



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1822.

THE SEASON.

The commencement of the spring was remarkably dry in and about Salisbury, and we believe generally so in this section of country. The earth was so parched and baked, that it was difficult to work the gardens. It was an unfavorable season for getting in spring grain. But for the last eight or ten days, there have been plentiful showers of rain; and it is delightful to see what a change it has produced on the vegetable creation. Fresh animation and new life seem to have been diffused over the whole face of nature. The verdure of the forest, and the luxuriance of the gardens and fields, begin to delight the eye and exhilarate the heart. The esculent vegetables in the gardens are springing up with such a luxuriant growth, that our tables will soon be furnished with all the succulent culinaries of the season.

Wheat, in this county, was considerably injured last winter; but still, if nothing more happens, there will be a tolerably good crop. Fruit, of all kinds, will be abundant, should there be no more frost the present season.

Congress have fixed upon the 8th of May for adjourning. We have this week published but a few extracts from their proceedings, as the business doing, at our last dates, was devoid of interest. Now that "their days are numbered," we hope they will give their constituents better proof of their devotedness to the welfare of the nation than they have hitherto done this session.

The Frigate POTOMAC.

Which has been building at Washington City, was ready for launching on the 23d ult.; on which day, crowds of people collected at the Navy Yard to witness the interesting scene. The necessary preparations were completed about 1/2 past nine o'clock, and as usual the men were waiting for the signal to let the vessel off the stocks, when she broke what is called the tripper, and a voluntary launch was the consequence, fifteen minutes sooner than was intended; notwithstanding which, she safely glided into her destined element. She is said to be an elegantly constructed vessel, and of the first class of frigates. Thus has another bulwark of our national independence been set afloat.

Perhaps no one measure of the general government has been approved with more unanimity, than the law for the gradual increase of the Navy. We must confess that our hearts swell with a native pride at the bare mention of the Navy; and, although we lay claim to no more than common discernment in feeling the public pulse, we are sure we do not mistake the popular sentiment, if we say that every true American heart throbs in unison with ours on this subject. The Navy adds strength to the union of the States; and, consequently, perpetuity to our Republic. It sustains our national honor abroad, and contributes to our security and prosperity at home.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The spring term of the Superior Court for Rowan County, commenced its sitting in Salisbury on Monday, the 8th inst. and adjourned late on Saturday evening following. Judge Donnell presided. There were ninety-seven cases on the docket; of which (though the Judge was as industrious as a man could be) only twelve were tried—nine civil, and three criminal—and a nulli prosequi entered by the State Solicitor against twenty-three which were brought up for trial.

William Wood, who was indicted for murder, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50....to stand committed until the fine was paid; but, in consequence of his inability to pay the fine, he was allowed the benefit of the insolvent act.

A man by the name of Medley was also tried on an indictment for murder, but was acquitted.

A man named Dillon, alias Davis, alias Foote, was tried for horse-stealing; he

was convicted, and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes, on Tuesday of our next County Court, the 21st of May.

It is matter of regret, that the important and urgent business of every court should be laid over, from one term to another, to make way for numbers of vexatious suits, that are discharged by the State Solicitor; but it is matter of still more regret, that a great number of our inhabitants can find no better employment than continually dabbling in law. The lawyer is almost the only person who gains much satisfaction in "going to law." It would be a blessing to the people, and a blessing to the nation, if two-thirds of the present litigation of the country were dispensed with.

The way the inhabitants of Hindoostan conduct law-suits, in trying disputed titles to land, is by digging two holes in the contested ground, into which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put each one leg, and thus remain until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects; in which case his client is defeated. But among us it is the silly client, and not the lawyer, who puts his foot into the hole.

FOREIGN.

From London papers to the 7th Feb. received at New-York, by the ship Euphrates.

