

sorship shall be immediately restored to activity, in virtue of a royal ordinance, countersigned by three Ministers.

The 5th article only states that the provisions of the former law, not repealed, shall remain.

German Papers and Dutch Mail.
Frontiers of Moldavia, Dec. 9.—The Turks near the Pruth are accustomed to lead their horses to drink in that river.—On the 6th, one of these horses broke loose and swam to the right bank. The Turks demanded it back: as the Cossacks did not immediately give it up, thirty-six or forty Turks swam on horseback over the Pruth to fetch back the horse; but the Cossacks received a reinforcement, surrounded the Turks, and conducted the whole detachment to Kischenew. As the Turks continue to increase in Moldavia, the Russians likewise strengthen themselves and draw together, particularly a large force of infantry on the Pruth, where a considerable park of artillery has also arrived.—The Turks go on in their usual mode in Moldavia; and as every thing about Jassy is consumed, they now begin to spread more in the country.—They hardly speak of any thing but of marching to Bessarabia and the Crimea. They have contrived to get into their hands all the gold and valuables that were to be found in Moldavia. According to their intentions, Moldavia and Wallachia are to be governed in future by two Pachas. Above 7,000 Heterists are assembled in Bessarabia, and long impatiently for the moment when, as they believe, the affairs between the Porte and Russia will be decided.

Algemeine Zeitung, Dec. 24.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 20.

We learn from Capt. Stinman, of the schr. *Patty and Sally*, arrived this morning, in 18 days from Port au Prince, that President Boyer left Port au Prince for the city of St. Domingo, on the 27th January, with from 13 to 15,000 troops, horse and foot. It was reported by some of the inhabitants, that the Patriot flag was flying at St. Domingo. Others said, that the Indigne flag had been hoisted there.

Lord Cochrane's entry into Lima.—(Extract of a letter from a British merchant at Lima, dated July 19, 1821:—) Yesterday Lord Cochrane made his entry into this city, and his reception was most flattering. A magnificent chariot, with four cream-coloured horses, was sent to Chorrillos, a port about two leagues from Lima, for his reception, accompanied by the Cabildo and the chief officers of state.—His Lordship was received by the Archbishop, Bishops, and all the heads of the Convents, and conducted to the Palace, amidst the most enthusiastic shouts from the people, of "Viva la Patria," "Viva l'Amirante," &c. A magnificent dinner was prepared on this memorable occasion, of which Gen. San Martin, Lord Cochrane, and their staff, together with the great officers of state, and all the heads of departments, partook. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the Peruvians at having their liberty. They naturally anticipate great advantages from that intercourse with the rest of the world which has been so long denied them, and appear particularly anxious to cultivate a friendly intercourse with England.

A letter from La Guayra, dated 30th of January, says—"A French man of war schooner arrived here on the 28th, having an envoy on board for the purpose of making some commercial arrangements with this government, and to intimate that the Colombian flag will be admitted into all the ports of France and her colonies. A salute was fired from the schooner on coming to anchor, which was returned by the batteries."

DOMESTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.—The Ice on the RIVER SCHUYLKILL had broken up, and was in immense masses yesterday and the day before above the Falls Bridge. At length the water was dammed to such a height, that a little after 4 o'clock last afternoon it raised the Falls Bridge from off the piers and abutments and carried it away entire. It struck against the mill just below the Falls and there a piece was broken off one end. The great body of the bridge, the roof, &c. &c. was then carried along on the bosom of the flood. It arrived in this condition at 20 minutes past 5, just above the Dam at Fair Mount. There were many spectators and great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Dam and the Upper Ferry Bridge.—The apprehensions were quickly dispelled. The mass of floating timber, bound together by bolts and bars, which had been the Falls bridge, was no sooner precipitated over the Dam than it was broken into ten thousand pieces. It is believed that the bridge thus destroyed cost \$35,000. It is a serious loss to the proprietors and to the public.

February 25.—On Saturday last the Ice in the Delaware began to move, and our navigation is now completely open, after an embargo of fifty-two days. Several vessels came up to the Wharves yesterday afternoon; and those remaining below may be soon expected up. We hope soon to see our Wharves enlivened

by "the hum of commerce and the stir of trade." [Gaz.]

