

The owners of the *Dance of Welings*, a steam packet have advertised they would carry passengers from Liverpool to Runcorn for *nothing*, and forward them to Manchester for *3d.* The other packets immediately followed their *liberal* example.

Thoroughly, one of the proprietors of the Times Coach, from Norwich to London, has actually driven the whole distance, 186 miles, and been in both those cities *every day* for more than a twelve month.

A steam boat, called the *Rising Star*, of seventy horse power, and 400 tons, had sailed from England for South America.

The new marriage act, it appears, is so bewildered with legal jargon, technicalities, and tautology, that many persons who have been joined in wedlock, complain that they really cannot decide, from perusing it, whether they are married or not.

The Persian Ambassador, Mizra, Saleh, has arrived in this city.

The Institutes of the Russian Law, published by command of the Emperor, by the legislative Committee, begins as follows:

Sec. 1. The Sovereign as Autocrat is the source of all political and civil power. The first principle which serves the Russian Monarch as a guide in the exercise of his power is declared in the Act of the Holy Alliance.

SPAIN

Is preparing for a storm. The Cortes and people know that their king is a traitor to his country, and false to his oath; and they act accordingly. We doubt not he will be summoned to the Congress of Verona. He will not be permitted to go; and that disobedience of their mandate will be construed into a justification for the march of the troops of the Holy Alliance upon Spain, and their first manifesto will proclaim, that they do not interfere in the internal regulations of other nations.

[Democratic Press.]

Advices from Madrid to Aug. 7th, had reached London. The king it was said, had agreed to form a new ministry. Gen. Lopez Bano, the new Minister of War, arrived in Madrid on the evening of the 5th. The liberal party hailed his arrival with exultation. He was expected greatly to influence the appointment of other ministers, and to urge the adoption of energetic measures for defeating the wicked designs of the external and internal enemies of the liberties of Spain. Mina arrived in the capital on the 4th, to confer with the Government on the means of tranquillising Catalonia.

The conduct of the Duke of Infanto is still regarded with suspicion. He was ordered to Badajoz, and, on his application to the Government, was permitted to pass the second military district—but on the express condition he should reside in Corunna. On his way he lingered at Ponferrada, and the government had to send fresh orders to him to proceed to his destination. Rumors had prevailed of his having headed a party of insurgents.

The accounts from the provinces do not possess much interest. Some skirmishes with the banditti, who take the title of "Soldiers of the Faith," are detailed. It appears that these insurgents, though they commit great depredations on the defenceless inhabitants, are incapable of coming into the field with any force—and that when they do show themselves they are invariably defeated by a very inferior number of the Constitutional troops.

The following extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 3d of August, gives a brief and probably a pretty correct view of the present situation of Spain:

"No government—under military despotism—the king as headstrong as ever, and a prisoner—his advisers jealous of him and of each other—no consistency, no talent—no money—direct contributions—insurrection in the provinces—dread of it here—murders—exiles—absence of all confidence—military censorship—suppressions—confiscations: this is our actual situation. From what has happened, judge what will happen: streams of blood must flow."

New Flag.—The State of Peru has established a new flag. It consists of three stripes; the two exterior stripes of carnation red, and a white one between them. In the centre of the white stripe will be a sun in carnation red; the superior flag or flag of the State, a carnation red, with a sun all in white in the centre. The colors of merchantmen to be the same as the national, three stripes.—*Boat, Cent.*

LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) AUG. 20.

Indian Treaty.—A grand Council of the chiefs, warriors, &c. of the Cherokee and Osage Indians, took place at Fort Smith, the beginning of this month, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace and amity between the two nations. We are happy to learn, by gentlemen who left there since the Council broke up, that an amicable treaty of peace has been the result of the Council. Gov. Miller, Col. Arbuckle, and Col. Brearley, U. S. Agent of Indian Affairs, were present at the Council, and assisted in concluding the treaty.

We understand that Gen. E. P. Gaines arrived at Fort Smith a few days ago. Maj. Dufford has also arrived.—*Gazette.*



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1822.

As every proposal for the dissemination of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of our country is generally received with approbation, we might reasonably expect that every plan for the amelioration of the political condition of the citizens of North-Carolina, would likewise be hailed as the precursor of a more equitable policy in the State government. But we have melancholy evidence, that there are men in our State whose notions of political justice are so warped by interest, or prejudice, or something else, that they imagine every effort of the people to amend their political charter (that it may harmonize with the enlightened views of the present day) is an indication that *treason* is plotting in the country. These men say, that the people are less enlightened, and less capable of self-government, in North-Carolina, than they were forty-six years ago!! That the human mind *retrogrades*, instead of advancing, is a principle so preposterous, that it seems strange there should be a man in the United States who believes in it. But, paradoxical as the principle is, it is the pivot on which the whole of the objection to the calling of a Convention turns.