New outrages have been committed in Ireland. On the 2d February, a desperate attack was made by the peasantry upon the police of Churchtown, in Cork county. In this conflict, which lasted an hour, with fire arms, the rebels shot a sentinel, killed 4 other men, and wounded many others, and carried off many stand of arms. The insurgents, to the number of one thousand, approached Newmarket, but, on the first fire of the military, dispersed.

It is stated that the Caffrees are about to make war upon the British settlement at Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

France.—It seems there have been insurrectionary movements at Brest, Belfort, and Rochefort; the military have been the principal leaders. These risings, the French papers inform us (when they are allowed to hint at them) are put down; but, if so, it is only for the moment.

PARIS, FEB. 5.

We have advices from Madrid of January 28. The government has at length wisely acknowledged the independence of the South American States. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this interesting event.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

In consequence of the above intelligence, Colombian bonds, which were purchased this morning at 68, rose very rapidly, and 77 was refused for a considerable number on "change this afternoon."

BOSTON, APRIL 4.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship Triton, Bussy, at this port, late last evening, we have received from our attentive correspondents our full files of London papers, up to February 11th.

In the London Courier of the 5th we find it stated that the Turkish troops were daily evacuating Wallachia and Moldavia. Letters from St Petersburg, as late as Jan. 15th, says, every thing was perfectly tranquil; there was no expectation of a war with Turkey.

A Constantinople article, dated Dec. 29, says, "We are enjoying complete tranquility. The government is taking the most energetic measures to produce this effect."

The Furks, it is said, have agreed to evacuate the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, leaving only a sufficient number of troops there to preserve internal tranquility. Such is the tenor of the intelligence in our papers of the latest date.

Ireland continued the scene of barbarous outrage. The consequence has been, that strong measures have been adopted. These are, the re-enactment of the insurrection act, and of the Irish habeas corpus suspension bill. Ireland must indeed be a severe sufferer if the spirit of discontent be not now soon quelled, for the passage of these laws places in the hands of the English ministers a power as despotic as was ever exercised by the Grand Turk in the plenitude of his power.

In Spain, some trifling disturbances have taken place at Seville, which Ferdinand attributes to an improper use of the right of petitioning, and has sent a message to the Cortes, recommending certain restrictions upon this right.

The French Chamber of deputies had been, at the last dates, vehemently employed in discussing the law for regulating the press. After a long debate, it passed by a vote of 254 to 228.

The Earl of Mulgrave, owing to his ill health, had resigned his seat in the British Cabinet.

The Earl of Waterford has been made an Irish Duke, by the title of Duke of Munster.

We find no intelligence of the progress of the Greeks in the achievement of their liberty. A Liverpool paper of

the 9th has this solitary remark: "The Greeks are progressing in the work of emancipation." [Patriot.]

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.—The fast sailing schooner Swann, captain Skinner, arrived here yesterday in the short passage of 18 days from that port. We have received by this vessel the following intelligence, besides the news under the marine head.

The British sloop of war Tamar, Sir William Wiseman, sailed on the 21st of February, with a million and a half of dollars, for Campeachy, Havana, and Jamaica.

The Royalists still remained in possession of the fort of St. Juan de Ulua.—Flags of truce were frequently communicating, and an order was soon expected for its surrender. Preparations were making at Vera Cruz to take the fort, should it not be given up.

The first congress sat at Mexico on the 24th February. Perfect harmony subsisted throughout the empire. An ambassador had been sent to Spain for the purpose of soliciting one of the royal family as emperor of Mexico, provided he would live in the empire. It was however expected, that Don Augustin de Iturbide, a chief of the Independents, would be elected. The royalists had generally emigrated to Spain and her provinces, with their valuable property.

Gen. Victoria, a distinguished revolutionary leader in Mexico, has, with a number of his compatriots in arms, proceeded to Guatemala, situated to the south of Vera Cruz, and established an independent republican government in that beautiful country. This territory is said to be 4 or 500 miles broad, about 1100 long, and contains 462,000 square miles.

DOMESTIC.

