

INTELLIGENCE.

"Things of war, and of adventures new."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 3.

The Zouave brought London papers to the 23rd April. They are principally filled with details of the operations of the French armies in Spain, taken from Paris papers. From the state of the Press in France, nothing but favorable accounts and reports from Spain are inserted in the French papers, and these must of course be taken as giving a colour and a countenance to affairs that may be very remote from the truth. On the other hand, each London paper publishes whatever chimes in with the views of its editor and of those who support him; and thus two papers of that city of the same date will often exhibit statements contradictory of each other.

The Duke d'Angouleme arrived at Vittoria on the 17th April, and it is said that he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants; with vivas, bonfires, ringing of bells, &c.

The Duke of Reggio was proceeding towards Burgos, having crossed the Ebro at Miranda. Burgos it is said had submitted—it seems certain that Bilbao had.

Some desertions have taken place among the army of the Faith, and the garrison of Puycerda replied to the proclamation of Quesada, the royalist general, by crying out "I he Constitution or Death."

There is no opposition in the North of Spain to the French armies, and the country is occupied by them as fast as they march over it. The garrisons of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna still held those towns, which the French were preparing to besiege in form.

Letters from Warsaw contradict the accounts of a Russian army being about to march to the assistance of France.

Ireland was in a very unruly state, and it was feared that the insurrection act would have to be renewed.

It is said that the Greeks have taken the important island of Chaso, and that they have made a successful descent upon the coast of Macedonia. Their fleets will ride triumphant, and have blockaded Tripoli and spread alarm all along the coast of Barbary.

There were great doings in London on the 24th of April, St. George's Day, and the day when the King celebrated his birth. Illuminations, royal salutes, and festivities of all sorts were the order of the day; but his Majesty could not join in any of the merry makings, being confined with the gout.

LONDON, APRIL 24, 1823.

The French army, though in Spain have made no impression on it, and seem to be pursuing a most wary course; but we hear of several captures at sea on both sides, and we infer that the war on that element will be carried on with spirit.

The policy and determination of this country are evidently neutrality—but if it be true, as is rumoured, that Russia has intimated an intention to assist France, we should think it impossible for us to keep out of the conflict.

PARIS, APRIL 22.

By a Telegraphic despatch received from Bayonne, on the 21st of April, it is announced that the French army found 31 pieces of cannon at Pancorvo, with bombs and ball. The Head Quarters were at Vittoria, where his royal highness the Duke was received with enthusiasm.

Letters from Iron state, that the officers of the regiments in that town, and who are ordered to join the army, are to be armed with muskets, as in the last war. The roads are already infested with Guerrillas, who are audacious, even at a short distance from the army.

The Duke has ordered that no soldier shall attempt to join the army alone; they must go in a body, for fear of being picked off by the Guerrillas.

According to the Bulletin of yesterday, the Head Quarters appear to be at Vittoria; hence the army has advanced 40 leagues into Spain.

The affairs of Spain seem to have operated on the duration of the Session of the two Chambers. Government will not prorogue, but merely adjourn them, under the idea that new legislative measures (a new Loan, no doubt) may have to be discussed. Perhignan, April 12.

The Insurgents, who occupied Murviedro, had received an express, announcing that Mina had sent Proclamations to Repoll, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mina announces that the French would be able to enter Catalonia; he therefore exhorts the Catalonians to be firm, and assures them that if they remain united, they will be victorious.

Two regiments of women have been formed in Barcelona for the service of the place, in case it shall be besieged. It will be recollected, that during the war of Independence, a similar battalion was formed at Gerona, whose courage in Catalonia Marshal St. Cyr so much praised.

BAYONNE, APRIL 19.

The division of General Canuel is ordered to succeed that of Bourke, before St. Sebastian's. Pampeluna appears determined to make a vigorous resistance. It appears that the Spaniards are concentrating all their forces on the right, with a view, it is said, of enabling Mina and Balasteros to form a junction.



SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1823.

We are obliged to defer publishing the communication relative to the formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society among the students of Chapel Hill. It ought to have appeared some weeks ago, but it was sent by mail in a letter postage unpaid. Really, people must think we are not in earnest, when we tell them every week that letters must be paid, or they will not be attended to. Were we to receive all letters, indiscriminately, which are directed to us, paid and unpaid, it would not only be a source of oppressive expense, but also of insufferable imposition.

The Races! the Races!—The sporting part of the world has been all agog, for three or four weeks past, to know the result of the great match race on Long Island; to-day we publish the particulars. Eclipse is again victorious,—but it is his last victory. He now leaves the turf, and thus perpetuates his fame.

In consequence of our columns being crowded with original communications, we have taken the trouble to epitomize such articles of interest as our papers furnished, and arrange them under the general heads of Domestic and Foreign Summary. Believing this plan a judicious one, by which we shall be enabled to condense a great deal within a small compass, we shall take some pains, hereafter, to present our readers with a column of miscellaneous items of intelligence each week.