Our Eastern brethren are so zealous in opposing every thing that bears the least affinity to improvement, or political reform, that it is with peculiar satisfaction we hear a sentiment so just and liberal as the following from them—it was taken from the Elizabeth City Star:

"The citizens of North-Carolina have not thought enough for themselves, and consequently have not acted with due deliberation, or with a proper regard to their interest. They have been too much thought for by others."

To the truth of the above sentiment we most willingly subscribe,—particularly as applicable to the Western part of the State. But the time has now arrived when the people of the West are not only beginning to *think*, but also to *act*, for themselves. We this week present our readers with the proceedings of the people of Cabarrus County, which is one more evidence in confirmation of the above declaration.

Cabarrus County.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Measrs. Editors: On Thursday, the 5d inst. a number of the most respectable citizens of the county of Cabarrus convened at the Court-House in Concord, for the purpose of devising some plan to redress the grievances under which the people of the West have been so long labouring, and attempting in vain, through the medium of our Legislature, to redress. They have framed a resolution, which certainly entitles them to the respect and applause of every intelligent mind; and every advocate of a representative form of government,—proposing a new plan of obtaining that which is (and apparently the only means) the ardent desire of a majority of the people of North-Carolina—to wit, a *Convention*: which resolution is in the following words:

"Whereas we, the officers belonging to the regiment of Militia of Cabarrus County, have seen with regret application after application, upon the subject of a Convention, rejected by the Legislature of this state; we are, therefore, determined not to apply in that way any longer, but see the necessity of adopting some other plan, which is a right guaranteed to us by the constitution of the state: *Be it therefore resolved*, that each Captain will hold a private muster on or before the first Saturday of November next, for the purpose of electing two persons within the bounds of their respective companies, to serve as Delegates, and to meet at the Court-House in Concord, on the second Saturday of said month, to take into consideration the most eligible mode of calling a *Convention* within this state.

Isaac Willie, Col.	W. Weddington, Capt.
Wm. Allen, Lt. Col.	Geo. Barnhart, Capt.
Wm. S. Allison, Maj.	Francis Ross, Capt.
Robert Pharr, Capt.	John Irwin, Capt.
Robt. Pickens, Capt.	O. Alexander, Pys. M.
Isaac Cannon, Capt.	J. M. Barringer, Lieut.
James M'Lee, Capt.	Richolt Scott, Lieut.
Benj. Plunket, Capt.	George Scott, Lieut.
J. C. Barringer, Capt.	John Clay, Lieut.
John M. Black, Capt.	

TEXAS.

In this week's paper, our readers will find a letter from Mr. W. W. Walker, who paid a visit the last summer to the province of Texas. The letter was communicated for publication, by a gentleman who assures us he is ready to vouch for

the correctness of the statements and descriptions contained in it. Although, in the main, the writer may be tolerably correct, we cannot consistently say *amen* to all of his enraptured descriptions, nor to all of his grave political speculations,—especially, we cannot subscribe to that part which so broadly condemns, as impolitic, the provisions of the Florida Treaty; for we always have believed (and we yet have no shadow of reason to alter that belief) that the possession of the Floridas is quadruple the value to the nation of the disputed title we once held to a part of the Spanish province of Texas. We doubt not but Mr. Walker wrote from an honest belief; but every reflecting person will set down his description as being too highly colored. He seems to have fallen in love with every thing he saw. It appears, no doubt, to him, that

"There Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand;
"And nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand."

But we all know how enthusiastic feelings will warp the judgment of a man. In this instance, we are sure, Mr. Walker has suffered his zeal (coupled with his interest, no doubt, to get the upper hand of his sober judgment; otherwise he would not have indulged in so hyperbolic a description as to compare Texas, in every respect, to the promised land, for the inheritance of which the chosen people of Israel endured the privation and distress of a forty years' journey through a wilderness.

The inhabitants of the old settlements of our country have so often been cajoled away from a comfortable and easy living, by exaggerated accounts of some distant country, "flowing with milk and honey," and have so often been sorely disappointed, that it is not now so easy a matter as it formerly was, to impose upon their credulity.

NEXT SENATOR TO CONGRESS.

