



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1823.

AFRICAN COLONY.

By an arrival at Baltimore, a letter has been received from the acting Agent of this colony, dated 20th Nov. It appears that the colonists have escaped disease, but have been exposed to danger of a different kind,—the native tribes have commenced war upon them;—their object is plunder. The first attack they made, was with about 200 men. In this attempt they were repulsed, with a severe loss, after killing 3 of the colonists, and wounding 4, and taking captive 7 children. When the second attack was made, their numbers were increased to about 1500. They made the assault at two different points; but so determined and resolute did the colonists resist them, and so great was the terror spread among the natives by the great guns, that the yell for a retreat was soon sounded, and the whole 1500 ran away in great consternation. It is mentioned as remarkable, that the Agent, who was exposed to the hottest of the action, should have escaped without being wounded, though he had six bullet holes through his surtoot.

The colonists have since made peace with the natives, and are regularly supplied by them with eggs, vegetables, honey, &c.

Twenty-five more free negroes sailed from Baltimore, on the 15th inst. for the above colony, to join those who are already there.

Success attend the enterprise. It must surely be the wish of every considerate person in the United States, that this colony may thrive, and become the general receptacle of the free negroes of our country. In no part of the U. S. are free blacks of any advantage; and in many sections, they are an intolerable nuisance.—

They are interminably inciting the slaves to discontent, insubordination, and, not unfrequently, to insurrection. Our slaves would be comparatively peaceful, obedient, and contented, were not pernicious notions infused into their heads by evil disposed free negroes. The terror and consternation recently caused by the negroes threatening to revolt, and massacre the white inhabitants of Charleston, ought to serve as a caution to other states, as well as South Carolina, to ship off all those free blacks who can be prevailed on to go, to the African colony. We should suppose that no good citizen of the Union, who wishes to contribute to the welfare and tranquility of his country, would manumit a slave for any other purpose but that of sending him out of the country,—to the African colony, or elsewhere; unless, indeed, the slave manumitted were too old and decrepit to bear transportation.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA.
When the question for recognizing our sister Republics of South America was brought before Congress by the recommendation of the President, the resolutions on that subject in the House of Representatives received the approbation and the votes of all the members except one,—that one was Mr. Garnett, of Virginia.—The resolutions did not go to the Senate; but the question was there taken on the appropriation for opening a diplomatic intercourse with those Republics. Every member of the Senate voted for the appropriation, excepting three;—Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, was one of the three. This vote of Mr. Smith's, together with his zeal in favor of making Mr. Crawford our next President, lost to him the confidence of the people of South Carolina; and, accordingly, he was superseded in the U. S. Senate by Col. Hayne, a gentleman whose sentiments are in favor of independence in South America, and opposed to foisting Mr. Crawford into the office of President of the United States.

Counterfeits.—One day last week, a counterfeit \$5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank, was attempted to be passed at one of the stores in this town. The clerk instantly condemned the note, as being a spurious one. He discovered, while the man who offered the note had his pocket-book open, other counterfeit notes in it, and expressed a wish to see them; this

the man refused. He soon left the store, and has not been seen in town since. It would be prudent for those persons who are not well acquainted with bills in general, to be extremely cautious of taking them from strangers.

We lost so much ourselves by taking counterfeit money, that we had, at one time, grown rather wary in receiving any bank bill that was imagined to look the least suspicious. It is from this cause, we fear, that people of late have grown shy in offering us any, either spurious or genuine! We assure our friends and patrons, that we have now waxed more bold; and that they will no longer find us coy in taking either bank or promissory notes!

Thompson's Island, or Key West,

Is so frequently mentioned in connexion with Com. Porter's squadron, (it being the Commodore's place of rendezvous,) that a brief notice of its geographical situation, &c. must be acceptable to all readers of newspapers.

