

that the Minister of the United States in Spain was, by letters from this Department, of 13th and 16th June last, instructed, upon his return to Madrid, to represent the same to your government, and to request new and peremptory orders to that officer, for the delivery of the archives in his possession, conformable to the stipulation of the treaty. The renewal of the order was declined, upon the ground of entire confidence on the part of your government, that the Captain General would before it could be received, have completed the delivery of the archives and documents, as he had been commanded by the King.

"I regret to be obliged to state, that this just expectation of his Catholic Majesty has not yet been fulfilled.

"Captain James Biddle, Commander of the United States' frigate Macedonian, has therefore been commissioned to repair to the Havana, there to receive the documents and archives, which Col. Forbes was obliged to leave, and which it is hoped the Captain General and Governor of Cuba will cause to be delivered without further delay."



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1822.

The present session of Congress will terminate to-morrow, by adjournment. What important benefits will result to the nation from its measures, is not yet determined; but its deeds, we think, will hardly be emblazoned in golden letters on the roll of fame. Neither much harm, nor much good, can be attached to its proceedings; but there is one circumstance to be pled in extenuation, that most of the members were new, and had to become acquainted with parliamentary forms, and the routine of business, and with a great many other things which candidates never dream of, but of which members of Congress must not be ignorant. Before they have become initiated, therefore, in the mysteries of legislation, they cannot reasonably be required to do much; or, in other words, before they have learnt their trade, they cannot be supposed to be expert at it. There is abundant political guess-work about the radicalism, as it is termed,—of the present Congress, and some shrewd predictions have been uttered, which may, and which may not, be verified; but for ourselves, we suspect things will go on pretty much as they have done. Economy is popular; and it is not to be wondered at if the popular branch of our National Legislature should at least talk a great deal about it, and in some instances mistake parsimony for economy. We have nothing worse, nor nothing more, we think, to apprehend from radicalism.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The mode of conducting business in the French Chamber of Deputies, often not only renders its proceedings ludicrous, but gives to it more the character of a disorderly rabble, than of an orderly, dignified, and grave body of legislators. Many of the transactions of the French Assembly, which, in France, appear to pass off as nothing uncommon or deserving of particular notice, and are apparently forgotten the next moment after their occurrence, would in this country, or in England, be productive of pretty serious consequences. What, for instance, would be the result, if a member of the House of Representatives should rise in his seat, and give the Speaker the lie? Yet is this done in the French Chamber of Deputies, and seems there to excite no surprize.—Take the following as an example:

M. Chauvelin throws off quickly his robe as deputy, and rushing from his seat, encounters the Commissary of the King, at the foot of the tribune. A dispute takes place, and M. Chauvelin returns to his seat.

The President—"The amendment is rejected."

Mr. B. Constant, striking his desk with violence, as did a crowd of other members, "It is not so—it is false!"

"If you could count," said the President, "you would see that it is so."

SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

The law of 1819, authorized the truth to be given in evidence in cases of libel of public functionaries. In the late debate on the Censorship, it was proposed to destroy this privilege; and the Keeper of the Seals, on the part of the King, to whom the proposition had been previously submitted, stated that he was authorized, by his Majesty, to assent to the amendment which follows:

"In no case shall Witnesses be admitted to prove the truth of defamatory publications."

On which said M. Manuel—"Does it become the dignity of the crown to appear here, not to accept or to refuse an amendment, but to manage an intrigue?"

"At the close of a long and fatiguing discussion, we have a proposition from the government—without any assigned motive—without any reason; a law is proposed, according to the custom of tyrants,

without giving a reason for its enforcement."

The following is the speech of M. Girardin:

"I protest against that censorship which afflicts the arts. Shall we prohibit genius from preserving the picture and the memorial of victories dear to the lovers of glory, and the testimonials of grief, at once sacred and innocent?"

"You declare war against engravings and lithography. Subjects are proscribed which are not attached to the Louvre, and belong not to certain periods of time."

"If you ask an artisan for those engravings which fill the hearts of the brave with emotions—which unite the sentiments of all Frenchmen—which console defeat by the contemplation of thirty victories,—he will reply to you, 'these glorious images are forbidden to the public eye.'"

"When a law is unjust, you compel stratagem to elude it. Individual interest is more than a match for the vigilance of the police. That which is forbidden will only circulate the more; and your severity will serve only to give a premium for proscribed pictures."

"You defeat yourselves; but your course is inevitable—you must oppose liberty. You have made war upon Science and Letters; the Arts belong to their family—the Arts must suffer with them."

