

THE WEATHER.
In some parts of this State, and in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, New-York, and in New-England, the inhabitants are suffering heavy losses in their crops, from a severe drought, which has prevailed this season. In some sections of Pennsylvania, particularly, the people have wandered about the country, like the thirsty throng of Israel, in search of water for themselves and cattle. But in our section of country, for a week past, we have been completely drenched with rain. This day week it commenced raining, and from that time to Saturday there were but few hours cessation. On Friday night and Saturday morning, we had a violent wind, accompanied with rain, and some hail, which, we fear, has done considerable injury to the standing cotton. As the Sun passes directly under the equinoctial on the 23d of September, when the days and nights are of an equal length, this must have been what is commonly termed the Equinoctial Storm.

The accounts we publish this week of the success of the South-American Patriots, must be gratifying to every one who wishes to see a brave and patriotic people freed from a monkish tyranny they have for ages suffered under. We think there can now be but few relics of the old Spanish despotism remaining in the South-American states. Royalism seems to have retreated to a few dark corners on the Western Hemisphere; and every thing in nature appears to combine to effect its total extinction.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.
The following extract of a letter to the Editor of the "Missionary," is a fair sample of the complaints we ourselves almost weekly receive. Our subscribers say it is not so much the value of the paper which elicits their complaints, as the disappointment it causes, after waiting a whole week with an appetite keen for the news.

THE LETTER.
"It is now two weeks since I have got a Missionary, and it is only by uncommon good fortune that I ever receive it two weeks in succession. I feel what every reader of newspapers, especially in the country, experiences more or less of, a periodical appetite not barely for news but for newspapers, which returns upon me every mail day. When the newspaper arrives only about half as often, to say nothing of the loss, the disappointment itself is a degree of positive misery, which, in these hard times, I do not like to pay my money for. If the fault is in your office, I hope you will speedily apply the proper correction. If it is in the postmasters, then it must be submitted to like all other evils, where the sufferer is too high or too remote to be brought to account. There exists in some of our post offices, a system of slovenly management, carelessness and dishonesty with regard to newspapers, pamphlets, &c. which calls loudly for reprobation and reform. I think editors are too remiss upon this subject. They may not feel so soon as so frequently as their readers, the inconvenience and vexation of such a state of things, but they will finally be the principal sufferers. Many persons will rather forego the precarious and rare gratification of reading a paper, than submit to continual disappointment and chagrin."

THE CONVENTION.
We are not sorry to observe the subject of a State Convention has again been revived in several parts of the country, as its frequent recurrence before the public, must eventually excite the serious consideration of the great body of the people, with whom alone, its decision must ultimately rest. Negative legislative measures, and interested party influence, may for a while retard its advancement, but firmness in its supporters, combined with the growing feeling of public favor, must sooner or later bring the question to a propitious issue. We have ever been at a loss to conceive, why the legislature should refuse to submit its decision to the people. Reasons have indeed been given, and much argument attempted, to show its impolicy, but neither reason nor argument have ever been advanced by its opposers, sufficiently convincing, to gain even a solitary proselyte, while many, originally averse to the cause,

have now become its warmest advocates. The policy which governs the non-conventionists, is certainly a mistaken one, and calculated in an eminent degree to retard the prosperity of our common country, by promoting disunion in our councils, and by fostering sectional prejudices, which already exist among us, to an extent incompatible with the general welfare. It cannot but be a matter of deep regret to all who are friendly to the extension of liberal principles, that a difference of opinion should exist on a subject of such moment. Those who have contended for a system of more equal representation; may know, however, that their exertions have not altogether been useless, and that opposition, in the first instance almost irresistible, is now less violent, and is gradually yielding to their persevering efforts.