Thompson's Island, (so named in honor of Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy,) or Key West, is one of those small islands situated off the coast of Florida, called Keys. The Spaniards called it Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key; and the English called it Key West; but when Florida was taken possession of by the U. S. it received the name of Thompson's Island. The island is situated 30 to 40 miles from the Florida shore, and about 100 nearly north from Havana; is 7 or 8 miles long, and from one to two miles wide. This island abounds in deer, wild fowl, &c. On the west end there is some good land of rich dark mould, with an abundance of good fresh water; the eastern part has but little good land,—but the celebrated salt ponds render this section valuable. It is said, that from these ponds enough salt might be made to supply the whole of the U. S. The principal harbor on the island is at the west end; it has a depth of 24 feet of water,—the tide regularly ebbs and flows about 6 feet.

Massachusetts.—A closely contested election was held in the above state, on the 1st Monday in this month, for Governor. Wm. Eustis (republican) and Garrison G. Otis, (federal) were the candidates. It is supposed Mr. Eustis is elected by a considerable majority. In 187 towns, the votes stood thus:

For Eustis, 23,894; Otis, 23,224.

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

A number of letters have been received at Norfolk, from officers in Com. Porter's squadron. The following is an extract of one, dated Matanzas, 31st March, 1823.

"I returned to the ship last evening, after an absence of eight days in the boats, among the Keys, and along the north side of Cuba. We made very diligent searches on every Key, and particularly on Key Romano, the spot on which the gallant but unfortunate Allen fell, but were completely unsuccessful. We boarded a number of vessels during our absence, who were no doubt pirates, but they managed in such a manner that we could not, with any propriety, lay hold of them. Our squadron are all dispersed in different directions. The Shark has gone to Caracas with some secret message from the commodore. The Weasel, Terrier and Ferret, commanded by Kennon, Henry and Rose, are cruising on the south side of Cuba, and are to join us at Thompson's Island, in a few days. A large fleet of merchantmen, of different nations, are lying here, to sail in a few days under our convoy. Heavy piratical schooners have been cruising off this harbor for some time past, murdering and robbing every thing they fell in with. News has this instant reached us, of the capture of two American vessels, by a large piratical schooner, about 15 miles to windward of this place. We are now fitting out our boats again, with all possible despatch, and will leave here in about an hour in pursuit of this schooner."

"Ere this comes to hand, you will probably have heard of the death of our brave and ever to be lamented brother officer, Lieut. William H. Cucke, commander of the U. S. scht. Fox, who was wantonly and maliciously killed about 3 weeks ago, by a 42lb. shot from the Moro Castle, at St. Johns, Porto Rico, while in the act of entering the harbor. It would be needless for me to attempt to picture to you the feelings which this circumstance has excited among the officers of the fleet; suffice it to say that there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen. A correspondence immediately ensued between the Commodore and the Captain General of Porto Rico, who made many excuses and apologies in behalf of the murderous villains who committed the horrid deed, but all to no purpose.

The Presidency.—A committee appointed at a public meeting in one of the counties of Pennsylvania, to prepare an address to the people of the Union on the subject of the next presidential election, requested Gen. Jackson to inform them whether he approved of his name being used, at this time, as a candidate for the Presidency. The following is the concluding paragraph of the General's reply, and may explain the reason of his declining a mission to Mexico.—*Missionary.*

"The office of chief magistrate of the nation, is one of great responsibility: As it should not be sought by any individual of the republick, so it cannot, with propriety, be declined, when offered by those who have the power of selection. It is interesting to the American people alone, and in the election, they should exercise their free and unbiased judgment. It was with these impressions, I presume, and without any consultation with me, that the members of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, as an additional testimony of their confidence in me, thought proper to present my name to the American community. My political creed prompts me to leave the affair uninfluenced by any expression on my part, and to the free will of those who have alone the right to decide.

Your obedient, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.
The committee of Dauphin co.

Qualifications for the Presidency.

If we want a prompt, efficient, economical president, Calhoun is the man—if an able and honest regular breed democrat, Smith Thompson would answer the purpose—if a talking one, Clay is certainly preferable—if a fighting one, Jackson to a thousand—if a statesman, Adams—if one not distinguished by any of these qualities, Crawford will suit us.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

ANOTHER DUEL!