Our readers will recollect, that in a preceding number of this paper we republished a paragraph from the *Halifax Compiler*, in which the sapient Editor asserts it as a "fact" that General Stokes declines a re-election to the Senate of the United States. Having previously heard the contrary, and moreover knowing that the assertions of the Compiler are not always to be relied upon, we took the liberty to withhold our credence until he gave better authority. Instead, however, of furnishing authority for his former assertions, he flies off from the point, and in his usual *chaste* style and language, fills up a whole column with *badinage* against Gen. Stokes. Had this modest Editor confined himself to lavishing frothy praises on Mr. Branch,—with lifting him among "the brightest stars,"—calling him the "ornament of North-Carolina,—the best, most efficient, and active talent,"—and, by way of an *ad caput* opinion, to bestow upon his favorite this strange compliment, that he "will shine as bright as the brightest amid the three hundred and odd,"—he might have indulged himself to the full gratification of his own sycophancy, or until Mr. Branch nauseated with the gross incense, without our regarding it. But when he quits fawning on his favorite, and turns in to abusing Gen. Stokes, he deserves a much severer notice than we are disposed now to give him. We have too much respect for both the gentlemen, unceremoniously to drag them into our columns, and canvass their respective merits. But had we the same disregard for personal feelings that the Editor of the Compiler seems to have, we are certain that General Stokes would have nothing to fear from a comparison with Mr. Branch.

With Gen. Stokes we have but a slight personal acquaintance,—with Mr. Branch, none at all; but we know them both as public characters. Gen. Stokes was a public man before the now full grown Editor of the Compiler was swaddled by his nurse. He is one of those gray-headed veterans who, in the days of trouble, fought for the rights we now enjoy—among other rights, for the liberty of the press, by the licentious exercise of which he is now abused. Shortly after the revolution, he entered into the service of North-Carolina, and since then has never been out of it. He has served the state in various capacities, and always with faithfulness and ability. In the year 1804, he was chosen by the Legislature as Senator to Congress; but declined the situa-

tion: he was, the year after, re-chosen by the Senate to his old post of Clerk of that body; where he continued until 1816,—when he was elected in opposition to Mr. Branch, to fill the remainder of Mr. Turner's term in the Senate of the United States. He was then opposed by Mr. Yancey, for the succeeding term of six years, and was elected. These are facts without comments; and we would, with diffidence, conclude from these, that the Legislature knows fully as much about these gentlemen as the Editor of the *Halifax Compiler*.

As for Mr. Branch, he is not accountable for the folly of his friend; and, therefore, we are unwilling to bring him forward, and carry out the parallel. We moreover have too much regard for truth, to fall upon him, *fell-mell*, and deny his merits. He has merits, and has our respect in common with the other citizens of the state. Mr. Branch was a respectable member of the Legislature; made a respectable speaker of the Senate, and was a very good Governor of the State. As Governor of the State his merits consisted more in not acting at all, than in doing any thing. He did not follow the example of some of his predecessors, and relieve or pardon every scoundrel that was convicted by the courts; he left the laws to take their course; and this is the respect wherein he made a good governor.

But as the wise and prudent Editor of the Compiler seems to be such a great admirer of *speeches*, we should be glad to learn where Mr. B. ever distinguished himself as an orator. The knowing Editor goes on to say of Gen. S. that he is one of the most "variant voters" in the Senate. To this we give a flat denial; and would ask for proof, did we not know that *proof* is a commodity in which the Compiler does but seldom deal. We have for several years been constant and attentive observers of the proceedings of Congress; and we assert it, without fear of contradiction, that there is not in the whole Senate, a member whose votes have been more consistent, and whose course has been more uniform, than Gen. Stokes'. Even the Compiler himself says, "The principles of Mr. Stokes we have never heard questioned." Precious confession! from such a source.

But we have already said enough upon this matter, and regret that the imprudence of the *Halifax Editor* has made it necessary for us to say this much. We are sure that it is not necessary, as the Legislature is better acquainted with Gen. Stokes than either the Editor of the Compiler or ourselves; and, if we mistake not, the *Halifax compiler* itself, is not unknown to the Legislature. It is the same paper that, in 1820, commenced its vile attack upon another public servant, and labored to bring infamy upon a venerable head that has grown gray in the service of the State. As bad as the memory of the Editor is, he must recollect the result of his labours in that business. He must still have fresh in his memory the many compliments bestowed upon him on that occasion by members of the Legislature. His attack on Gen. Stokes is commenced pretty much in the same spirit, and with the same motives, that attacked him against Treasurer Haywood; and, we have no doubt, in the one case he will acquire as much honor and glory as he did in the other.