On the question of prohibiting the truth to be given in evidence in cases of libel, 50 of the minority refused to vote. They stated that they considered the liberty of the press as involved in the existence of the charter, which was a sacred topic, not to be discussed. These, with 93 who voted in the minority, made 143: the votes of the majority were 234.

In the course of the debate, the Marquis de La Fayette rose and stated—

"We protest against this measure; and we appeal to the patriotism and the energies of the people of France. We protest, and will not vote."

[Charleston Courier.]

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The English East-India Company is possessed of more wealth and power than any incorporated company, which has ever existed. The interest which the British government have in opposing the aggrandisement of Russia in the East is easily accounted for, when the immense wealth and resources drawn from her dominions in that quarter of the world are taken into consideration. The Company commenced business with a capital of 72,000,000 sterling, which in two hundred years has increased to 21,000,000; they own 380,000 square miles; have 80,000,000 of inhabitants; 150,000 soldiers; and 17,000,000 annual income. It was a favorite object of Bonaparte to cripple his great enemy in this quarter, and had the expedition into Russia not eventuated as it did, he would have had that in his power which Russia will now have, should she crush the Ottoman Porte. Alexander proceeds by strides to this object which are not less sure because they are slow. Without the daring and impetuous disposition of Napoleon he possesses all his ambition, and is more dangerous to his present allies, because his motives are concealed under an impenetrable veil of hypocrisy and intrigue.—Georgian.

Lord John Russel has addressed two letters to the yeomanry and farmers of England, on the subject of retrenchment. He advises a "spare regimen for all who live upon the public money." "When an individual is not able to pay his debts, he ought not to say, 'my carriage and horses are necessary to me, I must keep them.'" In the same way he says the government ought to renounce every species of luxury. "It is unnecessary to say, that to encourage men to pay their money in taxes, that they may afterwards borrow the same money from merchants and brokers, paying interest for the use of it, is but sorry comfort." "The money which is extracted by the hard gripe of the excisemen from the English farmer and laborer, is placed in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who buy stock with it; the seller of the stock purchases with his cash a share in Mr. Rothschild's Neapolitan loan, and the Englishman's tax is then sent off for Naples, to pay the Austrian troops for preserving the Neapolitan nation from the horrors of a free government. And this is the manner in which Mr. Vansittart and a committee of the House of Commons purpose to relieve the distresses of the farmers of England."

Paris and London.—An intelligent writer in the London Traveller, gives a minute statement of the expenses of living in Paris and London. In precisely the same style, the expenses in the first city are, for a gentleman, lady, and female servant, 2l. 20s. 3d. sterling, per week; in the latter, 5l. 7s. 6d.—Amusements, Opera, Theatre, &c. six nights in the week, in Paris, 9s. 6d.—in London, 1l. 5s. 6d. Exclusive of dress, three persons may live in comfort and luxury in Paris for 130l. per annum; in London, the same living will cost 280l. If economy be studied, in a cheap part of France a family may live as well on 80l. per annum, as in the cheapest part of England for 120l. These facts account for the great number of English residents in France.—Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday last, which brings Gibraltar papers to the 9th March, containing the Speech of the King of Spain, at the opening of

the session of the new Cortes, and the answer of Riego the President. The King abstains from taking any notice of the South American Provinces.—Nat. Intel.

Late accounts are received from Venezuela, by the way of Charleston. A letter from Bogota of the 13th December, states that President Bolivar had marched towards Popayan, to open the campaign on the Province of Quito, with a formidable army. The Congress in the new state of Guatemala, (formerly part of Mexico,) was to have met on the first day of last month. Col. Vasquez died at Caracas on the 11th ult. universally regretted.—ib.