Dr. Patterson, of Baltimore, and Gen. Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, have met in the state of Delaware, and exchanged shots. The General was severely wounded in the right arm. "It is said the Doctor will also require a Surgeon!"

The President of the United States, in commemoration of the distinguished services of Major General La Fayette, during the Revolutionary War, has directed that the fortress recently erected at the Narrows, near New-York, and hitherto called Fort Diamond, shall hereafter be known by the name of Fort La Fayette. The ceremony, in conformity thereto, took place on Monday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

[Nat. Intel.

A gentleman recently in France, who has arrived in Boston, mentions that the troops marched to the Spanish frontier are less numerous than is reported in the newspapers; that the chivalric spirit ascribed to them favorable to the war, is quite the effect of imagination, and that the officers, being generally ultras or of the ancient regime, are very unpopular in the ranks of the army. These are particulars well understood at Paris.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

CASUALTY.

Col. Steel White, of Savannah, was killed on the 29th ult. He was returning from a horse race, mounted on a spirited animal, which took fright, plunged into the woods, and dashed the rider against a tree. His death was almost instantaneous.

[The death of the late Gen. Pearson of this county, was caused precisely in the same way.]

A Mr. Matthew M'Kinney, aged between 60 and 70 years, died lately in Orange co. N. Y. jail, where he had been confined 30 years for a single debt. Six months imprisonment for petit larceny, three years for horse stealing, seven years for manslaughter, and thirty for the crime of being in debt!

The Philadelphians are engaged in discussing the virtues and qualities of the german or tickor coffee, as a substitute for rye coffee. With deference to those worthy sages of modern times, the coffee philosophers, we would recommend the use of whatever the people, our august sovereign, likes best. For ourselves, says the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, and we cordially agree with him, we cannot reconcile it to our palate, to sit down to a bowl of rye soup, while the real genuine beverage can be found so cheap, so beneficial to our health, and of so much consequence to the revenue of the country.—*Com. Adv.*

The Sea Serpent is reported to have made his appearance again, on the 24th of Feb. in lat. 29, 14—longitude 86. But it does not appear that he swallowed the captain who made the report: though his head is reported by capt. Thomas, as being "about the size of a ship's longboat!"

CITY OF NEW YORK.

It is said, 150 houses are annually built in the city of New York; that since the year 1814 its personal property has diminished seven millions, and real estate had increased 18 millions.

City of St. Louis.—At the late session of the Missouri Legislature a charter was passed, subject to the approval of the qualified voters of St. Louis, which has been adopted by the following vote:

For the proposed charter 107

Against it 90

So St. Louis is from henceforth a city.

A great many votes were excluded, in consequence of a qualification required by the act, viz.:—*the having paid taxes to the town corporation.*

Office Seekers.—The Georgetown Metropolitan mentions a report that on the death of a clerk in a public office lately, there were fourteen hundred applications for the place left vacant. In better times a dozen would have been the number.

Illinois Politics.—S. C. Christy, of Kaskaskia, has resigned his office of Sheriff of Randolph county, because an act has been passed by the Legislature authorising the payment of fees in paper of the State Bank of Illinois—the members having, in taking their own wages, allowed for its depreciation.—*Chi. City Gaz.*

About 400,000 dollars are subscribed for the erection of a splendid exchange in New York. 200,000 more are required.

The following exemplification of the ruinous consequences of an excess of imports over exports is furnished by a Philadelphia paper:

In 1822, the town of _____ exported 1000 tons of ice, and brought back 250 tons of coffee, and the account current stood as follows:

Exports, cost	500,000
Imports	\$190,000

Balance against the Town, \$160,000

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Office of Vice President excites so little interest. The smallness of salary, renders it unattractive.

Chas. Courier.

It is a maxim that "rebellion travels south." This appears not to have been the course of the late storm, the ravages of which have been so destructive at the north. It was experienced in Charleston on Saturday evening, and in the course of the night blew with extreme violence; while in Boston it was not until Sunday evening that its destructive influence was felt.—*Chi. Cour.*

A new valet of Matrimony.—A lady meeting with a girl who had lately left her service, enquired "Well Mary, where do you live now?" "Please, ma'am, I don't live now," replied the girl. "I am married."

