

Johnston, to extend a dam across First Broad River, in Rutherford.

To alter the time of holding the court of probate for the county of Rutherford.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 11.

The packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Rogers, arrived at an early hour this morning from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 3d of November, Lloyd's Lists to the 2d, and Liverpool of the 5th, all inclusive.

The papers are quite barren of intelligence, except the usual quantity of reports, of all sorts and descriptions, relative to the quarrel between the Turks and Greeks.

The London papers of the 2d of November are chiefly filled with extracts from the American papers, which had been received in that city up to the 11th of October. Among these extracts, is the protest of Callava, at length.

Speaking of the latest news from Spanish America, via the United States, the Courier at length frankly acknowledges, that "Spain must soon relinquish the feeble grasp by which she yet retains her American possessions."

Three new tragedies are announced as having been received from the pen of Lord Byron. The hero of the first is said to be Foscari, son of the Doge of that name, who was unjustly banished by the Venetian Senate, after having been cruelly tortured, for a crime of which he appears to have been entirely innocent. The second tragedy is entitled Cain; of the third, the name has not transpired.

Disturbances in the counties of Mayo and Waterford, in Ireland, continue; several arrests and imprisonments have taken place; and the magistrates have prohibited the sale of powder even by those who have licenses. The rioters are said by some to be distressed farmers, who are compelled to pay a greater amount in money for rent, than the whole produce of their farms will bring.

Some very extraordinary documents relative to the latter days of the reign of King Charles II. have lately been found among the records in the Herald's College.

Within a fortnight nine churches were robbed in the north of Ireland, in all cases of the same articles—the communion cloth and cushions. A hundred pounds have been offered for the detection of the robbers.

France is augmenting her army with extraordinary promptitude, and to the full extent of her peace establishment. The avowed object is to complete the strong cordon extending along the boundaries of Spain, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, to keep out the fever.

The king of England was expected at Paris on the 8th of November.

Spanish dates are to the middle of October. The parochial elections are every where conducted with good order, and those elected are friendly to the new order of things.

Lord Holland has given a public dinner to Sir Robert Wilson.

As to the affairs of the Greek revolution, we have no new light presented to us; and clouds and darkness still rest upon the designs of Russia.

One day we are told that all is tranquil at Constantinople and Smyrna, and the next we hear that the streets afford daily scenes of outrage and murder. A letter from Constantinople states, that massacres there continue, but in another manner. Greeks from Moldavia, Wallachia, and the villages round Constantinople, peaceable men, against whom no reproach can be made, and in general laborers, are brought thither accused by the Turks of conspiracy, and dragged by executioners through all the quarters of the city.

A new Firman is said to have been issued by the grand seignor, in which he openly charges "Perfidious Russia" with being the author of all the troubles in Greece and Moldavia. To her money and her secret intrigues he attributes all the insurrections which have taken place against his power, and he calls upon all faithful mussulmen to be day and night on their guard and in arms, that their perfidious enemy may not surprize them. He states that his eyes have been opened by the demand of Russia, that the Greeks should be made independent, and he expresses himself ready to "support a war, however long and sanguinary it may be," rather than accede to the concessions required. By some it is said that no such document has been issued; and other accounts say that the grand seignor was induced by the British minister to recall it soon after it was issued.

Accounts from the Morea state that the prince Ypsilanti has invited all the generals of the Peloponessus to a sort of congress, which was to open on the 1st of September.

Accounts from Vienna, dated October 14th, announce that it had been learnt just then, that the Russian ambassador had made a communication to our cabinet of the highest importance, and which is supposed to be decisive. The manner in which Russia has received the insurgents,

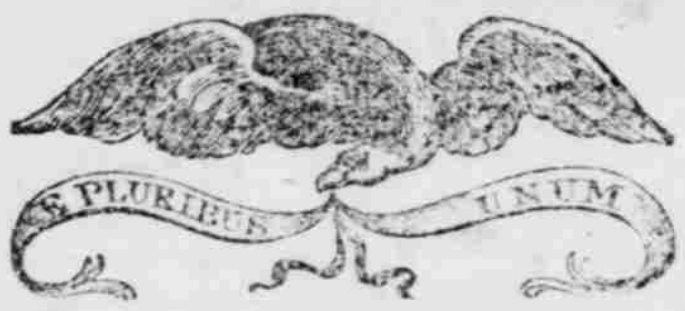
especially prince Suzzo, formerly Hospodar of Moldavia, is understood to have displeased the divan, especially as Austria was far from acting with the same indulgence.