The breaking up of the rivers has occasioned very high freshets in most of the northern states. The bridge from Warren street to Bloomsburg at Trenton (New Jersey) was swept away on Thursday night; and the Old Stone Bridge leading from Greene street to Mill-Hill fell in on Friday morning. This ancient bridge is associated in our recollection with some memorable events. It was the passage over the bridge which in January 1777, Washington defended against Lord Cornwallis. It was on this bridge that the triumphal arch was erected, that the hero passed under, at the close of the war on his way to New-York—when the girls chanted songs to his praise, and strewed it with flowers. But it fell while the feu de joie was firing to celebrate the return of the 90th anniversary. Mills and mill-dams have been swept off in various places. Both of the bridges at Milford, and the bridges at Saugatuck and Norwalk were swept away. The stage broke through the bridge over Mill creek at Durham, about 20 miles from New Haven—two passengers, a Frenchman and an American, were drowned. Two ladies crossing the bridge at White Plains, in a sleigh, "the water at the time overflowing the bridge, jumped out, were carried away by the current and drowned." "At Elizabethtown one of the bridges is gone, and the mill dams much injured. At Bridgetown, a bridge gone. The bridge across Boundbrook creek is rendered impassable. At New Brunswick several sloops were driven on the Meadows: some of the docks injured."

"The Chain Bridge at Brandywine and part of the mill adjoining the southern abutment have been carried away, together with a number of small buildings on the margin of the stream. We have heard of one life being lost, and it is to be feared there are several more. The extent of damages is beyond conjecture. It is rumoured that every bridge on the Brandywine within 20 miles of this place has been swept away; the dam at the Barley mill is gone; how many more, the height of the water prevents our ascertaining. *Newport Bridge* on the Christiana is carried away; likewise Thomas's mill and dam at St. Georges."

NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

Gratifying Intelligence.—We learn by the ship *Hope*, from Montevideo, that the United States' ship *Franklin*, Captain Stewart, and schr. *Dolphin*, Lieut. Com. Conner, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 30th November, from New-York, all well. Shortly after coming to anchor, Capt. Stewart, during a heavy rain, went on shore, and paid his respects to the public authorities, and the next day there was an interchange of salutes. It was not known when the *Franklin* would proceed round Cape Horn.

There was no political news at Montevideo, and the last accounts from Lima (to Sept. 21) represented all as quiet in that quarter.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

PORT GIBSON, FEB. 1.

An article is going the round of the eastern papers, copied from the *Arkansas Gazette*, headed "Indian Murder," stating, upon the authority of a gentleman from the Mississippi, that a horrid murder had been committed by the Choctaws upon nine United States' Surveyors, about 150 miles from Port Gibson.

We confess ourselves in fault for not having noticed this article before. It is three months since the outrage was said to have been committed, and we have never heard it from any other source than *Arkansas*. The gentleman from the Mississippi was misinformed by Col. Nichols, or played off a mischievous hoax upon the *Gazette*. We believe there is no record of the Choctaws ever having committed murder upon a white man in their territory. Their pacific disposition is proverbial. [Correspondent.]

THE PIRATES.

We are happy to hear from Washington, that government are engaged in preparing an extensive expedition against the pirates, which must go far to sweep the land as well as the seas of them.—The Macedonian, under the gallant and accomplished capt. Biddle, with four smaller vessels, the whole equipment comprehending about two hundred *marines*, will be ready to sail in about a month, with instructions, at once becoming the honor and interest of our country, and dictated by what may continue to be, as it has been, the impotence or indifference of the local authorities, which allow the nefarious outcasts shelter, if not unrestricted supplies. In short, if the government of Cuba will not or cannot execute its obligations to us and to all other powers, frequenting the neighboring seas, whilst all proper courtesy is observed to those authorities, our executive means to put an end, at any rate, to the merciless cruelties and ravenous plunders perpetrated upon our citizens, which have painfully and too long, been the occurrences of every day.

One of the modes of accomplishing this, with effect, will be to assign suitable

stations to our force, in order permanently to watch them, and occasionally to land and cut them off. These measures will at length not only redeem, but do honor to the American character, and are loudly called for by every dictate of that protection, due to commerce and those concerned in it. [Balt. Tel.]



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1822.

THE CONVENTION.

We have this week commenced the publication of the debate on Mr. Fisher's resolutions in the House of Commons, during the late session of the General Assembly, which we shall continue until we get through with it. The public will now have a full and fair view of the arguments which the East use to justify them in opposing the wishes of the people, and in refusing to submit to their decision a question which vitally affects their interests, and which they alone should decide. The public will judge for themselves whether the East have fairly met the question, and directly replied to the arguments and reasoning of the West; or whether they have only "talked about it, and about it," and endeavored by subterfuge and declamation, to supply the lack of argument, and to overcome such stubborn things as *facts*. We recommend to such of our readers who do not keep a regular file of this paper, to preserve at least the numbers containing this debate: if nothing more, they will be valuable to them for reference.

