

POLITICS.

NOTES AND QUOTES.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Washington Republican.

"It is a notorious fact, that every recorded attempt to overturn established forms of government, and raise the votaries of lawless ambition upon their ruins, have originated in a pretended anxiety for the people's welfare. It has been found easier to convince the public that the government was disposed to trample on their rights, than that factional aspirants to the supreme authority were worthy of the trust. And when once the constituted rulers were made to tremble beneath the vengeance of an infuriated populace, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the original movers of the change would be the prominent characters to supply their place.

The same course with the same noble object in view is now pursued by the radical leaders. They begin the attack by a profession of violent attachment to the people's interests—affected to regard the administration as unworthy of public confidence—boldly charge them with violation of duty,—and wilful departure from the principles of the constitution—and proclaim to the nation, that nothing but an entire change of men and measures can remove the corruption which taints its councils and preserve unimpaired its dear-bought liberties. On the face of all this, nothing appears but genuine patriotism. Its image and superscription are stamped upon the whole. The people are endangered—the people are trampled under foot—and it is as friends of the people, and determined foes of despotic sway, that these disinterested champions leap into the arena at their own immediate hazard, but without the hope of personal advancement.

Such is the lofty position which these worthy advocates of the constitution in its purity, have chosen to assume—such the foundation on which they affect to raise their cause. But if we examine their motives with a little more accuracy, assuming their actions, and not their words, as the standard of decision, we shall discover, that on this assumed foundation, they have been laboring to erect a desperate superstructure of private ambition and personal malice.

The tone of their objections to the conduct of the administration is of itself conclusive evidence in favor of my assertion. It bears the unvarying characteristics of bitter malignity and disappointed ambition; but the pleasing features of genuine patriotism are no where to be found. Instead of a calm exposition of our grievances, and a tangible proposal for their redress, we are furnished with a mass of violent invective and obstinate falsehood; every supposed error in judgment is swelled into the magnitude of a daring crime; and facts which, if properly understood, would give occasion for praise rather than censure, are tortured into evidences of corruption and misconduct. That portion of decent respect which the station of the executive officers is always entitled to, without reference to the character of the incumbent, has been entirely lost sight of. One branch of the government has been arrayed in direct hostility to another; and the dignity of the people represented in the person of their elected chief magistrate, has been openly insulted. Did patriotism ever dictate such conduct as this? Can the fountain be pure whose streams are so polluted? Can the tree be sound whose fruit is thus noxious and disgusting? Surely not; the march of the patriot is calm and steady, neither approaching the extreme of servility on the one hand, nor violating the great landmarks of public decency on the other. While he anxiously watches the conduct of his rulers, he never disregards their lawful authority. But it is the unprincipled demagogue alone, who ventures to trample under foot what he is bound to respect, and to degrade the sacred cause of the people by identifying it with his own petty jealousies and heat-strong passions."

ROWAN COUNTY MEETING.

It is with pleasure we insert in our paper of to-day, the proceedings of the Rowan County Meeting, in relation to the interesting subject of a State Convention.

In whatever light this meeting may be viewed by those opposed to calling a Convention, it is certainly a matter of congratulation to all who are friendly to the cause. It is only by such means that a correct state of the popular feeling as regards any question of affecting the general interest, can be most readily and truly ascertained, and it is by such means that the great object contended for by the people of the West, must eventually be realized. Not that we are so sanguine as to believe the proceedings of a solitary county meeting will immediately be influential in deciding a question, which has been so long and so obstinately contested; but we certainly look upon the measure as the first step towards the adoption of a new and more efficient policy; and the first series of a combination, that when properly organized, and fully perfected, will do more to bring the con-

ference to a successful issue, than all the efforts of individual patriots, though joined to zeal, talent and untiring perseverance.

When the presentment of the Rowan Grand Jury was first brought on the tapis, some of our eastern brethren affected to consider their interference as meddling and unconstitutional; but we say again, it was the best, and perhaps the only means, by which the public mind, at this time, could be truly exhibited. We were then gratified to learn, that the Jurors of Rowan, in their public capacity, had adopted this bold and novel mode of procedure; now we are doubly gratified, to find them so ably supported. So far, they have been eminently successful. Had they failed in the outset, their plans, by the non-conventionists, would immediately have been derided as visionary, and themselves denounced as factionists; but, at their suggestion, a numerous Delegation has already met, and the high respectability of the individuals who attended, their unanimity, their temperate and dignified proceedings, afford the surest evidence of their designs, and the best pledge of their sincerity.

