

seditions cries and burning the houses; and a prompt and severe punishment of them was urgently demanded. By that time the natives had begun to look for themselves, and to provide means of support for the government, who appeared absolutely abandoned by the military forces of this place. A native, who was aware of the movements of the inhabitants out of the walls, and within two leagues distance of the city, observing the old Governor wavering, and inclined to sign the order for apprehending the persons accused by the bewildered militia and soldiery, cried out to him, that if he did accede to the wishes of the petitioners, he would decree the destruction and ruin of the whole Island—and so strong were his reasons, that the Governor refused to grant what was desired of him; in fact, the fear of the Governor arose from the utter incapacity in which he was of enforcing the observance of the laws; the militia and soldiery appearing to be against him. But at the same time, advices came to him from several persons actively employed in the suburbs, and in the villages around the city, that several thousands of the inhabitants were in arms ready to pour into the city, and rescue the Governor from the jeopardy in which he was placed by the disorderly conduct of those who ought to be his best supporters. This intelligence inspired the old gentleman with confidence and courage—and next day, when communicated to the militia and army, who by that time had been more than 48 hours quartered and under arms, produced the due and salutary effect that was expected.

A capitulation took place then, of five articles, the first of which was, that all the militia that were quartered, should retire to their homes—another that the words Goves and Criolles should be considered *seditions*—that the meeting of the Deputies might continue to exist, and demand completion of the promise of government; that the rioters should be punished. The other articles being immaterial, I do not mention them. The first article was granted; for the rest they were patently rebuked.

On the evening of the 6th, this resolve was communicated to the troops, and peace and order re-established. The best of the old Spaniards, all the married men among them, have highly disapproved the conduct of their young hot headed countermen, and every thing seems now to promise a long continuance of order. The Commis-sioners appointed some time since by the Cortes of Spain, for the pacification of Mexico, have arrived at Havana.

On the night of the 14th inst. there was a daring attempt made to cut out of the harbor of Havana, the Spanish schr. *Segunda Lijera*, Capt. GARRA; but having been the day previous apprized of the intention by some person who had been made a confidant in the affair, Capt. G. very prudently applied to the General of Marine for assistance, and was furnished with a sergeant and 12 men, who repaired on board the schr. early in the evening, and remained at quarters until 2 o'clock next morning, when the ruffians approached, to the number of about 50, in several boats, armed with muskets, &c.; as they came along side the schr. the soldiers, who, until then had been concealed by the bulwarks, discharged a volley of musketry into the boats, which threw the pirates into great confusion, and they commenced a retreat, when a second discharge of musketry from the schr. caused the most of them to jump from their boats into the water; the soldiers kept up a fire upon them for about fifteen minutes; the next day several dead bodies were found, and some wounded men taken prisoners; it is supposed that many of them must have been drowned. Two boats were picked up next day, with arms and ammunition in them.

The *Segunda Lijera* is one of the fastest sailing vessels in the port of Havana; and at the time of the attack, had cargo enough on board, to put her in good sailing trim; she had also her provisions and water on board, and sails bent, and was ready for sea, bound to New Orleans. If the pirates had succeeded in getting her out, she would have been a formidable enemy to all merchant vessels. She is about 160 tons, and is armed with four long nine pounders; and sails so fast that no man can catch her.

and a prompt and severe punishment of them was urgently demanded. By that time the natives had begun to look for themselves, and to provide means of support for the government, who appeared absolutely abandoned by the military forces of this place. A native, who was aware of the movements of the inhabitants out of the walls, and within two leagues distance of the city, observing the old Governor wavering, and inclined to sign the order for apprehending the persons accused by the bewildered militia and soldiery, cried out to him, that if he did accede to the wishes of the petitioners, he would decree the destruction and ruin of the whole Island—and so strong were his reasons, that the Governor refused to grant what was desired of him; in fact, the fear of the Governor arose from the utter incapacity in which he was of enforcing the observance of the laws; the militia and soldiery appearing to be against him. But at the same time, advices came to him from several persons actively employed in the suburbs, and in the villages around the city, that several thousands of the inhabitants were in arms ready to pour into the city, and rescue the Governor from the jeopardy in which he was placed by the disorderly conduct of those who ought to be his best supporters. This intelligence inspired the old gentleman with confidence and courage—and next day, when communicated to the militia and army, who by that time had been more than 48 hours quartered and under arms, produced the due and salutary effect that was expected.

