

stances it is impossible even to designate their foundations.—The roofs of houses, large house logs, furniture of every description, were carried a considerable distance and scattered over the country. In short, this tremendous gale, which, accompanied as it was with rain, hail, thunder and lightning, was attended with all the alarming and destructive consequences which characterize the most furious tornados in level countries, and a low southern latitude.

It happened in the dead of night, while animated nature was sunk in slumber and forgetfulness, and although a great number of dwelling houses were destroyed by its fury, we have not heard of the loss of any lives. A great number of persons, indeed almost every individual in the prostrated houses, was very severely bruised and wounded, but by the care of a kind Providence, who rides in the tempest and directs the storm, they have escaped with their lives.

FRESH.

AUGUSTA, APRIL 22.—Contrary to expectation, all the mails, excepting those on the Athens, Petersburg and Milledgeville routes, came through. We refer our readers to the Meteorological Table for an account of the quantity of rain which has fallen within the past week; and will only observe, it has been so immense as to make the town quite insulated. Savannah river seems to have all the fullness of spring-time within it; and looks like an angry god in pursuit of his stolen Naiad. The greatest height, on Saturday, as we understand from Mr. Sharp, was 25 feet above the ordinary level of a boatable river; being somewhat lower than it was during the Yazoo Fresh, and about four inches higher than the flood in Christmas week.

The fresh overtook a private boat containing five or six hundred bales of cotton, and carried it against a point, the boat sunk, and a negro was drowned.

MURDER.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most wilful murders lately committed in the western country. We at first, wished to doubt the report, but we have been correctly informed, that on Thursday last, a quarrel took place (occasioned by some previous misunderstanding of a trivial nature) between a Mr. Andrew Cummings and Enos M. Daniel, in the neighbourhood of Silas Meeting House, of Bourbon county, which, apparently, was settled, and the parties restored to friendship. After some lapse of time, Cummings took his opportunity, and seizing a hand spike, (a large stick which lay by,) gave M. Daniels several blows on the head, at the same time saying, "for fear the first won't do, I will give you another." Daniel expired on the same evening. The authority having failed to do their duty, Cummings was suffered to go at liberty until M. Daniel's death, and afterwards made his escape. The villain has since been pursued, but we have not yet learned whether he is taken or not.—*Kentucky Orbit.*

An amusing occurrence happened in this town and its neighborhood, the other day. Four fellows, belonging to the peculiar caste of gentlemen, vulgarly known as vagabonds, were taken up by our vigilant Marshal; but as it was apprehended that their detention in gaol might be more productive of expense to the Corporation than of benefit to either party, a compromise was made on the condition of their crossing the Bridge. They, however, no sooner put feet on the South Carolina shore, than the inhabitants of Hamburg again laid hold of them; coupled the unfortunate devils, and drove them back to Augusta, "two by two, one after another," with a drum rolling behind them: "Where they have gone; and how they fare; Very few know—and very few care."—*Augusta Chronicle, 25th ult.*

"HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE."

From the Detroit Gazette.

Not long since, a son of Mr. Chipman, of Oakland, being in the woods with his dog, he saw a striped squirrel run into a small hollow log, and perceiving that the hollow extended through the log, he placed the dog at one end to catch the squirrel which he should drive out by thrusting a stick into the other end. The dog anticipating game, stood with his jaws extended over the poor squirrel's only retreat, who now feeling the necessity of avoiding the contact of the intrusive pole, made a sortie, with such a desperate vigor and velocity, as actually to escape the fangs of his terrible enemy, and effect a lodgment in his very throat, who immediately threw himself upon the ground in all the agonies of strangulation. The boy seeing his dog in apparent agony, ran to his aid, and immediately perceived the cause—without hesitation he put his hand into the dog's mouth and seized the squirrel by the tail, who dreading to pass the terrible jaws, tenaciously maintained himself in his position, and actually parted with his brush, to maintain his lodgment—the boy, however, made a second attempt, in which he succeeded in seizing the squirrel by his hind leg, drew him forth, and threw him upon the ground—the little animal, before his enemy could recover sufficiently to revenge the harm

he had received by the long retention of so rare and indigestible a mouthful, escaped into a tree, and for aught we know, is now chattering to his nut cracking progeny, his "hair breadth escape in the imminent deadly breach."



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1822.

The last accounts from Washington left Congress very busy. As their time drew nigh, they appeared to be in quite a bustle to make preparations for their departure. They have done with the business of the nation, as most of us do with more serious concerns,—put it off till the last moment; when, if done at all, it must be done in a hurry. Economy, towards the close of the session, was becoming very fashionable with some members, who no doubt expect to ride glibly on it into popular favor. A bill was introduced, and warmly supported, to reduce the pay of members of Congress from eight to six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel; but some members were so perverse as to believe, that if a postponement of it could be obtained till the next session of Congress, it would die a natural death—because, before that period arrives, the elections to the Eighteenth Congress will have been made, and the necessity ceased. But we can look upon this insinuation in no other light than as slander direct on Mr. Hardin, who reported the bill: his motive was pure; it was to save the people's money; and the only thing we complain of is, that he did not go farther, and save all the expense of legislation, by compelling members to serve for nothing, and find themselves. This would save annually a round sum to the people, and likewise remove all danger of corruption; for those who would be willing to serve the people for nothing, would be too high-minded and honorable to accept a bribe from the Executive.

