

offensive and defensive stance with Spain.

The French papers received to day are full of remarks upon the above important article from the *Moniteur*, but they throw no new light on the subject.

Intelligence from Madrid seems to show that the Cortes anticipate the decision of the Congress—and it does not appear that they have any intention of changing their present constitution. The success of the constitutionalists is confirmed; but this very circumstance may accelerate the execution of the plans of the French government, in furtherance of the discretionary powers conceded to her by the Congress.

We can imagine but one object which France can have—that of sustaining the royalists of Spain in their efforts to make the government of their country a constitutional monarchy. If the royalists were themselves in a condition to bring about this object, it might be sufficient for France to manifest its friendly disposition, and to remain a neutral, but prepared, spectator of the struggle. When, however, it is clear that the king's friends are not in a condition to make his cause triumphant—but, on the contrary, that they are sustaining disasters and reverses, the moment of interposition cannot be delayed without the certainty, that every hour it is protracted, will only multiply difficulties and accumulate dangers. Promptitude and decision will of themselves accomplish half what there is to do, with a proportionate diminution of the evils attendant upon a state of war. We do think, therefore, that the advance of Mina, and the retreat of the army of F. Ith, are two circumstances—decisively calculated to "cut short all intermission," and to force upon the French government the necessity of immediate action.

On the arrival of Montmorency at Paris, from Verona, he was immediately created a Duke.

It was reported that the Spanish minister at Paris, left that place on the 31st Dec. on his return to Spain.

Portsmouth, Eng. Dec. 3.—Active exertions are making to man the squadron under Com. Owens for a special service—to include the Gloucester 74, Tribune 42, Paxton 46, Forte, the Valorous 26, the Belette 17, and the Helicon 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

"Our cotton-market has been very dull this week, the sales amounting only to 3460 bags, in many cases at a trifling reduction. At a small public sale yesterday a few lots of Orleans and Tennesseees were sold at a reduction of 1/2 per lb."

Nov. 30.—The demand for cotton has again been very limited, the sales amounting to only about 4650 bags. The market is heavy, and prices of Brazil are again 1/2 per lb. lower, but in American descriptions, there is little or no alteration. The arrivals amount to 2218 bags.



S. SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1823.

English papers, received by a late arrival at Charleston, announce the death of the Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, who died shortly after leaving Philadelphia, on a voyage to Europe, for the recovery of his health. As a politician, as a statesman, as a patriot, as an upright, honest, and truly amiable man, he held a rank inferior to none. South-Carolina mourns the loss of one of her best literary ornaments; his country, one of her noblest, worthiest sons,—by whose devotion to her interests, and exertions in her cause, he contracted the fatal disease, which has removed him from the theatre of his usefulness and glory here, to a world where virtue and worth like his, will meet with a bright reward.

PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

On our first page we have given the acts passed at the late session of our General Assembly, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—This liberality of the legislature is truly commendable; and we trust the benefits resulting from it will be so conspicuous and satisfactory, as to justify a future legislature in continuing the appropriations to a much longer period than the act at present authorizes. In fact, the short period to which the act is limited, is by no means sufficient to judge of its effects. The benefits of every system must be learned from experience; and considering the low state of agriculture among us, the prejudices which will have to be encountered, arising either from ignorance or a blind partiality to existing modes of culture, whose only recommendation, in many instances, is their antiquity; it cannot rationally be expected, that within the narrow space of two years any very astonishing results will be perceptible. Yet still, we have no doubt, enough may be accomplished to demonstrate the propriety of the existing appropriations, and the im-

portance of continuing them beyond the time specified in the act.

But one thing is certain: if farmers, if public spirited and enlightened individuals do not take up the subject of Agricultural Improvement in earnest, the *utility of the legislature will be wasted*. Stimulus is not wanting; for interest is now combined, not simply with exertion, but with patriotism; and the one will suffer by a deficiency in the other. Interest, indeed, has long been pointing out to farmers the necessity, as well as advantage, of an improved system of culture; but somehow or other they either did not or would not perceive it: it now presents itself in a shape somewhat more tangible, which, if they cannot see, they may feel.

ADAMS AND SMYTH.

Gen. Smyth has come out in the *Intelligencer* of the 11th instant, with a reply to Mr. Adams, in which he labors as hard as ever, to prove that the Secretary is "no statesman," and that the "pernicious passions warp his judgment;" his labors, however, in our opinion, are thus far in vain. He has shown, that Mr. Adams, once held, and perhaps now entertains, political opinions opposite to his own; but it does not thence follow, because his sentiments have differed, or may now differ, from Gen. Smyth's, that he is "no statesman," &c. But Mr. Adams does not attempt to defend himself against the charge of being "no statesman;" but to remove the imputations which General Smyth had cast upon the motives of his conduct during his political course as a Senator of the United States; and so far, we think, he has succeeded.