RALEIGH, APRIL 12.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday evening last, the driver of the Southern Stage (named Johnson, an Irishman,) within a mile or two of this city, rising from his seat to whip his fore-horses, slipped from the footboard, and falling under the wheels of the carriage, was so bruised that he died in a short time after he was taken up. Another driver happened to be in the Stage, who drove it to town.—Register.

BOSTON, MARCH 22.—About a week since, the Marshal of this district liberated from the County jail, Adolphe Lacoste, who has been imprisoned for twenty-two months past, for having been concerned in the Slave Trade. It will perhaps be recollected that the brig Science was taken on the coast of Africa in the year 1820, and sent into the United States by one of our cruisers. Lacoste, the master, was convicted in Nov. 1820, in the U. S. Circuit Court for this circuit; he was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, and to the payment of a fine of 3000 dollars. This sentence was previous to the existence of the law of the United States prescribing the punishment of death to the offence of Slave dealing. In consequence of representations touching his good behaviour since he has been confined, made by the friends of Lacoste, and particularly of the exertions of Mr. Poinsett, member of Congress from South Carolina, made in his behalf, the President of the United States has been induced to grant him a full pardon for the rest of his term of imprisonment, and a remission of the fine and cost of prosecution. Accompanying the pardon was a letter to Lacoste, inclosing a draft for \$50, presented to him by Mr. Poinsett, to enable him to pay his expenses to S. Carolina, where his family, who are respectable, resides. [Evening Gaz.]

LEXINGTON, KY. MARCH 14.

Arkansas Territory.—Robert Crittenden, Esq. Secretary, who, in the absence of Governor Miller, administered the affairs of the territory of Arkansas, has just arrived in this country, and from a conversation we had with him on the subject of the strength of that country, not the least danger is to be apprehended from the Indians. The Cherokees and Osages are at open war, but the former will only fight in open prairies on horseback, while the latter prefer the thickest woods; so that they are not likely to meet. The Cherokees surprised an Osage village in the absence of the warriors, in a hunting party, and made prisoners of nearly all the women and children, amounting to about ninety, some of whom were murdered in the most shocking manner. The Osages have taken, in horses and cattle, a much greater amount of property; but the advantage in prisoners is still in favor of the Cherokees. Governor Miller ordered the latter to be at peace, but it was refused on the ground that the Cherokee nation was an independent, free people, and at liberty to wage war or make peace at pleasure. An American trader, residing in the Indian country, has been murdered by the Cherokees, and the murderers were not given up by that nation. The government of the United States has furnished complete armour for 200 horsemen and about 800 infantry, who have been organized and prepared; besides there are about 400 men of the United States' army stationed in the same country; a force

sufficient to drive every Indian from the territory, if it should be necessary. The Cherokee tribes, on the west side of the Mississippi, are a part of the same nation on the Tennessee river, who removed to the Arkansas since the year 1817.—Gaz.

BOSTON, MARCH 26.

Pirates Captured!—Captain Seabury, of the brig Joseph, at Holmes's Hole, from Cuba, reports that he was boarded in sight of Cape Antonio on the 8th inst. by the United States' brig Enterprize, and was informed that she had captured that morning eight piratical vessels, and had their crews, amounting to about 160 men, then in possession.

A lot situated in Wall-street, New-York, 75 feet in front and 170 in depth, has been purchased by the U. S. Branch Bank of that city, for the purpose of erecting a Banking House, for the sum of forty thousand dollars.

HARD TIMES, INDEED!

Extract of a letter from Worthington, Ohio, dated 15th Feb. 1822.

"That you may know how scarce money is, it has been remarked that there is but one quarter of a dollar in Worthington, and that has been borrowed so much from one to another to pay postages, that it is worn smooth, and is now a twenty cent piece."

"Pennsylvania against the World!"

Under this motto is advertised, in the Philadelphia papers, a Hog weighing 1352 pounds, alive, and supposed to be the largest ever known of the Hog kind.