Already have the Grand Jurors of six counties adopted similar presentments to those of Rowan, and we may safely anticipate, that, encouraged by the cheering example, every other county, friendly to the cause, will speedily lend their aid. When fairly united in their aggregate strength, opposition must succumb before the imposing phalanx. It will then no longer be the feeble expression of individual opinion, set forth in the language of entreaty, but the strong voice of public feeling, loudly demanding public right—the cry of the people—loud and unceasing, it must, and will be heard—in the east as in the west—"from Dan to Beersheba;"—"from Jordan, to the gates of Jerico."—Puyetteville Observer.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

We discover from the Western Carolinian, that "a meeting of the Delegates who had previously been elected in the different Captains' companies of Rowan, took place in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 24th of October, in compliance with a previous notice. The object of this meeting was on the subject of a Convention. Its proceedings we subjoin below. This seems like coming to a point, in the accomplishment of an object to "devoutly to be wished." There have now the Grand Jurors of Six Counties presented the present Constitution of the State, in sanctioning the unequal state of our Legislative representation, as a grievance that ought no longer to be borne. We have received from Colonel James Saunders, a citizen of this County, a Journal of the Convention, or of the Congress, as they termed themselves, which sat at Halifax, and of which he was a member from the County of Orange, of which Caswell was then a part; and from the perusal we will venture to say, that however patriotic that assembly might have been, it was impossible, from the complex nature of their deliberations, "puzzled with mazes, and perplexed with doubts," that they should have given birth to a Constitution less free from objections or errors, which time has pointed out than the one which they did. They were not assembled for the formation of a political charter alone, but they seemed to have acted as a General Court for the punishment of offenders, and for devising proper means towards their safety and future protection. How was it possible then that any thing like a perfect Constitution could be expected at the hands of an assembly of men whose duties were so arduous and diversified? We should not look for impossibilities, or expect perfectibility at the hands of man. Let the question then be put to the freemen of the State to say, whether they wish a Convention or not.

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED.

Be assured that no equivalent can be found for GOOD NATURE. Let the husband be sober and industrious; let the wife be chaste and frugal; by these virtues you may be preserved from some of the miseries that wait on profligacy and extravagance; but while you escape these, what will your house be without Good Nature? Not a HOME. By a HOME, we understand a place where the mind can settle; where it is too much at ease to wish to rive. It is a sort of refuge, to which (when the mind is agitated abroad by vexations arising from the stupidity, negligence, insolence or knavery of those with whom our business lies) we fly in the expectation of finding those calm pleasures, those soothing kindnesses that are the emollients and sweeteners of life.

GOOD TEMPER, is what alone can render the constant society of two people agreeable to each other. All the admonitions, therefore, I can suggest in the article of temper, may be considered in this short precept: Endeavour to make your house a Home to each other.

Paulsen's Am. D. Adv.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, OCT. 8.—By the arrival at this port this forenoon, of the English ship Mary Catharine, Capt. Pace, in 56 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 18th Sept.; and have been favored with Liverpool papers to the 20th. These papers contain no later intelligence from Greece and Turkey than was brought by the Howard at New-York from Havre.

The Courier informs that "the Right Honorable George Canning kissed hands and received the Seals of Office from his Majesty, on being appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," at a meeting of the Privy Council on the 16th.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 8th Oct. to the 26th Nov.

In speaking of the Spanish government, the Courier styles the Constitutional authorities of Spain "the faction predominant at Madrid." This is a fair specimen of the feeling entertained by the legitimists towards the present government of Spain.

At Verona great preparations are making for the approaching Congress.—Strangers desiring to remain at this place during its sittings, are obliged to attach themselves to one of the Ministers or to prove themselves under the special protection of one of the great Powers. The Pope has provided accommodations for the imperialists as follows: The Venetian Palace for the Emperor of Austria, the Cavelli Palace for the King of Prussia, and the Doric Palace for the Emperor of Russia.

By the upsetting of a stage at Blackheath Hill, 15 out of 16 passengers had some one of their limbs broken, four of them were mortally wounded. The carriage was dashed to pieces.

The Davis Straits fishery has been very unsuccessful, as well as disastrous to many vessels. An arrival in England reports that 7 vessels were lost, 22 beset with ice, and the remainder had come away, the fishing being considered over. The vessels reported have on an average but 4 or 5 fish each.

It was expected in Madrid that an Extraordinary Cortes would be convoked, to take into consideration the serious aspect of affairs which Spain presents.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.—Sir W. Knighton has succeeded Sir B. Bloomfield as Private Secretary, and keeper of the Privy Purse. Mr. Marriables still retains his place as Clerk of the Privy Purse, and Mr. Watson assistant private Secretary; The latter gentleman was many years with the Duke of Cumberland, and has been a good deal abroad. The Red House, lately occupied by Sir B. Bloomfield, is to be got in readiness, it is stated, for the reception of the family of Sir W. Knighton.