In relation to this subject, we may mention, that the Grand Jury of Rowan county, have lately recommended to their fellow-citizens, the appointment of a certain number of delegates from each militia captain's district, to convene at the Court-House, on the 24th October, for the purpose of deliberating on this question. An editor of one of the eastern papers of the state, for no sound reason that we can discover, has taken up the matter with more than ordinary zeal, and declares himself "much opposed to the intermeddling of men in matters extraneous, who are called upon for the performance of particular duties." In this opinion, we coincide with the eastern editor, upon general principles; but we would ask, by what authority does the General Assembly withhold from the people an opportunity of deciding on the question of a Convention which is so exclusively their province? It will not be contended, we presume, that the expediency or in expediency of calling a Convention, comes within the powers delegated by the Constitution to our Representatives in the Legislature, yet we have seen these representatives, arbitrarily exercise that right, which, in our opinion, is less connected with their specific duties than that of a presentment from a Grand Jury protesting against a legislative measure, which infringes upon their unalienable rights. When the people are debarred from the usual means of redressing grievance, they naturally resort to such as are in their reach; and we see no impropriety, in a Grand Jury, when deprived of any portion of their political privileges, in adopting the next best measure to effect their object, which although not strictly in accordance with the rules of Courts of Justice, is nevertheless as reconcilable with the Constitution as for the Legislature, the very creature of the people, to refuse them a right, which, as we have before remarked, is so exclusively their own.

We are informed that his Excellency the Governor, has appointed Col. John Patton, of Buncombe county, Commissioner to superintend the sales of lands recently acquired from the Cherokee Nation of Indians, which, by a reference to his Excellency's proclamation, published in the present and last week's Register, will be seen, are to be sold at Waynesville, in Haywood county, or at such place at or near the site designated for the seat of justice of the intended county, as the commissioner may deem fit.

WEST-INDIA TRADE.
The following are the ports that have been opened to free trade, by the late acts of the British Parliament, viz:
Kingston, Savannah La Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay, in Jamaica; St. George, in Grenada; Rosseau, in Dominica; St. John's, in Antigua; San Jo-se, in Trinidad; Scarborough, in Tobago; Road Harbour, in Tortola; Nassau, in N. Providence; Pittstown, in Crooked Island; Kingston, in St. Vincent; Port St. George and Port Hamilton, in Bermuda; any port where there is a Custom House in the Bahamas; Bridgetown, in Barbadoes; St. John's, St. Andrew's, in New Brunswick; Halifax, in Nova-Scotia; Quebec, in Canada; St. John's, in Newfoundland; George Town, in Demarara; New-Amsterdam, in Berbice; Camriec, in St. Lucia; Basseterre, in St. Kitt's; Charlestown, in Nevis; Plymouth, in Montserrat.

The following articles (and no others) are admitted to be imported into the free ports, viz:
Ashes, Barley, Beans, Biscuit, Bread, Beaver, and all sorts of Fur, Bowsprits, Calavances, Cocoa, Cattle, Cochineal, Coin and Bullion, Cotton Wool, Drugs of all sorts, Diamonds and precious stones, Flax, Fruit and vegetables, Fustick, and all sorts of wood for dyer's use, Flour, Grain of any sort, Garden seeds, Hay, Hemp, Heading boards, Horses, Hogs, Hides, Hoops, Hardwood or mill timber, Indian corn, meal, Indigo, Live stock of any kind, Lumber, Logwood, Mahogany, and other wood for cabinet wares, Masts, Mules, Neat cattle, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Poultry, Pitch, Rye, Rice, Staves, Skins, Shingles, Sheep, Fat, Tallow, Tobacco, Turpentine, Timber, Tortoise-shell, Wool, Wheat, Yards.

From the Baltimore American.
By the schooner Nancy, Capt. Nelson, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that Capt. Ryan of the schr. Hancock, from Wilmington, N. C. was under prosecution at that place when he left it. The case stated was, that leaving Wilmington he had on board a mulatto man as cook, who, in a state of intoxication, in going down the river, had nearly cut off one of his hands. The captain sent him back to Wilmington, where he was put under the care of a physician, and his hand amputated and cured. The cook had since arrived at Port-au-Prince, and commenced an action against captain Ryan, and it was supposed it would cost him the value of his vessel and cargo to get rid of the prosecution.

EMPEROR ITURBIDE.
A gentleman lately returned from Mexico, states that Iturbide's coronation took place on the 21st July, with uncommon splendor, in the capital. It appears that the Mexican troops were not all disposed to cry long live the emperor—a chosen band who had been stationed expressly with loaded muskets, succeeded, however, in silencing the cries of the malcontents.