If any further examples than those already furnished, were necessary, to show the oppressive inequality of our present system of representation, one may be found in the vote on the resolutions upon which the debate took place. On that question 38 counties voted against the resolutions, and 24 for them; but the 24 counties contain between 60 and 70,000 free souls more than the 38 counties. So that in truth and in fact, a large majority of the free people of North-Carolina, by their representatives, voted for calling a Convention; but the minority put their veto to it. These things cannot long continue.

A British Review, the *Eclectic*, for August, 1821, contains a notice of a new work, entitled "The Occupation of Amelia Island by M'Gregor, &c. Sketches of the Province of East-Florida; and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Customs of the Seminole Indians." The only anecdote quoted is concerning "Milly Francis," or "Emily, the hapless Indian maid," which we have given below. It agrees, in its material point, with the interesting account of the same event related by a correspondent of ours in the 89th number of the *Carolinian*; but respecting her conduct, when M'Krimmon or young R***, after a knowledge of her misfortunes, sought her out, and offered her his hand, the two accounts widely differ. Our correspondent states, that she acknowledged that she loved her R***; that she loved him from the first; but that, unfortunate as she was, deprived of kindred, and friends, and a country, she could not consent to make him also unhappy, by connecting his fate with hers: but according to the English narrative, she rejected the grateful M'Krimmon, by telling him that she was not influenced by any personal motive, and that she would have done the same for any other unfortunate person, in a similar situation. It is, to be sure, of very little importance which account is the correct one, as either is highly honorable to her, and ensures for her our warmest admiration; but we leave it to our readers to judge, whether the *American* account does not place her before us in a much more endearing and interesting light, by exhibiting in her all the tenderness and feeling of the most civilized female, combined, at the same time, with that loftiness of spirit, that keen and lasting sense of injury, characteristic of the children of the forest, which she so forcibly and so feelingly displayed, when she told her R***, that "all other white men, besides himself, she hated: it was her pride and her duty to do so, because they were the murderers of her father." We have no doubt that our correspondent's description of Emily is correct; that she is every thing which he has stated her to be; and that, had she been placed in like circumstances, she would have been in no respect inferior to Pocahontas. In every thing that constitutes nobleness of character; in every quality which entitles its possessor to be loved and admired, she might not only bear honorable comparison with the preserver of Capt. Smith, but even with others who imagine they hold a much more distinguished rank in the scale of being than the daughter of an Indian King, the unsophisticated child of nature, possessed of all the virtues which adorn, without the vices which disgrace, civilization. For an act like that of EMILY FRANCIS, in the virtuous days of Greece and Rome, a statue would have been decreed; for an act like that the memory of Pocahontas has been hallowed; and for that act history will do justice to the lofty spirited, the tender hearted EMILY.

The following is the account as given in the *Eclectic Review*:

"A straggler from the militia of Georgia, named M'Krimmon, was captured by the Indians, and was about to be sacrificed to Indian vengeance; perished to the stake, the tomahawk raised to terminate his existence, no chance appeared of escape. At that moment Milly Francis, the daughter of Hiddis Hadjo, placed herself between the executioner and his victim, and arrested his uplifted arm; then throwing herself at the feet of

her father, she implored the life of his prisoner. It was granted, and he was liberated. To the honor of M'Krimmon, it must be added, that some time after, learning that Milly Francis had given herself up, with others of her unfortunate race, in a state of wretched destitution, to the commander at Fort Claiborne, he immediately set forward to render her assistance, determined to make her his wife, and thus in some sort repay the noble and disinterested generosity of his saviour. Milly, upon learning the intention of M'Krimmon, declared she was not influenced by any personal motive, that she should have acted in the same way for any other unfortunate victim, and therefore declined his offer."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

[On Monday, our readers are apprized of Mr. Randolph having moved and carried an adjournment of the House, on the premature report of Mr. Pinkney's death. The event having now happened, we publish Mr. Randolph's observations on the occasion.]

Mr. Randolph rose, he said, to announce to the House a fact, which, he hoped, would put an end, at least for this day, to all further jar or collision, here or elsewhere, among the members of this body. Yes, for this one day, at least, said he, let us say, as our first mother said to our first father,

"While yet we live, scarce one short hour laps,
Between us two let there be peace."