According to some accounts the military forces of the Greeks amount to 20,000 men, of whom there can be scarcely 10,000 well armed. The generals calculate the total of their troops at 80,000.

Further accounts received at Corfu (18th Sept.) state that the Turks were completely routed in a combat with Chousrid Pacha, five leagues from Janina, where they lost more than a thousand men. As the winter approaches the Turkish army daily diminishes. Ali-Pacha supports the Greek army with his treasure. These accounts, if to be depended upon, show the efforts of the Greeks to be by no means so hopeless as they have been represented to be.

An article has appeared, which bears the character of an official contradiction of the report, that Russia had declined the mediation of the allied courts in the affairs of Turkey. The article expressly states, that the business with Turkey has been conducted by Russia, in concert with the leading European states.

A most melancholy account is given in the Liverpool papers, of an explosion of hydrogen gas, in a mine at Carville colliery, near New-Castle-upon-Tyne. Fifty-six persons were in the mine at the time, fifty of whom were killed. Forty of the sufferers were under 30 years of age.



SALISBURY

TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1822.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Monday, the 31st ultimo.

A list of all the public acts, and such of the private, as possess a local interest in any part of this section of the state, will be found in another page of this paper. The *honest debtor's law*, it will be seen, is repealed, and the old law again put in force, with this important addition, viz: compelling the creditor to pay the prison expenses of his debtor for the first twenty days. Before, we believe, a debtor might starve in jail, unless relieved by charity; as the law contained no provisions for his support, in case of inability to support himself; and we have heard of at least one instance, under the old law, of an unfortunate debtor lying in jail three days without receiving a morsel of food. As to the expediency of repealing the above law in toto, without giving it a further trial, there are some doubts; besides, the example will have no very beneficial tendency. North-Carolina has been cited, from one end of the Union to the other, as the first state which, conformably to the increased light of the age, has abolished imprisonment for debt, and exploded from her civil code this relic of barbarism; and her example has been warmly urged upon others. But she has made the experiment, and failed: she will now be cited as a conclusive argument in favor of the old way. One short year has convinced her, that however barbarous it may be, it is not too much so for the present age, civilized as it is!

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON

Reached Raleigh on the 24th ultimo, without meeting with any accident, we understand, except having the thumb of one hand broken off; which, however, has been cemented on again so nicely as to render the fracture imperceptible. The following account of the proceedings at Raleigh on the reception of the statue, is copied from the *Register*:

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Stanly, J. S. Smith, Fisher, Graves, Bryan, Williamson, Person, Seawell, and Vanhook, was appointed by the Legislature to make arrangements for the reception of the Statue, who agreed to the following regulations, viz:

1. That a procession be formed on the ground where the Statue is halted, at 3 o'clock.
2. That the Artillery be drawn in front of the Capitol, and fire 24 rounds; the firing to commence at the first movement of the procession.
3. That the Adjutant General be the Marshal of the Day, to give all orders, and to take charge of the whole detail of business.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. A band of Music.
2. Military.
3. Citizens.
4. Clerks and Assistants.
5. Heads of Departments.
6. Judges.
7. Members of the Assembly.
8. Speakers of both Houses.

9. The Governor of the State.
10. The Revolutionary Officers, of whom Col. Polk is designated to carry the Flag of the United States.
11. Statue, with the State Architect.

The procession having reached the State-House Square, Col. Wm. Polk, (agreeably to appointment,) delivered, in a very impressive manner, to the large assembly collected on the occasion, the following excellent and appropriate Address:

Fellow Citizens: An enlightened Legislature, faithful to the emotions of a grateful People, has procured the Statue of our beloved WASHINGTON, formed by the highest skill of an artist whom all agree in calling the *Michael Angelo* of the age.