Although no regular Mexican newspapers of the late date have come to hand, we have two or three pamphlets, describing with much minuteness, all the pomp and ceremonies of the coronation. To judge by these, the crowning of George IV. or Napoleon I. were but children's play in comparison. By the following extract it will appear that the clergy were among the principal actors.

The ten bishops of Mexico, being placed near the throne, thus addressed the arch-bishop: "The holy mother catholic church, intreats of you, O most reverend father, to deign to raise to the imperial dignity of this worthy soldier," (presenting Iturbide.) The arch-bishop then asked in reply, "Do you hold him worthy and purpose him for that dignity?" The bishops answered, "We know him, and are persuaded that he is worthy, that he will be useful to the church of God, and that he is fit for the government of this empire." The arch-bishop then cried "Glory to God." The emperor drew near the arch-bishop, and prostrating himself bare-headed before that prelate, took the following oath: "I, Augustin Iturbide, entering as servant of God, into the command of the empire, do protest and promise before God and his angels, from henceforth, through divine grace, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, to observe and keep law, justice and peace, in the Church of God, and among all the people my subjects, and to put in force whatever the council of the faithful may conceive most fitting and best; I also promise to render to the bishops of the church the honor which is their due, as ordained by the holy canons; and to respect as inviolable all those things which kings and emperors have conceded and willed to the churches."

He then laid both his hands on the book of Evangelists opened before the arch-bishop, and said, "Inasmuch may God and these holy Evangelists help me." He next kissed with reverence the hand of the arch-bishop, who then placed the crown upon his head, and repeated a prayer. The emperor then rose and was seated on the left of the arch-bishop, and other forms were went through. Iturbide's wife was crowned empress at the same time; his son had also a distinguished seat as heir apparent, and his daughters as princesses of the blood.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.
The following extract is from a letter of a member of the Mayo Central Committee. It is an appalling fact, that, in little more than a month, one hundred and twenty-seven human beings have perished in one parish, the victims of famine and dysentery:

"I was one of those appointed by the Mayo Central Committee, to inspect the state of Erris, and, having traversed that remote and neglected barony, I shall be backed by my colleagues of the mission in assuring the public that one hundred and twenty seven persons, as appears by our notes, taken on the spot, did actually fall victims to famine and dysentery, from the 1st of June to the 6th of July, in the parish of Kilmore, within the Mullet. The fact would of course, in time speak for itself; but the assertion of it was made, uncontradicted by the Parish Priest, before Dennis and Robert Bingham, Esqrs. and other respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood. Indeed the distorted countenances, swollen limbs, and feeble figures, we beheld, proclaimed but too sure a corroboration of what he had heard, exclusive of other instances of extreme wretchedness and actual death, from this cause, that we ourselves were destined to witness."

From the Limerick Chronicle, July 29.
We feel it to be our painful duty to report that distress in our city is daily assuming a more aggravated appearance, and that unless some immediate assistance be afforded, many of our fellow creatures must perish from actual starvation. In

making this statement we do not speak unadvisedly. The weekly expenditure of the City committee, to whose immediate protection nearly 20,000 fellow creatures look for their daily food and support of something short of 400l.; and we speak from authority when we say, that scarcely this sum, being but a single week's provision, now remain in the hands of the treasurer. Two carts, laden with flour, from Rock Mills to this city, were taken off by the peasantry near Derrygalvin, in the Liberties. Such acts were not only disgraceful, but impose a heavy tax on the parish where such plunder is committed.

FROM SWEDEN.
The King of Sweden has issued an Ordinance, by which Swedish subjects are permitted to trade with all the places of the South American Continent. To encourage that commerce still more, the diminution of the custom duties, which hitherto took place in certain cases, will extend to all merchandize coming from South America to Sweden, imported in Swedish vessels.

Cumming and M'Duffie.—Accounts received in this city, state that after the release of Col. Cumming, in North-Carolina, Mr. M'Duffie proposed to fight him on the 2d or 3d inst. To this proposal, it is said, Col. Cumming objected on account of fatigue, and offered to meet him on the 4th. Mr. M'Duffie, in reply, stated that as the challenged party, he had the right of choosing the time of meeting, and if his proposition was not acceded to, he would consider himself as perally discharged from any further notice of the business. This proposal not being finally accepted by Col. Cumming, Mr. M'Duffie left the place, and arrived at Greenville, S. C. on the 5th inst. The next day Col. Cumming reached there and posted Mr. M'Duffie, who treated his antagonist, we learn, in the same manner. Both gentlemen then started for their homes, and thus rests the affair for the present.—Southern Patriot.