I rise to announce to the House the not unlooked for death of a man who filled the first place in the public estimation, in the first profession in that estimation, in this or in any other country. We have been talking of General Jackson, and a greater than him is, not here, but gone forever! I allude, Sir, to the boast of Maryland, and the pride of the United States—the pride of all of us—but particularly the pride and ornament of the profession of which you, Mr. Speaker, are a member, and an eminent one. He was a man with whom I lived, when a member of this House, and a new one too—and ever since he left it for the other—I speak it with pride—in habits, not merely negatively friendly, but of kindness and cordiality. The last time that I saw him was on Saturday—the last Saturday but one—in the pride of life, and full possession and vigor of all his faculties, in that lobby. He is now gone to his account, (for as the tree falls, so it must lie) where we must all go—where I must very soon go, and by the same road too, the course of nature—and where all of us, put off the evil day as long as we may, must also soon go. For what is the past but as a span, and which of us can look forward to as many years as we have lived? The last act of intercourse between us was an act, the recollection of which I would not now be without, for all the offices that all the men of the United States have filled, or ever shall fill. He had, indeed his faults—foibles, I should rather say; and, Sir, who is without them? Let such, and such only, cast the first stone. And these foibles, faults if you will, which every body could see, because every body is clear sighted in regard to the faults and foibles of others—he, I have no doubt, would have been the first to acknowledge, on a proper representation of them. Every thing now is hidden to us—not, God forbid! that utter darkness rests upon the grave, which, hideous as it is, is lighted, cheered, and warmed by fire from Heaven—not the impious fire fabled to be stolen from Heaven by the heathen, but by the spirit of the living God, whom we all profess to worship, and whom I hope we shall spend the remainder of this day in worshipping, not with mouth-honor, but in our hearts; in spirit and truth—that it may not be said of us, also, "This people draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me." Yes, it is just so. He is gone. I will not say that our loss is irreparable; because such a man as *has* existed may exist again. There has been a Homer; there has been a Shakspeare; there has been a Milton; there has been a Newton. There may then be another PINKNEY; but there is now none. And it was to announce this event I have risen. I am, said Mr. R. almost inclined to believe in presentiments. I have been all along as well assured of the fatal termination of that disease with which he was affected, as I am now. And I have dragged my weary limbs before sunrise to the door of his sick chamber, (for I would not intrude upon the sacred sorrows of his family,) almost every morning since his illness. From the first I had almost no hope. I move you, Sir, that this House do now adjourn.

A numerous herd of rein-deer, under the care of a family of Lapland shepherds, are just arrived in England. They will be sent, in a few days, to the extensive wastes and heaths in Berkshire, which are found to produce, in great abundance, the Lichen *Rougerinus*, on which these noble animals feed. Most of the females are with young, and the strongest hopes are entertained of their being added to our stock of useful and domestic quadrupeds. They are perfectly tame; the flesh the most exquisite venison; and their milk of nearly the consistency of cream, and of the finest flavor and nutritive quality.—The people (who brought their houses, furniture, sledges, &c. with them) are the most di-

minutive of the human race, never reaching the height of five feet. They are clothed in the skin of the rein-deer, with its thick fur outside. [Eng. paper.]

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. RANDOLPH & YOUNG. Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken charge of that large and commodious building, situated on the Yaddo river, at Beard's Bridge, Rowan county, N. C. where he has opened a house of private entertainment, for the accommodation of all those who may please to call on him. J. L. VAUGHAN. 4wt97

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Robert Torrance, deceased—consisting of one fellow, one small boy, some old and some young wenches, and several children. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale. JNO. McCLELLAND, Executor. March 16th, 1822. 4wt96

10 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, an indentured apprentice, by the name of Elijah Langley, about 20 years of age. Whoever will return the said runaway, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. VERNON SMOOT. Rowan County, N. C. March 14, 1822. 2wt94e

A Runaway.

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 6th of March, 1822, who says his name is HENRY. He is a mulatto, 18 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on a homespun coat, and blue cotton pantaloons. He says he belongs to Samuel Thompson, of Greenville District, S. C. that he stole a horse, saddle and bridle from his master, and lost the horse at Queen's ferry. He brought a bridle with him to jail, which he says he stole. The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges agreeably to law. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Judge. Lincoln, N. C. March 11, 1822.—95

WHEREAS my wife, Margaret Hicks, has absconded from my house, bed and board, without a just cause for so doing; I therefore forewarn all people against harboring, comforting, or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may contract. BENJAMIN F. HICKS. Rowan Co. March 13, 1822.—495e

Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, \$1 01.
161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, \$00 50.
196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, \$1 05.

JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff. Salisbury, March 2, 1822.—6w91

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....George Parks, & Co. vs. James Gray.....Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes, tc29A R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....John Dula and wife, and others, vs. Ephraim Allison and others.....Petition for Partition. It appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

A copy from the minutes, 3w91 R. MARTIN, C. W. C. C.

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards, and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind. MICHAEL BROWN. March 1st, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivaled. 8wt99 M. B.