HAVANA, APRIL 13.—You have undoubtedly heard of the fate of an American schooner, which was boarded off Cape Antonio, taken possession of, robbed, and burnt by the pirates. She was bound to this Island; had touched at St. Thomas, where she had a German supercargo put on board, whose throat was cut, as well as that of one of the crew.—A Hamburg brig likewise, bound from Coves to this port, has been robbed of \$36,000 cash, off Cape Confetes—no person killed. I cannot give you the particulars of the American schooner.—We have nothing more here than I have stated, of which there is no doubt."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The bill "further to regulate the post office Department," which was reported in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, and is now depending there, provides, among other things as follows: That all post roads shall be discontinued, on which the net proceeds of postage do not amount to one-third of the expense of conveying the same, except those which lead to seats of government, or between seats of government of the several states or territories, or to or between seats of justice; that no postmaster shall frank or receive, free of postage, any letter or package, except on business relating to his office; that no postmaster shall be concerned in any contract for carrying the mail; that any postmaster shall be forthwith removed from office who shall fail to render his accounts within forty days, or to pay drafts on him by the General Post Office for moneys due by him to the office; that no allowance for clerk-hire in post offices shall hereafter be made, unless sanctioned by the Postmaster General; that the commissions hereafter to be allowed, per quarter, to postmasters, shall be as follows: On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent.; on any sum not exceeding two thousand three hundred dollars over and above the first hundred dollars, twenty per cent.; and on any sum above the first two thousand three hundred dollars, eight per centum; that the following postages be hereafter charged, viz: on every single letter conveyed by mail for any distance not exceeding 20 miles, 6¢ cents; for any distance over 20 miles, and not exceeding 60 miles, 10¢ cents; for any distance over 60 miles, and not exceeding 120 miles, 12¢ cents; for any distance over 120 miles, and not exceeding 240 miles, 18¢ cents; for any distance over 240 miles, and not exceeding 400 miles, 20¢ cents; for any distance over 400 miles, and not exceeding 740 miles, 25¢ cents; and for any distance above 740 miles, 31¢ cents; and for every double letter, double those rates; and for every triple letter, triple those rates; and for every quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and for every letter or package weighing one ounce avoirdupois weight, single postage for every quarter of an ounce, and in that proportion for all greater weights; and the postage to be charged on newspapers shall be, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 1 cent; for any distance over 50 miles, and not exceeding 500 miles, 1½ cents; and for any distance over 500 miles, 2 cents; provided the postage to be charged on a single newspaper from any one place to another in the same state or territory, shall not exceed 1 cent; and the postage to be charged on magazines or pamphlets shall be, for any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 1½ cents per sheet; for any distance over 50 miles, and not exceeding 150 miles, 2 cents per sheet; for any distance over 150 miles, and not exceeding 300 miles, 2½ cents; for any distance over 300 miles, and not exceeding 500 miles, 3 cents; and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, 3½ cents; that no publisher or printer of a newspaper shall be entitled to receive, free of postage, more than 50 newspapers, nor more than 6 from any one state; that no officer of the government shall frank or receive free of postage any letters other than those relating to the business of his office.

[National Intelligencer.]

Melancholy Accident.—On the 21st instant, as Mrs. Tabitha Knowlton, in company with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Knowlton, were on their way to the residence of Robert Henry, Esq. of this county, and when near the house, the horse ran away with them. The latter lady jumped out of the chair, and was considerably injured. A short time afterwards the chair was dashed in pieces, and the former lady instantly killed. They had been invited to witness the marriage ceremony of their friends. On the assembling of the guests, "the funeral bier, and not the nuptial couch, presented itself to their astonished sight."

[Cape Fear Recorder.]

Robbery.—Extra.—The office of the Boston Statesman was entered by some felonious marauder on Monday night last, who, with force and arms against the peace, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided, in evil example to all others in like case to offend, &c. &c. stole, took, and carried away, the Editor's Spectacles! This notorious, though unprofitable plunder, was effected by forcing a desk. Considering the provoking nature of the case, our brother Editor retains his philosophy very well, and tells the story with much humor. By the kindness of a friend, his nose was re-mounted, or rather restraddled; and on examining his desk, he says—

"We were soon able to discover, that the residue of the treasure contained in the desk, con-

sisting of sundry rejected poetical, political, and miscellaneous communications, had escaped capture. It would seem that the light fingered gentry of this city are making such rapid improvements in the art of pilfering, that they will soon equal their brethren on the other side of the water, where spectacles are not safe, even on the nose of the owner. In the present case, however, we hope the thief, after he has seen through his error, will return the stolen goods."

The Statesman Editor might, with propriety, wish a penalty inflicted, similar to the one invoked by Lord Chatham on the servant, who stole his large velvet gait shoes, though the punishment would not be so severe. "The rascal!" (said his Lordship.) "I hope the shoes will fit him."

[Nat. Intel.]

Geo. Phillips, of Philadelphia, has proposed to erect a line of Telegraphs, on the coast of the United States, by which a line of communication may be formed from city to city, and any question asked and answered between Washington and New-York, in the space of half an hour. The machine is of simple construction—it is a small mast, upon which a frame is fixed, which, with six balls of wood, covered with canvas and painted black, completes the apparatus.—Georgian.

A Liverpool paper of Feb. 9, says, "There have been in this neighborhood only 24 days of clear cloudless sky, from Jan. 1821, to Jan. 1, 1822, a period of 12 months, and the greater part of the 24, were in the three first months of 1821."