Rome, once the citadel of the earth, the terror of kings, now fallen, now defaced, still nourishes for the arts those talents by which patriotism and republican virtue are honored and recorded in the new world. Thus it is that Providence, in its wise and mysterious dispensations, makes even degenerate nations the instruments of preserving that holy reverence for the right of humanity which must ultimately issue in the establishment of the liberties of the world. The country of Phocion and Leonidas may again be free; and some future Phidias, catching inspiration from the sublime ruins around him, make the marble tell to posterity the heroic actions of his cotemporaries.

America may justly glory in her Washington, the founder of her liberty, the friend of man. History and tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his character. In other illustrious men, each possessed some shining quality that was the foundation of his fame: in Washington all the virtues were united—force of body, vigor of mind, ardent patriotism, courage and conduct in war. In the annals of modern greatness he stands alone; and the noblest names of antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career. Nature made him great—he made himself virtuous. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of man; and laid, in the principles of freedom, the foundation of a great Republic. Twice invested with the supreme magistracy by the unanimous voice of a free people, he surpassed in the cabinet the glories of the field, and voluntarily resigning the sceptre of the sword, retired to the private shades of life.

A spectacle so new and so sublime, was contemplated with the profoundest admiration; and the name of Washington, adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth. Magnanimous in youth, glorious through life, great in death: his highest ambition the happiness of mankind; his noblest victory the conquest of himself; bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame, and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen: he lived the ornament of the 18th century; he died regretted by a mourning world.

The record of such virtues should be transmitted to posterity by every means the Muse of History, of Painting, and of Sculpture, can employ; and who is not proud of his country, when he sees her thus munificently consecrating the memory of the first of Patriots?

It is gratifying to know that the task was a favorite one to the artist: he had an exalted admiration of the character of Washington; and has accordingly lavished on the work some of the richest treasures of his genius. But *Conova* is an enlightened friend of liberty, and worthy to be the sculptor of its author. May we not, then, fellow-citizens, indulge the hope, that this beautiful specimen of the arts, besides its moral effects in holding up to the imitation of our youth the great qualities it commemorates, will also refine their taste and awaken their latent energies of genius; that while it inculcates the virtues that render life useful to our country, it may diffuse a relish for the arts that embellish society, and call forth a display of the varied powers of man's ingenuity.

We are likewise indebted to the Register for the following information respecting the statue:

This beautiful specimen of the sculptural art received its first lines and its last finish from *Conova*, Prince of Ischia. This celebrated man has been compared to *Praxiteles* and *Phidias*; and this Statue and Pedestal are said, by connoisseurs in the fine arts, to be finished with a boldness of outline and

a delicacy of taste, which rank them with the choicest specimens of antiquity. The likeness is good, nor could it well be otherwise, for it was copied from a bust in *Gesso*, taken from life by the celebrated *Cerracci*, when in this country.

The figures on the four sides of the Pedestal are the production of *Trantozze*, the favorite pupil of *Conova*, and are in *Bassi Relievi*. They are formed and grouped with the most exquisite taste, and commemorate the four greatest events, civil and military, in the life of the illustrious man they are intended to celebrate, viz:

1. The surrender of Cornwallis.
2. The resignation of Gen. Washington at the close of the war.
3. Represents the Hero, like Cincinnatus, holding the Plough, on his return to private life; and,
4. In the act of accepting the Presidency of the United States.

The Statue and Pedestal are of the whitest and purest marble. The Gen. is represented in a sitting posture, with a stylus in his hand, writing his Farewell Address.

The only objection we have to this statue, is to the style of its dress; and we have as yet seen no arguments adduced, which could render it less forcible. *Conova* might object to any other dress; and the reasons, to him, were, we acknowledge, conclusive: but we were not to be governed by his convenience, and for an American, receive the statue of an ancient Roman. We have conversed with several gentlemen who have seen the statue at Raleigh, and they all unite in condemning the dress, which, they say, resembles very much that of an American Indian; and such, we believe, will be the general sentiment, if we except a few, who think more of the classic recollections which are associated with it, than of the propriety of the thing. Sculpture is history, and should therefore be faithful in its descriptions, and true to its purpose. Has it been so in this case? We say not. But complaints are now useless; and we can only express our regret for that which is irremediable. The statue does honor to the liberality and patriotism of the state, and to the genius of *Conova*; it is an ornament to the State-House: but is nothing more.