Late News from Europe is of an interesting cast. It appears to be believed that the Emperor of Russia had changed his views as to Turkey, and had determined to compel that power to make concessions. The accounts of the successes of the Greeks, by sea and land, are fully confirmed. On the 24th of September, the Castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, and by this event, the Morea has been again liberated from the Barbarians. *Nat. Intell.*

Energy and Expedition.—We learn from Baltimore, that Commodore Porter arrived in Baltimore on Thursday evening, and almost before he was known to have been in the city, bought and sent off to Norfolk, under the command of Lt. Newell, a whole squadron of eight vessels, intended for service against the Pirates. The Commodore has proceeded to the North to procure a steam-boat to form a part of the expedition. *Am. Intell.*



S. J. LINSBURY:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1822.

The report of the "Auxiliary Bible Society of Lincolnton," will be published in our next.

CONVENTION.

We have this week the pleasure of laying before our readers the proceedings of the members of the General Assembly favorable to calling a CONVENTION. This important subject will now be brought fully before the people of the West; and the East may form a pretty correct opinion of the reception it will meet with from them, from the feelings of their representatives. Our Eastern friends may sneer at these measures; the Recorder may call them "sublimities," &c. and the Compiler may swear that he says naught but truth;—but the West will prevail; the People will triumph, and the opposition of the East will be crushed beneath the majestic march of principle. The plans which the West are now adopting are no holiday pastimes; they have not been entered into without reflection, and they will not be relinquished until their objects are accomplished. This we say seriously, and we know, truly; and we should have no hesitation in staking our veracity upon the result. We ask the East, then, to pause and reflect; we ask them whether it is not better, whether it is not more the part of wisdom to glide smoothly down the current, than by an inflated attempt to arrest its progress, to be swept away by its violence? We ask them this; but at the same time we know the contemptuous sneer with which it will be received. Yet we care not; our duty and our course are plain; and the "wise men of the East," by exercising only a moiety of the political sagacity which they arrogate to themselves, would perceive that their interests and their duty run in the same channel with ours.

The last Halifax Compiler contains an account of a "remarkable and beautiful child," a native of that famous town, which is now only seven months old, and "weighs thirty-six lbs." The editor winds up his description of this prodigy of Halifax with the following interrogation and exclamation: "What will the other bring us (particularly Salisbury) say to this? Great are thy works, 'Old Sarum!' Say? Why, no doubt, that it is a prodigious animal, and that at the next Cattle Show and Fair at Raleigh, a premium ought in justice to be awarded to 'Old Sarum,' for thus improving the breed.

Halifax, it would seem, is likely to become famous for its "great folks;" for it is not long since the editor of the Compiler complained that the court had muled him in the small sum of fifty or sixty dollars,

(perhaps more, or perhaps less—we do not recollect the precise amount) for *drubbing*, with "fat and stick," a "six footer," who had the audacity to throw "dirty water on his head!" "Great are thy works, 'Old Sarum!'"

THE MAILS.

The following extract of a letter to the editors, from a respectable correspondent, on the subject of the mails, is deserving of public attention. To a large extent of country, the arrangement which he proposes would undoubtedly be of great advantage; but the feasibility of the plan, at the present juncture, is at least problematical. The Post-Office Department seems to be looked upon, by some of our leading men, or who wish to be such, as an establishment for the purpose of revenue, and not as a public convenience, and as tending to strengthen the Union, by increasing the facility of communication between different and remote parts of the country.

Linsbury, Dec. 29, 1822.

MERRIS EDITORS:
Gentlemen: The mails from Salisbury westward, are becoming so heavy that much inconvenience is experienced in its transportation on horse back, as not long since the mail via this place, failed perhaps 4 weeks ago, which has caused the mail carrier to be so heavily loaded as to be compelled to leave a part every week. Last week the rider informed me he had left a number of packages in Salisbury, although he said when he left Salisbury he had two pair of saddle-bags packed full. As there is no expectation of the mails getting lighter, would it not be proper to establish a line of stages, say from Cheraw, S. C. via Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville, Warm Springs, to Newport, in Tennessee, to intersect the western line at Knoxville? Cheraw is becoming a place of considerable mercantile importance; and as there will be a line of stages from Cheraw via Godfrey's ferry to Charleston, this would be a necessary addition. The line would be well supported by passengers, as the merchants on this line and from Knoxville would take the stage for Charleston, S. C.

The mails from Salisbury and Raleigh would fall into this line at Charlotte; and the mails would then not be back two or three weeks, nor be in the mutilated state they so frequently are, from their being packed on horseback, exposed to wet, many of which, from this cause, are thrown out of the mails, from the wrappers being torn off and the directions lost.