The news from Europe, in this week's paper, is of a warlike cast. The accounts concerning Russia and Turkey, are contradictory; but on a comparison of the whole, and giving each its due weight of probability, if any conclusion at all can be drawn, it must be, that the cross and the crescent will soon meet on the hostile field, if they have not already. In such an event, without entering at all into the views, or caring for the fears, of the other European cabinets, we say, "God speed the right."

A British paper, speaking of France, says:—"Make the best of it, France is in a very critical situation." The truth of this is evident from the accounts received by the late arrivals. The measures of the ultras, of the "emigrant faction," as the French term it, are not such as are calculated to sooth, or to settle the people of France down into a forgetfulness of the past, and a quiet acquiescence in the present order of things: very far from it. They are of a most dangerous character,—are totally inconsistent with the stability of the Bourbon dynasty; and must have their origin, we think, either in ignorance of the French nation, and its eventful history for the last thirty years—or of human nature. The Press, the great moral luminary of the world, is to be hurled from its glorious destiny, and its light shrouded beneath the dark mantle of despotism; all the avenues to knowledge are to be closed up from the people; the darkness of the middle ages must settle on France: all this must be done, it seems, not that the Bourbons may reign,—for by a wise policy they might easily perpetuate their power,—but, that they may be tyrants. That the Bourbons wish thus to degrade France, facts sufficiently show. I hear repeated attacks on the freedom of the Press, until they have finally frittered it away to a mere shadow, and a late royal edict, directed to the professors of Ethics, Public Law, Political Economy, &c. at the Lyceum, Athenaeum, &c. "ordering them either to discontinue their lectures, or to give them in LATIN!" speak no equivocal language. Such high-handed, outrageous measures; such gothic attacks on science, and letters, and the arts,—cannot, it appears to us, be endured. But it is a part of our political creed

to let every nation manage its own affairs, and choose whatever form of government it pleases; and if the French are satisfied with their present government, and its measures, so are we. Unless they are anxious for a change, we certainly are not.

In England things go on pretty much as usual,—grumbling among all classes, except the privileged, and but a partial relief to any. Ireland presents a scene of distress which must convey a pang to every sympathetic bosom. The condition of the Irish peasants, maugre all the boast of English freedom, is far inferior to that of most of our slaves. The latter are out by permission, till nine o'clock at night, have good huts, food, and clothing; the former, if caught outside of their mud-walled cabins between the hours of sun-down and sun-rise, are liable to be transported for seven years,—to be torn from their friends, and their country, (which even to them is dear!) and sent to Botany Bay! This is English liberty, contrasted with American slavery!

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

By the schooner Dolphin, arrived at Charleston, files of the Sierra Leone Gazette to the 24th of February have been received. We are sorry to find that they confirm the verbal reports brought by the same vessel, that the slave trade is still carried on to a shameful extent on the windward coast of Africa.

We learn from Capt. Pearson, who came home in the schooner Dolphin, that the American Colonists were comfortably settled at Cape Messurado, and were highly pleased with their prospects. They found the climate healthy and the soil fertile, and their wish was that their brethren generally in the United States would embrace the first opportunity to come and settle with them.—*Courier.*

MELANCHOLY.

Extract of a letter from an American resident in Liverpool, to a friend in New-York, dated 13th of Jan. 1822.

"Having written thus far, it being Sunday afternoon, and a fine westerly wind, I walked to the pier head, and had the pleasure to see the Warren come up from Philadelphia. She had a most tempestuous passage, and lost the first mate overboard; they were scudding in a gale of wind at the time, when a sea swept the decks and carried him off—in an instant he was seen on the second wave as high as the top gallant mast, his whole breast above water, straining every nerve for life; in another moment he was lost to them forever! The ship was going with great rapidity, though almost buried in the waves; to have put her about would have been certain destruction to them all—he was left to go down amid the roar of the waters," beholding, for a few moments of agony, his only hope of refuge darting like a meteor from him. I can conceive of few situations more terrible than this; and it was rendered even more distressing from the circumstance of the wife of the unfortunate man being on board!"

The Legislature of the state of New-York adjourned on Wednesday last. Previous to the adjournment, at a meeting of a number of citizens, members of the legislature, and others, friendly to the existing administration of the state, it was agreed to nominate Governor Clinton and Lieut. Governor Taylor for re-election to the offices they now hold. On application to them, in due form, to consent to serve, they both positively declined. So, for the present, the field is free for Messrs. Yates and Root.

The government of the City of Boston is at length organized. John Phillips was elected Mayor on the 17th instant, almost without opposition, the names of Mr. Otis and Mr. Quincy, having both been withdrawn.

Connecticut.—Gov. Wolcott and Lieut. Gov. Ingersoll have been re-elected to their respective offices with but little opposition.—*National Intelligencer.*

Extract of a letter from Washington of 17th inst.