"The Cat may mew—the Ass may bray,
But every dog will have his day."
For certain months the dogs of our city are confined the six days of the week, but on Sundays are permitted to range at large. This is literally verifying the old adage of "every dog will have his day."
Philadelphia Gazette.

MARRIED.
In this town, on Thursday, the 26th inst. Mr. Alfred J. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Rough. In Buncombe county, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Francis H. Porter, Mr. Josiah D. Gash, to Miss Eliza Killian, both of Buncombe.

DIED.
In this place, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Mr. Hugh Healy, aged 62 years,—an old and useful citizen of the town. Mr. Healy had been in a feeble state of health for a number of years. Also, in this place, on the 25th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Castellane, aged about 52 years. She died, we understand, from a debility that had for some time been wasting her constitution.

Salisbury Cavalry.
THE officers and dragoons composing the company of cavalry under my command, are ordered to parade in the town of Salisbury on the 17th inst. completely equipped, to be reviewed by the Major-General. It is requested that every man in my company should appear as clean and neat as possible.
GEORGE L. SMITH, Capt.
Oct. 1, 1822.—3wt23

Dancing School.
MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a dancing school, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Improved Cotton Gins.
THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making Cotton Saw Gins on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.
SAMUEL FRATY,
ALEX'R. FRATY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3wt33

Taken up and committed.
THE jail of Burke county, N. C. a bright mulatto man, who calls himself Avelon: he says he belongs to Reuben Pickett, of Fairfield district, S. C. He is a chunky, thick set fellow, and appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.
Macon, Sept. 29, 1822.—1229

Notice to Jailors.
RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when entering, has a mole on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Granville county, N. C. near the Caswell line. Being taken to that place, he will probably be sold to some jail; and in that condition, he will deny his name and owner. Any person who has him in custody, will please to send him to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory evidence of payment shall be rendered. JOHN VINCENT.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in October next; where the members, and others friendly to the cause of agricultural pursuits, are earnestly solicited to attend. We sincerely hope that every intelligent farmer in this county will turn out to a man, and produce specimens of their agricultural knowledge, together with their implements of husbandry, and live stock of every description, it being the scientific object of our first parents before they fell from their first estate, before they knew those multiplied evils which have since been brought upon their descendants; and may, therefore, be said to have the blessing of the Deity himself. Let us amuse from our present lethargic state, and tear sunder the veil of prejudices that has shrouded our minds and paralyzed our intellectual exertions. We anticipate a numerous and respectable meeting; and hope, ere long, we will be able to say with one voice, God speed the Plough!
By order of the Society,
J. SMITH, Rec. Secy.
September 25, 1822.—3wt25

Salisbury Bible Society.
THE members of this society and all other persons friendly to the benevolent objects of the institution, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House on Saturday, the 12th of October. After the business of the Society is disposed of, a sermon will be delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman.
September 15th, 1822.—29

J. BRISLEMANN,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he is prepared to attend their commands in every thing that relates to his profession. His residence, for the short time of his stay, will be at Mr. W. H. Slaughter's; where, if it is requested, all messages requiring his assistance may be sent.
September 24, 1822.—2wt21

Division of Rowan.
NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River.
September 18th, 1822.—20

Salisbury Races.
THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 23d of October next. First day, three mile heats; second day, two mile heats; third day, one mile heats,—free for all horses, geldings, or nares. Fourth day, the proprietors' purse,—free for all ages and raised in the county.
JAMES HUIE, Treasurer.
Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1822.—4wt23

State of North-Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1822: Joseph Davis vs. John Caldwell,—original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to reply, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Test. JOHN GILES, C. R. C. C.
Price adv. \$2.—6wt26

By the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorized to cede the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.
GABRIEL HOLMES.

Writing Paper,
FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, \$2 50; And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.