A main line from Charleston west, is essentially necessary, as the packages now are obliged to be distributed on the many mails going westward, frequently taking a very circuitous route before they get to Asheville; and when received there, so great is the weight, that it is almost impossible for them to get on regularly. I am told the rider from Asheville westward, is compelled to have a led horse packed with the mails, his legs lying straight across the horse, from their being so tightly stuffed; in this way the mails must be much injured.

As this route would go by the Warm and Catawba Springs, the stage would be supported by passengers from the sickly country, in the sickly months in the summer. This line would be an advantage to the Post-Office Department, and a great convenience to South Carolina, this end of this state, and Tennessee, and cause the communication from the west to be more direct to every part of this state.

If this line were established, many little routes might be dispensed with; if they were only to strike this line, much money would be saved in small mail routes.

I have seen merchants from Knoxville, who say it would be patronized by merchants from East-Tennessee. The Post-Office Department being in arrears, will be an objection to this line at this time; but take into view the horse contracts on the extent of this line, and a trifle more will pay the contract in stages, and many of the little routes might be shortened so as to fall into this line.

As your paper is open to every thing serviceable to the state, I hope you will, if you think it do, publish some of these remarks.

CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the friends of Convention, at a meeting held in Raleigh.

Raleigh, Saturday, Dec. 21.
In conformity to previous public notice, a meeting of the members of the General Assembly, who are friendly to calling a convention, took place in the Senate chamber this evening after candle light; when Robert Williamson, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Graham, Esq. was appointed secretary. It was then moved that a committee of five persons be appointed to submit to the consideration of this meeting such measures as they may deem expedient, to ascertain whether it be the sense and desire of the freemen of North-Carolina to call a convention; and the following gentlemen, Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, Charles Fisher, Robert Strange and James M'Kay, were nominated, and unanimously appointed a committee for that purpose.—The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening, the 26th December.

Thursday Evening.—The friends of convention met according to adjournment, and the following resolutions were submitted by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the constitution of this state, each county is entitled to elect to the General Assembly an equal number of representatives, without regard to the population of such county; and whereas, a very great inequality of population exists in many of the said counties, inasmuch that a minority of the people inhabiting the greatest number of counties, elect a majority of the members of the General Assembly;

Resolved, *in the opinion of this meeting*, That the principle of representation in General Assembly, as fixed and established by the said constitution, whereby a

majority of the free people of this state are subject in all things, to the will of a minority of their fellow citizens, is anti-republican, unjust and oppressive, and ought, of right, to be so altered and amended, as to secure to every freeman of this state an equality of privileges and influence in the government thereof.

And whereas it is required by the said constitution, that there shall be annual meetings of the General Assembly, which experience has proven to be unnecessary for the public good, productive of great expense to the people, and calculated to prevent a wholesome system of legislation;

Resolved, *in the opinion of this meeting*, That the said constitution ought to be so altered, that the General Assembly should meet once in two years only, unless special occurrences should render it otherwise necessary.

And whereas it is the undoubted right of a free people, at all times, to alter, amend, and reform their constitution or form of government, whenever, in their opinion, it becomes necessary so to do, for the better security of their rights and privileges, and the promotion of their welfare;

Resolved, *in the opinion of this meeting*, That it is indispensably necessary to the security of equal rights and privileges, and to the promotion of the liberty and happiness of the people of this state, that a convention, by their delegates, chosen on principles of equality, should be assembled, so to alter, reform and amend the constitution of this state, as will more effectually attain the great and important objects for which civil government is instituted and intended.

And whereas the constitution of this state contains no provision, by which the same may be altered, amended, or reformed; and whereas the General Assembly have, from time to time, refused to provide, by law or otherwise, any means for ascertaining the sense of the people of this state, as to the expediency of altering, amending, or reforming the said constitution;

Resolved, *in the opinion of this meeting*, That it is expedient and necessary that some mode should be adopted, whereby the sense of the people may be fairly and distinctly ascertained as to the propriety of calling a convention for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned; it is, therefore, hereby recommended to the freemen of the several counties in this state, who approve the same, at the next annual election, to elect delegates, to meet in the city of Raleigh on the second Monday of November next, then and there to devise some fit and proper plan for that purpose; and, further, to adopt such other measures as the said delegates may deem most advisable for the furtherance thereof.

Resolved, *further, in the opinion of this meeting*, That, in the election of delegates for the purpose aforesaid, each county should elect one delegate for every 3000 of federal numbers contained therein. But that each county shall have at least one representative.

Resolved, *further, in the opinion of this meeting*, That it is highly expedient, for the accomplishment of the great object contemplated by this meeting, that there should be a general committee of correspondence in each county favorable to the said object.

Resolved, *further, in the opinion of this meeting*, That the members of this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to use their best endeavors, by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments in the constitution of this state, as shall secure to every citizen thereof, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inalienable birth right of every freeman.

After these resolutions were read, considered and adopted without a dissenting voice, it was then moved that a general committee of correspondence be appointed, and the following gentlemen, Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, William Polk, sen'r, Bartlett Yancey, Charles Fisher, Emanuel Shoher, Benj. Persons and Paul Barringer, were accordingly appointed to correspond with all persons throughout the state, who may feel friendly disposed to calling a convention.

It was further moved that a committee of correspondence in each county, not exceeding seven, be appointed upon the recommendation of the members of Assembly, from their respective counties, and the following gentlemen were appointed corresponding county committees in their several counties:

(The names of gentlemen composing the committees in different counties, are necessarily omitted until our next.)

SLAVES.

A late writer of a pamphlet at Charleston, (S. C.) estimates the average annual expense of a slave at 70 dollars, including interest on the capital; but, as only about one half of the slaves on a plantation are effective workers, the annual expense of a working slave is reckoned at 140 dollars. Niles supposes that if the climate of the middle and northern states will admit of raising cotton, it can be produced cheaper in those states by the labor of free persons, than in the southern states by the labor of slaves.

The states of South Carolina, Georgia,

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, contain 973,000 white persons, 30,823 free negroes, and 629,274 slaves. According to the estimate of a southern planter, 97,300 of these slaves are employed for domestic purposes, 40,000 on sugar and tobacco plantations, 40,000 on rice plantations, 20,000 are mechanics, and 43,274 are employed on the cotton plantations. This estimate includes both effective and non effective slaves. The cultivation of cotton has very much increased within a few years, the price has consequently been reduced, and it is stated that the cotton plantations yield, at present, but a small profit. It is represented that one pound of cotton seed, the market costs as much as 4 pounds of sugar, yet the sugar bears a price nearly as high by the pound as cotton.

Branch Bank at Camden.—The directors of this institution had their first regular meeting, and with the other officers were sworn in on Saturday, the 9th ult. Monday has been fixed on as the ordinary day; Wednesday as the discount day; and Thursday as the day for giving answers to those who wish paper discounted.

Columbia River.—The occupation of the mouth of this river by a colony from the U. States, is much talked of at present, particularly in Chambersburg, about thirty of whose citizens have already entered into arrangements to join the expedition, provided government will give sufficient encouragement to justify so hazardous an undertaking.—*Chambersburg Ref.*

JOHN TAYLOR, (of Carolina) is elected a Senator of the United States from the state of VIRGINIA, vice Mr. PLEASANTS, resigned.

A Monster.—A hog, has arrived a New York from the interior, weighing 1486 pounds!

A Southern editor proposes, that no opinion in favor of any particular candidate for President ought to be given until the voice of the nation designate him. Is not this, says the National Gazette like Paddy's telling his son, that he should not go near the water until he had learned to swim?—*Charleston Gazette.*

COSTLY WINE.

A London paper states, that there are five hogheads of wine in a cellar in Bre-men, which were deposited there in the year 1624. The cost was 240 ounces, which sum, if it had been put out at compound interest, would amount to so much in 1822, that a bottle of this wine would cost about \$4 0 0-000, and one drop would cost above 2000.

EVETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 19.

Cotton, 9 to 10 1/2; Best, 6 to 7; white, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; whiskies, 38; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; beans, 13 cents; hoes, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11 shillings per cent.—Load, 19 to 25 cents per lb.; coffee, 25 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Baywood, 93 cents to 1 dol.; tallow, 10 to 11 cts. per lb.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 22.

Cotton, 10 to 12; flour, 8 30; corn, 65 to 70; coffee, Havana, 26 a 26 1/2; St. Domingo, 22 a 24; sugar, brown, 7 a 8; Muscovado, 8 a 9; molasses, 27 a 32; salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; shew, 80 cts.; Turky Island, 60 a 65; whiskies, 34 a 35; cotton haggling, 45 cents for best 42 inch; North-Carolina bankbills, 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 5/4.

Carrriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and dispatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. DODDER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-boards neatly ornamented, with gild or paint, executed at the shortest notice.
Linsbury, Dec. 31, 1822.—13746

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No. 2, v. Andrew Term, 1822.—Thomas M'Leare vs. the heirs at law of John M'Leare, deceased.—In this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that John M'Leare and James M'Leare, two of the defendants, do not reside in the state aforesaid; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at next court and other plead, answer, or demurr, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing on 10th day.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.
1822

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.—Jane Kerr vs. William Kerr.—Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state; Ordered, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday or March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test: GEO. GRAMM, Clk.
Jan 47.—Price adv. 5/4.