RICHMOND, VA. DEC. 13.

The case of the Commonwealth of Virginia against John Preston, the late Treasurer, and his securities for the year 1819, which had occupied the General Court sixteen days, was determined on Tuesday evening in favor of the Commonwealth. The following is the verdict of the Jury:

"We of the Jury find for the plaintiff against the defendant John Preston on the writ of inquiry, and against the other defendants on the issues joined; and assess the plaintiff's damages to \$87,587 38 cents, being the principal sum due, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 31st day of January, 1820, till paid."

Besides the above sum, there was a further deficiency of more than fifty one thousand dollars in the Treasurer's account, for which the securities of 1819 are not held liable: for this sum, the Commonwealth must look to Mr. Preston himself.

It will be recollected that Mr. Preston conveyed all of his property to trustees, for the purpose of indemnifying the Commonwealth and his securities. Near \$24,000 have already been paid into the Treasury by the trustees; and, as the property yet unsold is valued at near \$200,000, it is believed that neither the Commonwealth nor Mr. Preston's securities will finally lose much, if any thing.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 12.

Atrocious Murder.—A very old French gentleman, nearly seventy years of age, called *Claude Jollie*, who kept a variety store for many years in Charles, near Pratt street, was inhumanly murdered on Monday night last, by some person or persons unknown. His mangled corpse was found yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, and the murder must have been committed about the time he was preparing for bed, as his cravat was found in his hat. He was found lying on his face—his skull was dreadfully fractured, particularly by a blow on the right side of his head, which sunk the bones deep into the brains. His back appeared to be much bruised, as if it had been jumped upon. All his drawers, boxes, and trunks, were rifled, and it is supposed he had a considerable quantity of specie by him. At the time he was discovered the fire was yet burning, and no doubt the murderer or murderers must have remained a considerable time in the house. They left behind them a hat and a large knife.—The old gentleman lived entirely by himself.

It is information which may be useful to many, as saving them needless trouble, that the Bank of the United States does not hold itself responsible upon any of its notes which shall be voluntarily cut into parts, except on the production of all the parts. Halves of notes, therefore, are of no value, unless the corresponding halves be produced. This determination seems necessary to guard against frauds, however harsh its operation may be in some particular cases.—*Nat. Intell.*



DIED.

At Washington City, on Thursday, the 13th ultimo, the Hon. WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE, a Senator of the United States from the state of Ohio, aged 35 years.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	8	8 1/2
Beef, mess	3	5	5
fresh	4	33	33
Beeswax	30		
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	65
Peach	60		50
Apple	45		25
Butter	lb.	29	69
Coffee	34		70
Corn	bush.	69	15
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	6 50
Flour, superfine	bb.	6	1 10
fine	5		1 20
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 25
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	60
Northern	60		9 10
Hog's lard	lb.	9	5 50
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English	5		9 10
Lead	lb.	9	35
Molasses	gal.	35	35
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		1 50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 50	1 20
W. Island, 4th do.	85		90
do. 3d do.	45		50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5 90
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	1
Liverpool ground	15		12 14
Steel, German	lb.	12	12 20
blistered	10		19 20
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	1 25
Loaf	lb.	1 24	1 40
Tea, Young Hyson	1 20		1 75
Hyson	1 20		1 50
Imperial	1 75		3 70
Gunpowder	1 50		10 12
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	3 70	16
manufactured	lb.	10	1 20
Tallow			50
Wheat	bush.	1 15	
Whiskey	gal.	1 15	

Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.
WILLIAM DICKSON.
Salisbury, January 1, 1822.—6 83

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of Dry Goods and Groceries.
Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
J. MURPHY.
December, 1821. 5mt91

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 Arithmetical; 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.

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November sessions, 1821: Martin Rendleman vs. Samuel Trotter. Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 6wt88
JNO. GILES, Clerk.

Blanks,

Of the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN