

The same reasons that induce the people of North-Carolina to demand a Convention, operate in England in favor of a reform of parliament—namely, the great inequality of representation—with this difference, however, that in England they are felt the more grievously. Originally the British House of Commons was composed as ours now is, of two members from each county, and representatives from certain boroughs; but time, and corruption, have brought about great changes for the worse; and time is rapidly working the same results in North-Carolina. The same causes will produce like effects—the same system will operate in the same manner, whether in England or North-Carolina. And we have not the smallest doubt, that in the lapse of years, the inequality of representation to our General Assembly will be as great as it now is in the Parliament of Great Britain. When Old Sarum was first enfranchised with the elective privilege, it was a borough of considerable population, trade, and respectability—now an old farm house, with a solitary tenant, marks the spot. When our Old Sarum (Halifax) was invested with the right of representation, it was more populous than at present, and a place of considerable consequence. Now, twenty-six votes elect; and voters are created by deeding a quarter of a lot to some six or eight mulattoes. If the present constitution continues, it may, in a dozen years more, be represented by one of those sable politicians. And, indeed, from the decline of white population in many of the counties, the same may be apprehended as to them likewise. Suppose that the white population in some of the eastern counties continues to decrease in the same ratio as it has done for the past ten years, and to increase as it has done in the western counties, what will be the state of things in the year 1830? Rowan (for example) will contain 80 or 90,000 souls, while Halifax, New-Hanover, and many others, will not have a white face to cheer the gloomy aspect,—unless, indeed, our combatants in Halifax and Wilmington remain to publish their papers. But the people of the west will not wait for this state of things. The yoke is already sufficiently oppressive; and we venture to predict, that there will not be many more Legislatures held under the present constitution.

War has actually commenced,—not between Spain and Algiers,—not between Spain and France,—nor between the "Deliverer" and the Sublime Porte...but, between Com. Porter and the Printers! Floods of ink have already been shed, and the contest still rages with redoubled fury. The odds are greatly against the gallant Commodore; but this is not the first time he has had to contend with superior force: the enemies of his country can bear testimony to this. John Randolph once remarked, that a man might as well thrust his head into a hornet's nest as to incur the ire of the Printers: but perhaps the Commodore never heard of this: or, if he had, being unaccustomed to calculate consequences, disregarded it; and therefore, not having the fear of the Printers before his eyes, he has done a deed which makes, not humanity, gentle reader, but the Press, groan. And even now, from the Atlantic to the Allegany, and from the Allegany to the Pacific, the alarm has spread.

The cause of this bloodless strife is soon told. For some time past very serious differences have existed between several navy officers on the Boston station, and heavy charges had been preferred to the Secretary of the Navy, by Lieut. Abbott, and others, against Mr. Binney, Agent for the Navy Yard at Charleston, Ms. and Capt. Hull. A navy court-martial was the consequence; and it resulted in the suspension of Lieut. Abbott for two years, and of Capt. Shaw for six months. The result, it seems, tended rather to increase than allay the excitement; it was not satisfactory to the friends of Lieut. Abbott and the enemies of Capt. Hull: the charges have been reiterated; the citizens of Boston, and the Presses of Boston, and even the boys of Harvard University, have taken part in the differences, and against Capt. Hull, and the captain has been compelled, on account of the grossness of the charges in the papers, to commence suits against their authors for libels on his character. He has also demanded and obtained a Court of Inquiry into his public conduct, which, we believe, is now sitting. Com. Porter, being necessarily engaged in the trial of Lieut. Abbott, has now become an object of attack; and in consequence of a notice in the *Baltimore Federal Republican*, that the editor was about to take his conduct in hand, and asserting that he should be able to show, that Com. Porter had "laid law and justice prostrate," the latter addressed a note to him, (and subsequently one of the same import to the editor of the *Washington City Gazette*), informing him that he had formed his opinion without a full knowledge of the facts in the case, which would be soon laid before the public in the official report of the trial; and that if he should take it upon himself to publicly discuss the matter upon *ex parte* testimony, he would do it at his own risk, as Com. Porter placed too high a value on public opinion to allow his character to be tampered with, with impunity. This, we believe, is a correct, though very summary account of the matter.

Now, although we are *Printers* ourselves, and liable to be influenced by the *esprit du corps*, we cannot, for our lives, perceive any adequate cause for this mighty uproar among our brethren of the type. We can discover no such outrageous attack upon the "liberty of the Press, and Printers' rights," as Com. Porter is represented to have made: he has only told those editors, who manifested a disposition to assaid his character, that they would do it at their own risk, and that they must be prepared to meet the consequences. This, to be sure, they knew full well before; and therefore it was unnecessary for Com. Porter to tell them of it; yet his doing so cannot, as we conceive, be termed an attack upon the "liberty of the Press," or be viewed in the light of an attempt to overawe the independence of editors.

We admit that Com. Porter has acted indiscreetly—that there was no necessity for his coming forward in the manner he has done; but we cannot consent to join in the hue and cry which is raised against him, and for one little act of indiscretion or imprudence, load with opprobrium a name which will adorn some of the brightest pages of American history.

**RUSSELL vs. HUNT.**

Not long after the publication of Mr. Russell's letters, a writer in the *New-York Statesman*, under the signature of "Ariel" addressed certain queries to him, in which he was charged with giving, while a commissioner at Ghent, regular information to a mercantile house in London, (for the purpose of speculation,) of the progress of the negotiations. Mr. Russell immediately demanded the name of the author, which was as promptly given: a suit has accordingly been instituted against him [Mr. Hunt.] In this week's paper will be found a letter from Mr. Hunt to Mr. Russell, giving the sources of the information on which his queries were founded. Little did Mr. Russell anticipate the troubles and defeat he was preparing himself for, while penning his fatal duplicate.

We received, by the last mail, the first number of the "*Washington Republican and Congressional Examiner*," printed at Washington City, and edited by TUES. L. McKENNER. Of the plan of this paper, and the principles on which it is to be conducted, we gave some notice in our paper of July 2. Various circumstances will render this paper, if its plan be fully carried into execution, highly useful and interesting. The "political portraits," promised, if correctly and fearlessly drawn,—and we have no doubt they will be,—must be particularly acceptable to the people, in the present situation of our affairs; for the time has arrived when it is peculiarly important that the people should be well acquainted with their public servants, both in and out of Congress. New parties are forming, and new principles are endeavored to be established; and it is highly necessary that the public should know well the character and motives of the agents, so as not to be led away by the magic of a name, or by high-sounding professions.

**Geological Survey of North-Carolina.**

In our paper of the 30th of July, we published an extract of a letter from Professor Olmsted, of the University, on the Geology of this state: to this we added a few observations of our own, and dismissed the subject with an extract headed "Geological Survey of North-Carolina," from the June number of the *American Journal of Science*, conducted by Professor Silliman, of Yale College. It never entered our heads that any man of liberal views, or even the editor of the Compiler, could take exception to a single remark in the whole column; it seems, however, we were mistaken. The invincible champion of the East,—the rightful Don Quixote of Old Sarum,—has laid hold of his rusty lance, mounted his limping Pegasus, and—swears it is all wrong. The main objection of the Compiler, however, is easily discoverable, namely: that a Geological Survey will principally benefit the Western part of the State. Wonderful sagacity! In this however he is mistaken. It is shrewdly suspected, that Professor Olmsted, if he will take the trouble to visit Halifax, may find lead; and we are morally certain that he will meet with a plenty of brass.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**

*Montgomery*—James Legrand, Senate. John Dargan and H. Morgan, Commons.  
*Stokes*—Emanuel Shober, Senate. John Hill and A. H. Shepperd, Commons.  
The 8th instant, the day on which the elections for members to the General Assembly were held, was one of incessant rain,—at least in this county; owing to which, the polls were very thinly attended. In this county there was scarcely one half of the usual number of votes taken; and we expect it was generally the same case throughout the state.

**IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.**

On Monday, the 5th instant, was held in Statesville, the first anniversary of the Irredell County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. This interesting, and, in this region, novel occasion, brought together a numerous and highly respectable audience. We know not when we have witnessed, in this place, on any similar occasion, so numerous a meeting, embracing men of piety, talents, and wealth, from all parts of the county. A good degree of interest has by the diffusion of information on this subject, been

excited in favor of Bible Societies among all denominations of Christians; and we believe the discourse of the Rev. Mr. Gould was well calculated to increase and perpetuate the interest on this subject, which has so happily been excited. A copy of that discourse was unanimously requested by the Society for the press.

We were not permitted, like kindred societies of mature years and ample means, to refresh our minds, and warm our hearts, by recounting the success with which heaven has crowned our efforts. In consequence of the late period at which we wrote to the parent institution for bibles, we have not yet received any for circulation, or gratuitous distribution; but we cherish the delightful thought, that it will soon be our privilege and happiness to distribute the word of God to the destitute around us. One circumstance was communicated to the meeting too interesting to be forgotten.—Mr. Thomas Leach, who has not been able to walk a single step for 30 years, and who has no property but what he has acquired by his industry, under such infirmities as would prevent most persons from making any effort to support themselves, gave a donation of \$10 to this benevolent institution. The subscriptions and donations of several other gentlemen were very creditable to them, and worthy of general imitation.

Our attention was directed for a short time to the moral condition of those countries where the bible is unknown. Benevolent institutions have not their origin, they do not flourish in those countries. There the human heart has comparatively few sympathies for the helplessness of children, or for the infirmities of age; it is almost a stranger to their sensibilities and affections, which give to the various relations of life their finest charm and highest attraction. It is the bible that has elevated the female character to its proper rank in society, imparted to it excellence, dignity, and influence, and encircled it with loveliness. To the bible, either directly or indirectly, may be traced the origin of all those institutions, the objects of which is to meliorate the condition of suffering humanity.

We contemplated the astonishing efforts of the christian world, to give universal circulation to the word of God. Bible societies are already established in every quarter of the globe. Under the patronage of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the scriptures have been translated into the language spoken by the immense population of China. Princes and kings are the liberal patrons of these benevolent societies; the widow and the orphan give their "mites," to aid in this great work; talents and learning lend their assistance. Who but the Almighty could have put into operation such a stupendous system of means for the renovation of our world! We have contemplated the brilliant and triumphant march of bible societies, with admiration too sublime for us to express in adequate language!

But we would not forget, that even in our secluded situation, we have some humble part to perform in this great work of benevolence. Nor could we forget, "in a work like this, it is an honor to be engaged; and that honor shall endure long after earth's wreaths shall have withered, and earth's blazonry shall have been forgotten." [COMMUNICATED.]

**FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.**

*Representation in Congress.*—We have more than once found ourselves at a loss to recollect the exact number of Representatives apportioned to each State, according to the Fourth Census. The other day, we recollect, we attributed to the state of New-York thirty-five Representatives, when, in fact and in truth, as the lawyers say, she has but thirty-four, which error we corrected as soon as discovered; though, in such a host, one more or less was not very material. To avoid similar mistakes for the future, we have made out a list for our own use; and as others may have as bad memories as ourselves, we publish it for the use of our readers. The following is the rate of apportionment, according to which, the Members of the House of Representatives for the next Congress are to be chosen, (the present Congress being composed according to the old ratio.) The whole number is 212, exclusive of the three Delegates; of whom

Maine has	7	North-Carolina	13
New-Hampshire	6	South-Carolina	9
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	7
Rhode-Island	2	Alabama	2
Connecticut	6	Mississippi	1
Vermont	5	Louisiana	3
New-York	34	Tennessee	2
New-Jersey	9	Kentucky	12
Pennsylvania	26	Ohio	14
Delaware	1	Indiana	3
Maryland	9	Illinois	4
Virginia	22	Missouri	1

**From the Union.**

The public schools of Boston, which reflect so much honor on the place, cost something more than \$40,000 a year.—As this city contains about 45,000 persons, one dollar from each individual for this important of all objects, cannot be considered a very extravagant tax.

The mayor and aldermen of Boston, have passed an order enlarging the prison bounds to the extent of the county.

**FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.**

We are happy to state that the tranquility of the city is now restored. The legal investigations of crime have ceased. The melancholy requisitions of Justice, as painful to those who inflicted, as to those who suffered them, have been complied with; and an awful but a necessary, and, it is hoped, an effectual example has been afforded to deter from further occasions of offence and punishment.

We have not been inattentive, in this distressing period, to the notice which might be taken of our situation by the journals in our sister states. It is grateful in the extreme to mark the tenderness and sympathy which, with the exception of one solitary print in New-York, have been universally manifested towards us. We are not in a state of mind to use language of acrimonious asperity. We regard with pity the individual who could deliberately sneer at our misfortunes—we leave him to the consolations of his own conscience—his nightly dreams on his pillow—and hope he may always enjoy that security, which he so much rejoices that our city has been deprived of.

Yet, as an historical fact, worthy to be remembered, particularly at this time, and which Mr. STONE, of the *N. York Commercial Advertiser*, appears to have forgotten, we would remind him, as we had occasion once before to remind another editor of New-York, that in the year 1741, in the city of New-York, thirteen Negroes were BURNT ALIVE for insurrectionary efforts.

During the whole of this momentous inquiry, the utmost confidence has been felt in the State and City authorities, and in the two successive Courts organized to award justice, and acting under the most painful responsibilities. The Militia have with alacrity performed the usual and laborious duties assigned them;—and now let us hope that the God of goodness and of mercy, who has guarded and protected us in the hour of peril, will continue to us his benevolent care, and frustrate always the evil designs of our enemies, and of those who conspire alike against our happiness and their own.

**MODERN LUXURY!**

*Wanstead House.*—During the last four days, the influx of fashionables to view the splendid mansion belonging to the Hon. William Long Wellesley, has been extraordinary; upon an average, not less than from three to five thousand persons have been daily to view that mansion.—The furniture is of surprising magnificence. When we state that the carpets and hangings alone have cost sixty thousand pounds within the last ten years, we do not exaggerate. The family arms of Tynney and Wellesley are embroidered on all the carpets, the material of which is silk. The walls, as well as the windows, are hung with the richest Genoa velvet, with three borders of real gold lace, at three guineas and a half per yard. These specimens alone may give an idea of luxury (more than Oriental) which pervades the whole.—*London paper.*

**ADVENTURE OF A DOG.**

In the summer of 1818, Jesse D. Knight, who had resided many years near Poquestown Creek, in Philadelphia county, emigrated with his family to Ohio, where he settled near Zanesville. He took with him a large dog, which he highly valued. A few weeks after, the dog was missing, and no account could be obtained concerning him for a considerable time. At length he arrived at the house of his master's brother, where the family had resided some time previous to their removal. He seemed much rejoiced that he had got back to his old quarters; but he was lank and very much reduced in flesh, having evidently met with poor living in his travels. It is supposed he came alone more than 300 miles, depending for sustenance on what he could pick up by the way.

*Amer. D. Adv.*

*Canine Sagacity.*—A person in the upper wards of this city, having some money to pay to another person, called upon him with the same, but found that he was not at home—his dog, however, was present and eyed the man, and saw the money in his hands. Calling the second time he found his man in, and putting his hand into his pocket, he discovered that he had lost his money. Immediately retracing his steps down the street, he perceived the dog at a distance, standing motionless on the pavement, and, on coming up to him, he discovered that the dog had found the bank bills, amounting to eighty dollars, which he held tight between his fore paws till he surrendered to its rightful owner.—This is among the many proofs of sagacity and value of this noble animal. *N. Y. Advocate.*

*High Style.*—Eighteen Englishmen dined, in February last, at Alexandria, on the top of Pompey's Pillar, which is ninety-seven feet high, twelve feet square on the top, and twenty-six feet in circumference at the base. They ascended it by means of a cord which was attached to a kite, and thrown over it.—*N. Y. Amer.*

A mockason snake was killed in the vicinity of Knoxville, (Ten.) a short time since, in which there were twenty-three young ones, from three to six inches in length.

**DIED.**

In this town, on Monday morning the 19th inst, after a severe illness, Miss *Jan Murphy*, formerly of Fayetteville, in the 45th year of her age.

In this county, on Sunday night, the 18th inst. at his residence in the Jersey Settlement, after a long illness, which he bore with meekness and resignation, Mr. *Warren Roberts*, in the 46th year of his age. On Tuesday following his body was decently interred in the presence of a large concourse of friends, and an address, suitable to the occasion, delivered by the Rev. P. Potts, from Revelation xiv. 13. He has left a wife and several children to mourn his death.

In the death of Mr. Roberts, his wife has sustained the loss of a tender and affectionate husband, his children, a father, in the most endearing and highest sense of the term, and society is deprived of a benevolent and worthy character.

He was highly respected and esteemed by his neighbours, who sympathize with his relatives, and by them his death will long and sorrowfully be remembered.

**Brigade Orders.**

*Head-Quarters, Statesville, August 24, 1822.*  
**THEOPHILUS FALLS**, Esq. of the county of Irredell, having been appointed *Aid de Camp* to the Brigadier General of the seventh Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**ANDREW AYLSON**, Esq. of Irredell county, having been appointed *Brigade Inspector*, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**ENSIGN PATEL WHITE**, of the town of Salisbury, having been appointed *Brigade Quarter Master*, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

**GEORGE LEE DAVIDSON**, *Brigadier General.*

The several regiments composing the seventh Brigade, will be reviewed by the Brig. General at the times and places following, to wit:

The Irredell regiment, commanded by Colonel Young, at Statesville, on Monday, the 23d of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The 3d Rowan regiment, Col. Jones, at Mocks Ville, on Tuesday, the 24th of September, at 12 o'clock, M.

The 4th Rowan regiment, Col. Wilborn, at George Eler's, on Wednesday, the 25th Sept. at 12 o'clock, M.

The 2d Rowan regiment, Col. Jarratt, at John Miller's, on Thursday, the 26th of September, at 12 o'clock, M.

The 1st Rowan regiment, Col. W. H. Kerr, at Salisbury, on Friday, the 27th of September, at 12 o'clock, M.

The commandants of the foregoing regiments will attend at the times and places above specified, with their regiments equipped as the law directs, for general review.

The Brigade Inspector will attend, on each day of the review, and examine minutely into the condition and number of arms of the troops.

By order of the Brigadier General,  
**THEOPHILUS FALLS**,  
*Aid de Camp.*

**Valuable Situations**

TO BE SOLD.

ON the 19th and 20th September next, will be sold in Lincolnton, a number of LOTS, to the highest bidder. These lots are generally beautifully situated for building, and may be purchased for a small price.

Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and healthy situation, where they can have the advantage of a male and female Academy, would do well to attend this sale. This is, perhaps, the only opportunity that will offer to acquire these valuable situations. The terms will be 12 months' credit, with approved security.

**DANIEL HOKE,**  
**R. H. BURTON,**  
**JACOB RAMSOUR,**  
**MICHAEL REINHARDT,**  
**D. REINHARDT,**  
*Lincolnton, August 19, 1822.—3wt18*

**Blacksmith Business.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and solicits the patronage of his friends. Any person that wishes to purchase new wagons, can have them completely finished, on short notice. Corn, flour, whiskey, or brandy, will be taken in payment, at the market prices. The subscriber has also furnished himself to keep private Entertainment, at his house, about five miles from Salisbury, on the main road from that place to Mock's Old Field.

**PETER J. SWINK,**  
3wt18

**Please to Observe,**

WHAT at the August term of Rowan County Court, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stuart, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts respectively; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally proven, within the time limited by law, or they will not be attended to, as it is desirable that the estate may be settled without unnecessary delay.

**DAVID STUART, Adm'r.**  
August 19, 1822.—3wt18

**To Contractors.**

THE Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury will attend at the Court-House at 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 31st instant, to let out the repairing of streets, to the lowest bidder.

**E. ALEMONG, S. B. C.**  
August 17, 1822.—2wt16

**Tanning Business.**

THE subscriber having been informed that it is not generally known that the above business is still carried on by him, takes this method to inform his former customers and the public, that he has kept, and will at all times keep, a supply of **LEATHER**, of the best quality, on hand; and will give the current price, in cash or leather, for hides of every description. And by so doing, hopes to meet a share of public patronage.

**N. B. A few loads of Bark wanted.**  
**JNO. BEARD, Senr.**  
*Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1822.—4wt18*