"William P. Duval, of Kentucky, is appointed Governor of Florida, and we hear that John Branch, of North Carolina, and Joseph L. Smith, of Connecticut, late colonel in the army, are nominated Judges; George Walton, Secretary; W. G. D. Worthington and G. Forbes, Marshals; and Alexander Hamilton and Trippler B. Harrison, District Attorneys. The territory is divided into two districts, the Eastern and Western. The judges, marshals and attorneys have reference to these divisions.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.

Mr. Daniel Neall, an ingenious mechanic of Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pa. has constructed a printing press, on a plan different from those in use, and has sent on a specification of his improvement to Washington, with a view of obtaining a patent. On this principle presses may be made either single or double; the single to be small and cheap, for job work, and to print one side at a time;

the double to be composed of two beds and two platens ranged in a line, and to give the impression from two forms by one pull of the lever. "The person working the press, puts the paper on, the press turns it, and when printed on both sides, lays it snugly off." He terms his invention, the Vertical Press.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A law was passed by the legislature of N. York during its late session, which promises to be of great utility to the commerce of that city. The operations of this law, (as we learn from the National Advocate,) are very simple: Men of property have heretofore declined entering into co-partnership in trade for fear of involving their whole fortune—by this act a man may become a partner in a house by depositing a certain sum, and if the house fails for any amount, he can lose no more than the sum originally deposited. Thus fathers, to a certain extent, may assist their children, and enterprising young men may obtain the name and funds of a respectable person, without incurring unknown or undefinable risks, and money is thus circulated in trade.

[Balt. Amer.]

Raising the Wind.—The Postmaster General in a report to Congress, has suggested the doubling of postage on News papers, the payment of that postage at the office where the papers are mailed, and a prohibition of the free exchanges between printers, as means to increase the revenue of the United States. These proposed methods of raising the wind seem to have raised a breeze, which may possibly cap-size the report and its author.

[Galaxy.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Messenger of Peace, a German paper, published at Northampton, Penn.

To protect fruit trees when in blossom from the frost.—A gentleman of Bienenberg, near Prague, has discovered a method of protecting fruit trees when in blossom, from the operation of the frost, which frequently in the spring destroys the finest prospect of a fruitful harvest. His plan is very simple. Round the trunk of the tree he wraps a rope of straw, one end of which with a stone fastened to it; is conducted into a vessel which is filled with spring water, and placed at a small distance from the tree. One vessel will answer for several trees, or the tops of straw may be extended so as to encircle several, before its end is placed in the water.

The vessel must be placed in an open space, where it will not be shadowed by any branches of the tree. This precaution is particularly to be attended to, in regard to those trees the blossoms of which appear nearly at the same time as the leaves, they being most likely to suffer from the frost.

MARRIED.

In Concord, on Thursday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Samuel Caldwell, Mr. Alfred Harris, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Martha Pritchett, of Virginia.

DIED.

In this town, on the 6th instant, Peter Moore, aged 48, of Richmond county, Va. He had been to the south, and had got this far on his return home, when the hand of death arrested him. The gentleman who accompanied him to this place, omitted nothing which might conduce to his restoration to health, or to alleviate the pains of that disease which the power of medicine was found inadequate to contend with. [The editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert in their paper the above notice.]

In Cabarrus county, on the 28th instant, Robert Cochran, in the 83d year of his age. He was a respectable member of society, and a ruling elder in the Seceder Church.

The Examination

OF the Students of the Salisbury Academies, will commence on Tuesday, the 4th, and close on Friday, the 6th of June. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

May 14, 1822.

Notice.

FINDING it necessary to close my business in this county, I hope my customers will be able to settle their accounts shortly, as I cannot again commence until that is done.

ALFRED VANNERSON.

Concord, 6th May, 1822.—1wr

20 Dollars Reward.

WENT away, on the night of the 28th ult. from the subscriber, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro man by the name of PEYTON—of a dark complexion, rather spare made, about six feet high, thirty-three or four years of age; when spoken to he speaks quick and rather abruptly; I believe he is defective in one of his arms, so that he cannot easily raise it above his head. He had when he left me a very good great coat of drab colored flannel, a pretty good wool hat, a new and large pair of yellow colored cotton pantaloons, and some other indifferent clothing, but no close bodied coat. It is probable he will make towards Richmond, Va. where I purchased him last fall. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said fellow and give information so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Wilson's Mill, April 2, 1822.—3wt103r

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 Robes, 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 loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas; Dutch and English Seythes; patent hoes; Hard-Ware, of various kinds; Delf and China Ware, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822.—96ft

NOTICE.

By a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th of June next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 27, and 28, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called Little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. J. E.

April 30, 1822.—4wt104

Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG 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

SADDLERY & 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 to 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

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. J. DINKINS,

WM. DAVIDSON.

4wt103
The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

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, Tonia, Toby, and Washington. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Tonia is about 15 years old, dark colored, and out mouthed. Toby 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 Tonia, and five dollars for each of the boys.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

April 29, 1822.

8wt102r