Mr. Adams, no doubt, has held erroneous opinions, as well as others; but if, in general, he have deserved well of his country, we think it something worse than ungenerous to endeavor "to flitch from him his good name," honestly acquired by a faithful and able discharge of the various public trusts confided to him. We are not advocating Mr. Adams' claims to the Presidency; but we do not think it necessary, even could we persuade ourselves that it were right, to detract from the real merits of every individual whose interests may clash with ours, or who may stand in the way of the promotion of a favorite candidate. We like to see something like justice, even in the treatment of an enemy. If Mr. Adams, therefore, have merits, as few will deny; if he have acquired himself a character, and gained an honest fame, by his talents, and faithfulness in the discharge of his public duties; let him enjoy them: it is robbery to wrest them from him; it is base to attempt it. Mr. Adams does not stand in our way; and should he, we would not do an act of injustice to remove him out of it.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From Washington City, communicated for publication in the *Western Courier*.

"If you continue to read the newspapers with attention, (as I expect you do,) you must have observed that there is less stir in Congress this session, than there was at the last, by those upright worthies who called the *Radicals*. The truth is, the poor *Radicals* are rapidly sinking into the shades of obscurity "from whence they spring"—not, however, exactly "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," but accompanied by the hisses of public contempt and indignation. When the party itself is thus going down, it will hardly be supposed that their *Magnus Apollo* can be gaining ground. No; so far as circumstances indicate, the like fate awaits both the parent and offspring.

The message of the President, with the accompanying documents, has played the devil with the hopes of the new party. These papers most fully show, that all their clamour about *extraneousness* and *corruption*, is worse than groundless; and that our government was never before conducted with as much true economy as during the present administration. If you have not read those documents, do let me prevail on you to give them an attentive perusal. You will be astonished and delighted at the order and system that have been introduced into the various branches of the War Department since Mr. Calhoun has had it in charge. He has completely put chaos to rights, and brought in to operation a system of disbursement and accountability that will annually save millions to the nation.

You ask, "what is the talk about the Presidential Election?" I answer, a great deal. There is a hopeful crop of candidates for that post. North, South, East, and West, are holding out pretensions; and if we judge from what we hear and see here, the members of Congress would willingly relieve the people from the trouble of making a selection, and choose for them: but after seeing how things are managed in this famous city, I am well satisfied that the

people are more competent to make a judicious selection than the *honorable* members.

As to the intriguing of the candidates, Mr. Adams has but an indifferent turn that way, and is very awkward at it; some of his friends, however, know how to juggle for him; Mr. Calhoun will not condescend to the low tricks of the game; so that Mr. Crawford has the most of the play in his own hands, and, from all accounts, he is a great hand at intrigue. The *Radicals*, of course, will support him, to a man; but, poor fellows, they injure more than they benefit their friend. I have not room in this letter to detail to you all the speculations on the subject of this contest; after my return from Philadelphia I will write you more fully, and try to answer all your inquiries.

P. S. As to your members, I only know four or five of them,—your immediate representative, Mr. C.—, I don't know even by sight. I will endeavor to find out their course on the Presidential question, and let you know.

Yours sincerely,

The following verses were handed to us a few days since by a friend in this place: they are from the pen of A. M. Esq; a member of the last General Assembly from Brunswick county. We thus unceremoniously give the initials of the author, because we think he need not be ashamed of his offspring, particularly, when it is known that they are the unmediated effusion of an evening's stroll on the banks of the Eno. The lines, we think, indicate a rich vein of poetic fancy, and the possession of a chaste taste, the cultivation of which we would recommend to Mr. M. had we the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him.

Description of a Summer's Evening.

How hush'd the busy hum of day,  
How mildly spreads the parting ray  
Its yellow light,  
O'er yonder cloudless western sky,  
While dusky night  
Mounts up the liquid arch on high  
With rapid flight.

The blue edg'd sketch which opening morn  
Threw round the widely spreading lawn,  
Mists on the view;  
And faintly streams yon curling smoke,  
Mid falling dew,  
Towards where first morn exulting broke,  
And darkness flew.

The rush of Eno's rocky stream,  
The cow boy's rustic song and scream  
Break on the ear,  
And deep within the dark'ning dale  
Pale sparks appear,  
Which fitting fire-flies unveil  
As night draws near.

Still in the grove, and hush the nest,  
Warm'd by the mother's wing to rest,  
The tender brood  
Forget their yellow mouths to spread  
And cry for food,  
Till morning streaks the east with red,  
And wakes the wood.

Soon to the poplar's towering height,  
You watchful crow will wing his flight,  
And perch on high,  
To hail, fresh morn, thy early blush,  
With joyous cry,  
And wake the minstrel, lark and thrush,  
To melody.

From the New-York American.