GENERAL JACKSON.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

We have to day another state nomination—the hero of New-Orleans—an honest man and a noble soldier, Andrew Jackson. Tennessee is determined that her great man, of whom she is so justly proud, shall not be forgotten, and therefore at this early day offers him as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the United States. Although this movement may be a little premature, our own bias is at present in favor of state nominations. Any thing to get rid of a Congressional Caucus! any thing that will afford a tolerable substitute, and give us a candidate in whom we all may conscientiously unite.

Tennessee and South-Carolina have already expressed their sentiments. Let the other states in the course of the ensuing winter pursue the same course. We shall then be able to infer what are the chances of the several candidates, and he, among them, who has the best support, might and probably would unite a majority of the votes. If the experiment failed, there would still be time for a Congressional Caucus.

From the New-Orleans Gazette.

We observe with great satisfaction that General Jackson is before the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. It appears from a letter published in the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday, that one branch of the Legislature of Tennessee has unanimously recommended him to the electors, and there is little doubt he will receive all the votes of that highly respectable state. It is probable, also, that he will be supported by South-Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The state of Alabama has literally been created by Gen. Jackson. It was he who expelled the savages from its territory, who fixed the sites of many of its towns, and who gave the first impulse to the tide of population by which its fertile plains have been filled. Alabama, we think, will unquestionably give him its votes. With respect to Louisiana, there is not a shadow of doubt that her whole weight will be thrown into the scale of Jackson, the hero by whose wisdom and energy she was saved from ravage and desolation. Every honest Louisianian is the personal friend of the old warrior. Intrigue, and hypocrisy, and denunciation, will be uselessly employed in favor of any other candidate.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

An extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Sept. 3, to a gentleman in this place, says—"We are enjoying most astonishing health here, at this moment—not a single case of yellow fever has disturbed our repose. They are not so fortunate at Pensacola—a dreadful visitation of that disease—which has driven the council to a country tavern in the pine woods, where they are making laws for the territory.

Our cotton crops will be unusually fine and extensive this season; but I apprehend the price will be low. We are overflowing with the last year's tobacco, and no demand for it. This, with the low price of flour, is a dreadful calamity to the western people.—*Alexandria Herald.*

COTTON.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 14.—The market has remained in a dormant state throughout the week—if any sales have been effected, they are very limited in extent.—The old stock of cotton has been much reduced, and the new is now treading upon its heels.

Prices Current, at Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 15.—Bacon assorted 12 a 14-cents; beeswax 52 a 55; corn bushel 65 a 70; cotton upland 11 a 12; flour superf. 8 50; tar in the water 2; rosin none; spirits turpentine 37 a 40.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On the 5th ultimo, in Jackson county, Indiana, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Richard David, who was found dead in the woods. The inquest, on examination, was of opinion that his death was occasioned by the bite of a rattlesnake, which appeared upon his ankle. He was to have been married on the day following to Miss Catherine Chambers, of this county—and was in search of his horse to ride on the occasion, when he received the deadly blow. No intelligence being had of him until the morning of the day in which he was to have been united to Miss Chambers, she made the necessary preparations—the marriage party was collected—and were waiting in merry mood the approach of the expected bridegroom, when they received the painful intelligence of his death. The scene was then changed; and the intended bride, together with all who had assembled to witness their happy nuptials, repaired to his burial.—The reader can imagine the feelings of those who witnessed this solemn scene better than we can describe them. Instead of seeing him, with mirth and festivity, joined in marriage; they saw him cold and lifeless, conveyed to his grave. We received the above information from a respectable gentleman who was on the coroner's inquest. *Ind. Farmer.*

AWFUL CALAMITY.

By a gentleman passing this place from Chenango, we learn the following melancholy circumstances, which he stated to have occurred last week in the town of Otsego, in the above County.

A large number of men were employed in raising a barn; two young men were scuffling, and the neck of one was broken in the affray; in this situation he was carried before his father, who was holding a corner post of one of the bents; when (dreadful to relate!) the father, shocked at the horrid spectacle, left his hold, by which means the timbers fell and killed seven men on the spot.

Little Falls, N. Y. paper.

The cities of New York and Philadelphia, each, contain 70 houses of worship.

A person, at a boarding house in Newburyport, got up in his sleep, and jumped out of the chamber window of the 3d story, but came to the ground without sustaining any injury.

Albion K. Parris has been re-elected Governor of the State of Maine.