as prime minister; but he is getting old, and is unpopular with all parties: I therefore do not think he will go down.

Since the death of Napoleon, who all now style the Great, people talk freely of his unrivalled powers in the cabinet and the field, and the comparisons they make are extremely odious to the royalists.—The Bonaparte family, in fact, are highly considered in France. Louis, Ex-King of Holland, lives retired; he is a man of solid acquirements, a strong mind, and virtuous habits. Lucien is a brilliant man, and perhaps the best belles-lettres scholar in Europe; of Jerome, we hear and know but little; but Joseph, whom you have with you, is held as a very superior man. Bred to the law, and not a stranger to commerce, he is said to add to his great knowledge of the world, profound views on government, and to possess, in an eminent degree, all the requisites of a distinguished statesman, with great urbanity, and the unassuming manners of a polished scholar and plain gentleman; he is much respected and beloved by all his old friends in Europe.—Prince Eugene has confirmed the opinion early entertained of him, by his uniform gratitude and attachment to Napoleon and the liberality to his friends, who are now, politically speaking, in the back ground. Of the females of the family, it is generally admitted, that to the great beauty most of them possess, they are all endowed with superior minds, and elegant acquirements and accomplishments. In short, they are regarded as a very extraordinary family, without one bad or weak member; and what adds to their superior worth, is their perfect union, and the warm attachment they show to each other. Contrast this enlightened family with the puny race who at present occupy the thrones of Europe, with their fanaticism, stupidity, and odious vices, and you must agree with all the wise and good on this side the water, that every day proves the fall of Napoleon to be a public calamity.

Of our country and government, the people here entertain strange notions: the liberal adore us; the vulgar consider us as an inferior race of beings, because we have no king, church or privileged orders; and the ruling party regard us pretty much as they do original sin, the cause of all the evils they have suffered in this world, for which we are finally to be punished here and damned hereafter."

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

On *Mabella's* address to a red bird.

Time will return, not far the day,  
When the sweet bird you'll rise to greet,  
And oft with heart both light and gay,  
In mimicry his notes repeat:  
Another lord, in frolic too,  
Will oft a sportive kiss impress,  
And playfully awhile subdue,  
Awhile thy giddy mirth repress.  
Those blissful hours again will come,  
That now are fled but for a space,  
The joyous laugh, the well known tongue,  
Again will cheer thy beauteous face;  
And sportive kiss, and fond caress,  
Again thy lovely form will press;

And when the red-bird chaunts to thee,  
Thou'lt join in imitative glee.

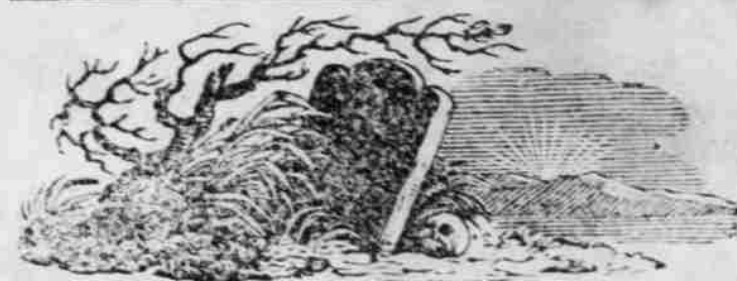
Thy lovely sonnet thus transposed,  
O may it with thy heart agree;  
Such sweetness cannot be disposed  
To let poor *Concord* die for thee.



#### MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, Frederick Brougher, Esq. of Alabama, to Miss Mary Ann Stokes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles A. Stokes.

On Thursday, the 20th ultimo, Mr. John Brew, to Miss Sarah Chambers, both of Iredell county.



#### DIED.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, WILLIAM MORRISON, of Concord, Iredell county, in the 78th year of his age. He had lived with the wife of his youth 52 years, and who survives to lament her loss. They have reared 10 children, 5 sons and 5 daughters; who were all alive and in the vicinity; eight of whom are professors of religion. The writer of this note, from an acquaintance with the deceased 60 years, does not hesitate to assert, that for piety, integrity and equanimity of mind, for temperance, meekness and humility, he has scarcely left his equal in the county. Mr. Morrison was the last of those venerable fathers in the communion of this church who, about 43 years since, first called a minister to its pastoral charge.

He lived in peace with all men, and died in "peace of God, that passeth all understanding." Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

December 23, 1821.

[COMMUNICATED.]

#### TO SURVEYORS,

Or Teachers of the Art of Surveying.

The subscriber proposes publishing a small book under the following title:

**The Surveyor's Auxiliary,**

OR

ARITHMETICAL TRIGONOMETRY;

Containing rules for solving all cases which may occur in practical Surveying, by common Arithmetic; to which will be added Tables of Latitude and Departure.

W. MOORE, Surveyor.

Salisbury, N. C.

82rd

The terms of subscription will be \$1 for a single copy, payable on receiving the work; but any one becoming responsible for six copies, shall receive a seventh gratis. Persons wishing to subscribe, may signify the same in a note, directed to the Post-Office in Salisbury, and the book will be sent to any Post-Office they may require.

N. B. The rule proposed has never yet appeared in any system of surveying with which the publisher has made himself acquainted, and is calculated to find the difference of latitude and departure without tables or instruments.

#### VALUABLE BOOKS.

W. W. Woodward,

BOOKSELLER, at Philadelphia, has in press Bradley's Popular Discourses, two volumes in one, octavo, about 350 pages, in boards, \$3 75.

Just published, Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, carefully revised by the Rev. Dr. Green, and freed from errors in former editions; to which is added Dr. Witherspoon's Farewell Address to the Senior Class, Letters on Education and Marriage—neatly bound, upwards of 300 pages, one dollar twenty-five cents.

W. W. Woodward is waiting the return of his subscribers to ascertain the number of an edition, in 6 elegant quarto volumes, at 7 dolls. per vol. bound, of Henry's Commentary.

In press, all the writings of the Rev. Charles Buck, author of the celebrated Theological Dictionary, a new edition of which (from the last London edition) is just published, 600 pages, three dollars fifty cents.

Burder's Village Sermons. W. W. W. has just completed a new edition, in four vols. The third and fourth volumes sold to accommodate those who have the first two volumes—price, \$4, or \$1 each volume. One hundred and one sermons, with prayers.

Jenning's Jewish Antiquities. Will shortly be put to press, the above valuable work, in one volume, with engravings.

MEWEN on the Types: a neat edition, just published, one dollar.

W. W. Woodward has always on hand a very large and valuable collection of Books, wholesale and retail. 3wt83

#### State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

In Equity.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph McConaughy, vs. Ann Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David F. Cowan, and others.....In this case it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that David F. Cowan and Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment be entered against them. D. R. DUNLAP, C. J. C.

#### CAMDEN RACES.

THE Camden Races will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of January next, and continue for two days. Free for all horses, mares or geldings on the continent. By order of the Club. Camden, Dec. 6, 1821. 2wt82

#### Constable's Executions

For sale at this Office.