Decency I.—Judge Haywood, of Tennessee, concludes a legal opinion of his, published in the Constitutional Advocate of Nashville, of the 11th ult. as follows:

"On all these points I am very clear—but the Judges of this State are such dandified fools, that no man can tell how they will decide."

The remains of the Public Benefactor, JENNER, lately deceased, were interred in England, with great marks of respect and reverence. The following epitaph is to be inscribed on his tomb:

Within this tomb hath found a resting place The great Physician of the human race—Immortal JENNER! whose gigantic mind Brought life and health to more than half mankind. Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim; And haply blessings on his honored name; And radiant Beauty drop her saddest tear, For Beauty's trust, truest friend lies here!

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 17.

Cotton, 8 to 10; flour, fine, \$17; superfine, 7 1/2; wheat, 1 1/2; whiskey, 40 to 42; pric'd brandy, 30 to 75; apple-drops, 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 71; bacon, 8 1/2 to 10; salt, Turks Island, 60 to 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 28 to 30; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 10; coffee, prime green, 26 to 28; 2d and 3d quality, 24 to 26; tea, hyson, 100; fax-seed, 8 to 90; tallow, 8 to 9; beeswax, 30 to 32; rice, 3 to 4, per 100 lbs.; iron, 42 to 5, per 100 lbs.

Several country merchants who have not been in the habit of trading here, have been in fair supplies within the last few weeks, and finding the prices so much lower than what they expected, have purchased largely. Good sugar has been sold at 8 cents, coffee at 25, and molasses at 27; they are, however, looking up.

Groceries, we understand, still continue to be shipped from Wilmington to Charleston and to Virginia, and it is a circumstance of almost daily occurrence, that they are sent from this place by wagons to Cheraw and other towns in our neighborhood.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON MARKET, April 14.

Cotton—There has been no change. Sales are very heavy and but little has been done.

Uplands are nominally at 8 to 12 1/2 cents, very few sales at the latter price.

Rice—For superior quality \$3 25 is obtained, and for other qualities rates downward to 2 37 1/2.

Flour—Of the first brands has sold by the quantity at \$8 1/2.

Corn—Has fallen a few cents—65 cents is the price of best white.

Coffee—No alteration. Fine green, which is scarce, brings 26 to 27 cents—inferior 23 to 25.

Sugar—Good Muscovadoes are scarce—they are at 9 1/2. Inferior 7 1/2 to 8. N. Orleans 9 to 9 1/2. Browns 6 1/2 to 8. Whites, 10 to 12.

Molasses—No change. West India, 26 to 27. Havana 25. N. Orleans 30 to 32.

Spirits—Whiskey in hhd. has sold at 34 cents.

Brown 36. N. E. Rum 26 to 37. Brandy 1 30 to 1 30. Jam. Rum 7 1/2 to 8. Schiedam Gin 25. Anchors 112.

Copy, test, 3 1/2. Price adv. \$1 27.

Salt—Sap Turk's Island has sold at 50 cents, and Liverpool at a little below that price.

Iron—Assorted 4 to 4 1/2.

Cotton Bagging—Nominal price for best 42 inch, 28 cents.

Stocks—There has been a small rise in some of the city stocks, and state bank stock has advanced considerably.

Exchange on the north—bills at sight, 1 per cent. premium.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 3 to 6 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 5 1/2 to 6.

Liverpool Market, March 6.

Cotton, Georgia, Brown, 6d 1/2; S. Island, 7d 1/2; New-Orleans, 7d 1/2; Tennessee, 6d 1/2; 7d 1/2.

Wheat

In Britain, Castilla country, 10s in the 19th ult.

Levi Lawrence, aged 17, Mrs. L. had married the brother of her second husband, but became a widow at an early age. It was observed that the greatest degree of friendship had always existed between the now happy couple, but it was not until the recent decease of Levi's wife, that the latent fire of Ascania's