It is confidently reported that before the opening of next session the Great Seal will be put into commission, and that the Lord Chancellor has pointed out Mr. Leach, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Baron Richardson, as fit and proper persons for the trust. The advantages of this arrangement will be a relief to Lord Eldon from all, or nearly all, the judicial duties of his great office, while it will enable him to exercise as usual the functions of a cabinet minister, and the presidency of the House of Lords. When his Lordship's health shall be perfectly restored, it is said, he intends to resume his full labors as heretofore.

After Mr. Canning's visit to the India House on Saturday, it was currently rumored that Lord Hastings would continue to be Governor General of Calcutta.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Earl Clanwilliam, left town for Vienna.

Mr. Canning transacted business at the Foreign office, in Downing street, on Monday evening, for the first time since his appointment.

Yesterday a Board of the Lords of the Treasury was held at the Treasury Chambers, at which the Earl of Liverpool presided.

The Earl of Clanwilliam has resigned the Private Secretaryship at the Foreign Office. It is said the Noble Earl sloughed his intention of so doing the moment it became probable that Mr. Canning was to be the new Principal Secretary.

The Paris Journal des Debats takes a very unfavorable view of the situation of the Greeks. The Editor seems to think the only chance they have of escaping extermination is to submit to the Turks upon terms something like those proposed by Mr. Sheridan, guaranteed by the Holy Alliance.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 2.—The fast sailing ship Robert Fulton (of the fourth line of packets,) arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of September. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Holdridge for papers of that day, and London dates to the evening of the 22d.

LONDON, SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.—The Emperor Alexander arrived at Vienna on the 7th inst. The Viscount Mont-

merency, Ambassador from the Court of France, has been admitted to an audience of the Emperor of Austria, and had conferences with the Foreign Ministers. The conferences at Vienna are merely preliminary, and all important deliberations will be postponed until the Sovereigns, or their diplomatic attendants assemble at Verona.

We have received Bayonne papers to the 11th inst. They state, from Spain, that Quesada, being out-flanked by the Constitutionalists, and forced back to Aragon, had suffered a complete defeat; and it was even reported that he had been delivered up by his own men and shot.—The Defenders of the Faith were giving way at all points, before the determined valour and enthusiasm of the Constitutionalists, and the Government was acting with spirit and energy, by pouring reinforcements into all the disturbed provinces.

TOULON, JULY 31.—The squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hamelin, sailed at 5 o'clock this morning. It consists of Le Colosse, on board of which the Admiral has hoisted his flag; La Guerriere, and La Thetis, frigates; L'Echo, corvette; Le Momus, schooner.—This division will be reinforced by Le Jan Bari and La Sybelle, briggs, from Brest. Its destination is not known, but it is believed that it is to cruise on the coast of Spain. The Admiral takes the title of Commander-General of the Naval Force of his Majesty in the Mediterranean. It is said that all the King's ships in the Levant have orders to come and reinforce this squadron.

ZANTE, AUG. 7.—The combined Turkish fleet, consisting of line of battle ships, frigates, sloops, and briggs, in all about thirty sail, passed by this on the 2d instant, and are at present at Patras.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The ship Ruth and Mary, from Buenos Ayres, has arrived at Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Gazette says, we are indebted to Mr. Richard Baily, passenger in her, for the following interesting article.—Mr. B. is bearer of despatches for government, from our Commercial Agent at Buenos Ayres.

"On the evening of the 23d of August last, previous to my leaving the city of Buenos Ayres, Mr. Rivadavia, (Secretary of State, and member of the Junta, then in session,) did not make his appearance until a late hour, when he informed that body of a conspiracy which had been planned against the present government, and which was to have been carried into execution that evening; but fortunately he had received timely information to prevent it, by ordering the arrest of Don Gregorio Yagle, (formerly Secretary under Puerdon,) with several others. He requested and obtained the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, and strongly urged the necessity of exemplary and capital punishment. Our agent, John M. Forbes Esq. had an interview the morning after with Mr. Rivadavia; and in his despatches, which are brought by the Ruth and Mary, he has no doubt given the particulars to his government."

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

From the London Globe.

Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of one hundred pounds to a young chymist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention: It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and, from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him 5,000l. on the 1st of January, 5,000l. per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life! It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.

From the Columbia Telescope.

CUMMING and M'DUFFIE.

"Him there they found, Squat like a toad"—Micros.

Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie have had a third meeting, at Cambleton, (lying a little above Augusta, on the Savannah river in this state) on Monday Morning the 21st inst. The preliminary arrangements were all made, and the parties took their stations. The word was won by Mr. M'Duffie's second, Captain Butler, before the word (fire). Col. Cumming threw his right leg forward, with his knee bent, sinking his body midway to the ground, nearly in a horizontal position; and presenting merely his head and shoulders for Mr. M'Duffie to fire at. Mr. M'Duffie observing his posture, called out stop; and seeing that Col. Cumming was still elevating his pistol to fire, after he had

thus called out, sunk his body to nearly the level of that of his antagonist. At the same instant Col. Cumming's pistol was discharged, and the ball it is presumed passed over Mr. M'Duffie's head. Mr. M'Duffie then objected to Col. Cumming's position, which he refused to alter. The parties of course parted, and Col. Cumming's position is to be considered by a board of honor. The above is a correct statement of the facts as they occurred on the ground. We make no remarks on the above; but, as "prudent editor-wait," &c.—Vide Cumming's book.

A new and safe way to fight a Duel.

Push your head and body directly forward, like an alligator, to an angle of 45 degrees, or lower, just before the word fire is given, so that.

1st. Your antagonist shooting at the common height (the breast) will of course send his ball over your head, body and all.

2d. You will present no line to shoot at, which it has always been a matter of course to present, in every duel hitherto fought.

3d. Your shoulder, arms and ribs (and head too, if it is hard enough) will pretty effectually protect your vitals; and

4th. You will be enabled thereby, to shoot in half the time of your antagonist, he standing as usual, straight, for your pistol will be so near the firing posture, that it will not have half the same part of a circle to describe.

JOHN LECHLER.

The miscerant who hung his own wife, after refusing her to take leave of her children, and then murdered the wife of another man—suffered the just punishment of his crimes at Lancaster, on the 25th inst. The crowd collected to witness the execution, is supposed to have amounted to from fifteen to thirty thousand; and the gallows was placed on a conspicuous place, that all might have an opportunity of seeing without crowding.

In proof of the good moral effects of gratifying an idle curiosity, by giving publicity to so shocking a scene, a Lancaster paper states that another murder was committed on the same day. Of the propriety of inflicting death as a capital punishment, opinions may differ; but few reflecting minds will dissent to the impropriety of a public exhibition of it. Were the criminal who merits death to be shut out from all communion with the world from the moment of his condemnation, and suffer his sentence in the presence only of the officers fixed on by law, the principal insisted on by theorists as essential to the efficacy of capital, and indeed all punishments,—viz. that the punishment should follow the offence as closely as possible,—would be equally acted on, as far as society is concerned, and the guilty might yet be allowed the time to prepare for death that humanity would always allow, when unrestrained by higher considerations of public policy.

N. Y. American.

The formidable "List of Balances."

The Pittsburg Mercury of the 23d ult. contains an account of the trial of a cause before the district court of the U. States at Pittsburg, in the previous week, which excited a good deal of interest. Mr. W. B. Foster had been deputy commissary of purchases, under the United States during the late war, and had staked his private fortune to enable him to furnish public supplies, particularly prior to the battle of New Orleans, when the United States did not, or could not, furnish the supplies themselves; yet, when Mr. Foster, at the close of the war, produced his accounts, for settlement, certain claims were rejected, and he was proclaimed public defaulter; these items were rejected, it seems, first, a charge for services as special issuing commissary; second, claim for money paid for the public, which he had borrowed for the purpose on his own responsibility; and third, a claim for losses sustained by the depreciation of treasury notes; the rejection of these items caused a balance to appear due by him—for that balance suit was brought, and on the trial a jury of his country returned a general verdict for the defendant, accompanied by a certificate that the U. S. was justly indebted to Mr. Foster in the sum of several hundred and forty-six dollars. "This humdrum," says the Mercury) is made with the hope, that, as a cautionary lesson, it may prevent future unfounded publications, and deter the slanderer from attempting to expose to scorn the reputation of men, to whom the government is not only indebted in a pecuniary point of view, but to whom the nation at large owe an incalculable debt of gratitude."

Result of the Congressional Elections.

We understand that intelligence received from the two counties of Appaling and Early, leaves Mr. Cuthbert a majority of our hundred and six votes over Mr. Glasscock, the eighth candidate on the list.—The former gentleman is of course elected. Our next representation to Congress will therefore be composed of the following gentlemen, viz. —Messrs. Forsyth, Taznall, Abbott, Cobb, Thompson, Cary and Cuthbert.—Georgian