The *Radicals*—It is remarked in the *Franklin Gazette*, as somewhat singular, that the advocates for the settlement at Columbia river are the most strenuous supporters of our military establishment, and we may add, are moreover the most radical economists of Congress. There is, in truth, no more ridiculous inconsistency, and none more clearly proving the folly or imprudence of our modern reformers, than that they should, at one and the same time, recommend the safe-keeping of our treasure to pay the public debt in 1825, and the establishment at the same time of a colony, 5000 miles distant by the nearest route; and which, if meant as a protection to our merchant vessels or a harbor for our cruisers, as a bar to the encroachment of the Russians upon our possessions in the moon, or a means of overawing and keeping in subjection the savages who surround it, will require half of our little army, and the whole of our surplus revenue to put it in a condition to defend itself, or afford protection to our navy in the Pacific. If it be expedient to occupy the mouth of the Columbia river at present, why not simply authorize the President to send a small military force, which would be sufficient to take and hold possession, until an increase of population and the ascertained importance of the station called for a systematized government. In what should a post on the Pacific differ from one on the Missouri? The Council Bluffs have no governor or secretary; and why should both, with salaries amounting to 3000 dollars, be thought necessary for the Columbia establishment? Is it to provide places for radicals? For certainly none but the radicals would consent to become such governors of "Barataria," sovereigns without subjects, unless we consider savages as wild and uninformed as themselves; or is it in contemplation to add more western votes to the union, and pave the way for members from the Pacific, whose travelling expenses, when a turpitude is

made over the Rocky Mountains, and camels are domesticated on the plains of the Missouri, will, at the usual daily pay for twenty miles, amount to about 4000 dollars, unless they prefer a circumnavigation equal to that of the globe, by taking passage round Cape Horn to the seat of government? Whichever of these two objects be in contemplation of Congress, in favoring the wise project before them, they deserve credit for the vigilance with which they have guarded the rights of citizens in the new territory, where it is provided that no one under twenty-one shall serve as a juror; altho' unless the natives are summoned, a panel of freeholders is not likely to be collected in that region for at least the next ten years. This is legislating in anticipation, and taking trouble off the shoulders of their successors, for which, if we did not pay for it ourselves, we might be willing to indulge our representatives for the good of posterity. As it is, we should prefer a little present good, and would rather have a bankrupt law or a suitable encouragement to the domestic manufactures of the country, than any regulation which is to secure the rights of the inhabitants, in possession of the state of Oregon.

EARTHQUAKE.

The *Montreal Courier* says, a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at the Isle aux Noix, on the morning of 21st December, and was felt at a distance of 9 miles in circumference. Its duration was about 4 or 5 seconds; commencing with a rumbling noise, and ending like the firing of cannon.

Late accounts from the Pacific, received in this city last evening, via Panama and Chagres, announce that flour had risen to one hundred and ten dollars per barrel at Guayaquil.—*Bull. American.*

Disgraceful Bigotry of the Bourbons.—A grand religious ceremony was performed at the royal monastery of the Temple, of which her highness the Princess Lotisa Adelaide de Bourbon is the prioress. The object of the ceremony was the baptism of four great bells, which are to be placed in the belfry of the monastery. They were blessed in the choir of the convent, by the Archbishop of Paris. The godfather and godmother, the King and Madame the Duchess of Angouleme, were represented by the Duke of Duras, first Gentleman to his Majesty, and the Duchess of Damas, lady of honor to Madame. The first bell was named Louise Marie Benoit—the second, Stanislas Theresa—the third, Xavier Antoinette—and the fourth, Charles Elizabeth.—*French papers.*

His fudge is what the Ultras of France will, no doubt, call, "the revival of religion." Men of common sense can regard it only as an insult to the age, and a gross offence to the Deity.—The legitimate Louis the 18th. "the father of his people," and the godfather of a ton of bell metal! Huzza!!—*Liverpool Mercury.*

DIED.

At his seat near Salisbury, on Monday, the 20th instant, PETER LOCKE, Esq. aged 54 years. The important public trusts confided to him at various times, during a long life, sufficiently test the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens; and no man, perhaps, enjoyed a greater popularity, and more deservedly, than he. At the time of his death, he was President of the Branch of the State Bank in this place, to which office he was appointed in the place of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq.