[From the Burlington Centinel.]

Mr. Mills: A professional gentleman in this place has made a recent discovery in the calculation of Simple Interest, which I presume will be of use to the busy part of mankind, and which, I believe, has never been taken notice of. You are at liberty to publish it.

In any sum of money the interest of the same for 6 days, will be found to be the figures on the left hand side of the decimal point, calling the first mills. Thus the interest of \$175 00 for 6 days is 17 cents and 5 mills; for 3 days half the sum, and so in proportion.

130 Dollars

Will be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers FOUR NEGRO MEN, (who left their owners on last evening for no other reason than to endeavor to reach some state where they will be free men,) viz: Robin, Jacob, Julius and Rixon, (who perhaps may be in company with several others.) Robin is about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy built, a likely active waiting man, and a good wagoner—an honest, faithful servant, one who never had his back marked with a whip; in a word, we had all confidence in him. He has a large scar across one of his hands and fingers from the cut of a cotton machine. Jacob is a black fellow, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop'd shoulders, grey head and large whiskers; he is an old offender. Julius is about 35 or 40 years of age, yellow complexion, a little above the middle size, likely, active, smart fellow, can read and perhaps write. Rixon, belonging to James Harris, of York District, S. C. is about 35 years old, stout made, but lower than the common size of negroes; is of a black complexion, speaks slow, and has a down look when spoken to. He was brought from the eastern shore in Maryland, by Mr. Springs, 15 years ago, and sold to J. Harris. He took with him a drab great-coat, a suit of brown broad-cloth, all new, two spotted vests, two pair white pantaloons, three pair of shoes, three neck-cloths, a white hat, and upwards of \$20 in cash. No doubt they (with all in their company) will make the best of their way either on the route leading to the north or west, perhaps the latter. The above reward, or one quarter for either, will be paid on their being apprehended or secured, so that we get them. We expect their route will be by the way of Wilkesborough. Any communication respecting the above negroes, or either of them, can be made to Robert Dinkins, Charlotte, N. C.

JAMES DINKINS,
FREDERICK DINKINS,
JAMES HARRIS.

Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 6wt105

\$40 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, on Sunday night, the 28th inst. FOUR NEGROES, viz: Tom, Tone, Tob, and Washington. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Tone is about 15 years old, dark colored, and out mouthed. Tob is not quite so dark, but thick made, and appears stubborn. Washington is about 10 years old, and down-cast look. Tom took with him a pair of buck-skin trousers, and a drab great-coat. The boys had one mixed coat, and one of red and blue homespun; two pair of new shoes, two new wool hats, and two or three pair of other shoes. They also took with them one rifle gun, without a box, and a half stocked shot gun, and screw-driver, with a buck-horn handle. To any person that will apprehend the above negroes and lodge them in any jail so that I get them again, I will pay Forty Dollars; or twenty dollars for Tom alone, and ten dollars for Tone, and five dollars for each of the boys.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 3wt102p

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in May, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN,
ROBT. I. DINKINS,
WM. DAVIDSON.
The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

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.
Morganton, April 6, 1822. 3wt100

Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Ribes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. Also, Powder, shot, and lead, best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of GROCERIES, &c. such as brown and leaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas; Dutch and English Sythes; patent hoes; Hard-Ware, of various kinds; Duff and China Ware, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER,
Salisbury, Apr 13, 1822—964

William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C. TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam-Boats, in transporting produce and merchandise, to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Miller, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Ashville, N. C. 6wt102

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT DEPART leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establishment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

SADDLES & BRIDLES, Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs—Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

Dissolution.

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.
Morganton, April 1, 1822. 3wt100

Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th instant. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Tax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are indeed healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE, Principal of the Seminary.
Lexington, N. C. April, 1822.—99t104

Alexander Graham, Tailor,

MAKES this vehicle to return his grateful thanks to the citizens of Mecklenburg, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes, by his promptness and unremitted application, to merit a continuance of their favor.
Charlotte, April 8, 1822. 4wt100

Saddling Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public, that he has established himself in the Saddling Business, at the plantation owned by Dr. Ferrand, which goes by the name of the Houk Place, 3 miles from Thyatira Meeting House; where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. He will make, on short notice, Ladies' Saddles, with large skirts, at \$14 each, and Gentlemen's do. at \$12. All kinds of Bridles, Harness, &c. made at a proportionable price.
JAMES WILSON.
Rowan Co. April 29, 1822.—3wt101p

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY. COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, O April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, to reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up, against him. Ordered by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112p
Test, VARDRY M'LEE, C. C.

Constables' Executions For sale at this Office.