Proof that a man can be his own Grand-Father.

There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was therefore, mother to her husband's father, consequently grand-mother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was great-grand-mother; now as the son of a great-grand-mother must be either a great-grand-father or great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather.

A certain method of securing horses from flies and all other insects, is rubbing them every morning with walnut leaves.



MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Dr. Thomas Bouchelle, of Morgantown, to Mrs. G. Torrence, of this place.

In Somerset, Md. Mr. Edward North, aged 21, to Mrs. Russel Duan, aged 70.

In Vermont, March 3, Mr. William Double, to Miss Ann Maria Singleton.

A prudent maid, to change her fate,
From solitary trouble;
She wisely left the Single state,
And turn'd unto the Double.



DIED.

In this county, on the 9th inst. aged 50, the Rev. John Carrigan, pastor of the congregations of Thiatira and Beth-Page. He was a good citizen, a pious man, and a faithful preacher of the Gospel of Christ.

At the residence of Dr. Charles Harris, Cabarrus county, on the 11th inst. Mr. William Wilson, of Wilkes county. It may be some consolation to his relatives to learn, that he remained perfectly sensible to the last moments of his life, and appeared to have a bright prospect of a happy immortality. Although Mr. Wilson had not a relative present to drop a tear of sorrow over his departing spirit, yet he was not destitute of friends. During his illness, all necessary attention was paid him, and after his dissolution, his remains were decently interred.

In Baltimore, Md. on the 25th ult. Christiana Ganker, aged 20, a native of Germany. The distressing condition and suffering of this young woman, and awful result, ought to be a solemn warning to all match-makers and match-breakers. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who, for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her, a short time ago, his intention of abandoning her. On the receipt of this information, she became the child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awful, distressed maniac, unceasingly calling on her lover to "come to her." On the evening preceding her death, she ordered her "wedding garment" to be prepared, saying that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise hour of her departure to a world of spirits.

AN UGLY FELLOW.

A fellow who had been employed as a teacher in Clarksville, (Penn.) and has recently decamped, carrying with him another person's horse, a watch, &c. is described as of a very diminutive appearance, short curled hair resembling a mulatto's, and when laughing produces a sound "somewhat like the liquid guggling out of a jug"—resembling, we suppose, that described in the old song, which goes "gluggity, gluggity, glug."

Tea.—A colony of Chinese established itself in Brazil soon after the king of Portugal fixed his residence there, and applied to the cultivation of tea with so much success, that they have now three millions of trees in full bearing.

CURE FOR WARTS.

Take a piece of unslacked lime, and having wetted the top of the wart, rub the lime on two or three times a day, and they will be imperceptibly removed in a short time, without leaving the slightest scar, or any inconvenience being sustained on account of the lime.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership existing between John M. Greenlee, James Avery, and Edwin Poor, under the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts on the books, will please settle the same with James Avery, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN M. GREENLEE,
JAMES AVERY,
EDWIN POOR.

Morgantown, April 1, 1822.—3wt100

The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the interest of Major Greenlee and Mr. E. Poor, in the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. will continue the Mercantile business in the same house; where he hopes, by his attention to business, to merit a share of public favor.

JAMES AVERY.

Morgantown, April 8, 1822.—3wt100

Morgantown Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morgantown, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as administrator, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, Adm.

Morgantown, April 13, 1822.—12wt109

Five Cents Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 18th inst. John Donohoo, an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business; about seventeen years old, swarthy complexion, light hair, and tolerably well grown. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, living in Rowan county, N. C. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said apprentice, as I will rigidly enforce the law against such offenders.

JAMES RENSHAW.

March 25, 1822. 3wt100

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to Allen Case, in December, 1820. The note was given twelve months after date, for the sum of 15 dollars; which note I am determined not to pay, as I did not receive value for it.

MICHAEL DOTY.

April 10, 1822. 2wt98