In Elbert County, Georgia, on the 18th inst. Captain James Judd, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in the State of Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to North-Carolina, and settled in the little town of Charlotte, where he remained till the end of the Revolutionary War, in which he took a decided and active part from the commencement to the close; after which he removed to Georgia with his family, whom he supported by the sweat of his brow. He spent the prime of life and his little all in the glorious struggle for independence, and enjoyed it with a heart warmed with gratitude to the God of Battles. In the spring of seventy-five he was the bearer of the *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Congress*. His claims on the State of North-Carolina for revolutionary services and expenditures, were audited by Col. Matthew Locke, and amounted to seven thousand six hundred and forty-six pounds that currency. Those papers being of little value at that time, he left his in the hands of a friend, who, dying some years after, the claim to him was lost. It fell, finally, into the hands of some speculator, who may now be feasting sumptuously on the fruits of his toil—but wealth had no charms for him; he looked for a "House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, whose maker and builder is God." He has left a widow, two sons, (his eldest, Col. Patrick Jack of the U. S. Army, in her late contest with Britain, having died about two years past,) a daughter, besides a numerous offspring of grand children and great grand children. Some few of his old comrades who bore the burden and the heat of the day are still living—should this notice catch the eye of any of them, it may draw forth a sigh or elicit a tear to the memory of their friend, more to be valued than a marble monument.—*Nat. Intell.*

Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail in Salisbury, on the 14th inst. a negro man and his wife. The fellow's name is JO; he is about 35 years old, was raised and formerly owned by Mrs. Kelly, near this place; says his last master's name is John James Dixon, who lives near Murfreesboro' in Buchanan county, Tennessee. *Amica*, or *Amey*, as she calls herself, the wife of the above negro fellow, says her master's name is John Thompson, who also lives near Murfreesboro', Tennessee. The owners are desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take these negroes away, or they will be sold according to law, for jail fees. SAML. JONES, Sheriff. Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 27, 1823. 3w40

Dr. Long, INFORMS the public, that he has removed from his former residence, and now occupies the buildings on Main-street, in Salisbury, immediately opposite the Bank; where he has on hand a large supply of Medicines, and is ready to attend upon all applications, in the different branches of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. 4w141

Dr. Stewart Bosworth, HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, as settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street. Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1823.—3w1

Notice. THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them. JOHN BECKWITH. Salisbury, Jan. 23, 1823.—3w

NOTICE. FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note, given by me in April last, to George Greenway, of the state of Tennessee, for sixty dollars, due on the 25th of December, 1822; which I am determined not to pay, as it was obtained for unsound property. DAVID REED. January 17, 1823.—3w190

CHERRAW. TRAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pea Dees* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street. 2500 bushels Salt, 15,000 lbs. Sugars, 5000 lbs. Coffee, 5 hds. Molasses, 20 casks Cheese, 20 kegs Nails, 25 blbs. Mackerel, 20 blbs. Northern Ham, 2 puncheons Jamaica do, 20 ps. Cotton Bagging, 1 cask Spanish Indigo, Cases of Wood Hats, 250 pair men's coarse shoes. Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware. Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flaxseed. Cherraw, January 1, 1823.—6w32

Laffan & Cromwell, CHERRAW, S. C. OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, &c. wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce. Cherraw, January 1, 1823.—6w42

Negroes for Sale. ON Thursday, the 12th of February next, will be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, 10 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sheriff's Ford road, nineteen NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Also, several horses, &c. &c. and about 40,000 lbs. cotton in the seed. Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchasers securing payment by bond, with approved security, before the property is altered. ALLMAND HALL. Rowan County, Jan. 14, 1823.—5w141

Wagon for Sale. THE subscriber has for sale a new Wagon, with a full set of gears for four horses. Also, the wood works of two wagons. All of which he will sell low for cash, or corn. JOHN BEARD, sen. Jan. 13, 1823.—4w140

Blue Dyeing. THE subscriber informs the public, that the DYING of BLUE will be carried on at his house, the present season, by Mrs. Elizabeth Dickey, at 121 cents cheaper in the pound, than it has ever been done for in this part of the country. The price for the best quality, will be 625 cents per pound; for the second quality, 50 cents. Persons at a distance, by sending their yarn, by post or otherwise, specifying the quality of the dye, may depend upon having their work done as faithfully, and with as good and permanent colors, as if they themselves were present; and when finished, will be returned to them, by such conveyance as they may direct, on settling the charges for dyeing. JOHN FULTON. Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1823.—3w39

Physic and Surgery. THE citizens of Rowan, and the adjacent counties, are respectfully informed, that Drs. Schools & M'Affee have united themselves in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY. Murfreesboro', Jan. 7, 1823.—3w138 P. S. Dr. Schools begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that applicants for advice will seldom meet with disappointment; as Dr. M'Affee, or himself, will generally be found at their office some part of the day.

M'Yer's Register. A FEW copies of the Rev. C. M'Yer's North-Carolina Register and United States' Calendar, for 1823, for sale at the office of the Western-Carolinian.—price 40 cents.

Five Coppers Reward. RAN away from me, lately, Lewis Hunsell, an apprentice to the shoemaking. He is 16 or 17 years old, and has a sheepish, sneaking appearance. All persons are forbidden either to trust him on my account, or to employ him on his own account, at their peril. JOHN KINDER. Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1823.—3w139

Military Executions. FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved force, are kept for sale at the *Capitolis* Office.