NEWS.

In our last we consoled ourselves with the hope of being able this week to present our readers with interesting details of the warlike operations in Spain; but we have been disappointed. Our dates from Europe are two days later, indeed, than last week; but the intelligence they furnish is of little interest. We have gleaned from the Charleston Mercury whatever appeared likely to suit the taste of our readers. The issue of the great contest between France and Spain,—alias Despotism versus Liberty, is still enveloped in mystical uncertainty, which contingencies alone can develop.

The number, the length, and the interesting nature of the original communications we publish this week, will plead our apology for excluding many valuable articles marked off for the paper. But we should be thankful, were our correspondents thus to favor us every week; it would not only save us many an hour of restless cogitation, but could not fail of affording our readers a "feast of reason, and a flow of soul." Those of our friends who have time, talents, and a disposition to assist us in our endeavors to render the Western Carolinian a journal worthy of its patronage, are most earnestly invited to continue and increase their favors.

We are much gratified in being enabled this week to announce the formation of the Salisbury Female Auxiliary Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews. When the Rev. Mr. Frey passed through Salisbury, a few weeks since, at his suggestion the ladies of the town very promptly stepped forward, to the number of about forty, nearly all in town of mature age, and entered their names for the purpose of forming the above Society. Since then, a capacious few, whose souls always shrink within their own shells at the bare mention of an object of Christian charity, have been busy at their cavillings, with a view to depress the ardor of the ladies, to paralyze their efforts, and finally to defeat the charitable objects of their institution. But, with two or three exceptions, the ladies of Salisbury have been and will continue to be true to their first generous resolution,—for woman's benevolence, like woman's love, is fixed but the firmer in her heart the more it is thwarted in its purpose.

We would, in pursuance of a request from the ladies of the Society, most cheerfully publish in this paper their proceedings and constitution, did our limits admit of it; but we are obliged to defer them for want of room. We can barely name the officers—they are as follows: Mrs. Giles, President; Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Jane Troy, Mrs. Varbrough, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. A. Torrence, and Mrs. Moore, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Moses A. Locke, Recording Secretary; Miss Susan Giles, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Michael Brown, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Long, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Thomas Holmes, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Mrs. Tho. L. Cowan, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Ferrand, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. White, Mrs. George Locke, Mrs. Lemley, Mrs. Hamilton C. Jones, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Reeves, Directors.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Court House, on Saturday evening next, the 21st instant, 4 o'clock; the bell will be rung at half past three.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The citizens of the town of Alexandria, Dist. Col. (which contains a population of 9 or 10,000 souls, and has been a large town about 100 years) are just considering the propriety of boring into the earth to procure drinking water. They have heretofore been supplied with water from a fountain a mile and a half from town, which is carried in casks, and dealt out to the inhabitants by gallons, quarts, &c. There are 637 widows in Newport, R. I.

about 1-12th of the whole population. A great proportion of the men are engaged in sea-faring pursuits.

Mr. Matthews, the great English comedian, has withdrawn a prosecution for a libel against the Editor of the Boston Galaxy. He thought, probably, that

"Returning were (not) as bad as to go o'er." Andrew Gregg, Esq., a republican, has been nominated for Governor in Pennsylvania, in opposition to John A. Shutz, Esq.

Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Con. has lately presented to Yale College, the sum of \$5000, which is said to be the largest sum ever given to that institution by an individual.

At an election held in Charleston, the 26th and 27th ult. for a representative to the S. C. legislature, there was a tie between the candidates, Messrs. Middleton and Aiken each receiving 683 votes. They will have to go through that motion again.

The cabinet-makers of New-York have remonstrated against the employment of convicts in the penitentiary, in cabinet-making. It argues badly for the trade, that there are many of this line of business in the penitentiary.

The Boston papers deny that any serious difficulty will result from the dismissal of 50 students of the senior class of Harvard University, in consequence of a rebellion among the students of that institution.

The Rev. Dr. Carnahan, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed President of the College of New Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Lindsey having declined the office.

The New-York banks now receive *piastres* at only eighteen cents each, and not twenty cents, as formerly.

The Rev. Dr. Ravenscroft was, on the 22d ult. at an unusually large and respectable General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the U. S. assembled in Philadelphia, consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Michigan Territory is said to be increasing in population very rapidly, and is destined soon to become a populous and powerful State. Several hundreds of people have emigrated thither from New-York, the present season, besides a great many from other states. An extensive bed of coal has been discovered in the territory.

Two villains lately passed through a village in New York, selling perfumed sticks of tallow for *humatum*, and colored and scented balls of common grease for *wash balls*.

One thousand copies of the new American novel entitled the "Wilderness," were sold in New York in less than four weeks. It is said the author is encouraged to undertake another novel.

At the late session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an act was passed incorporating a company to erect a R. R. Road from Philadelphia to Columbia, in that State.

John Culpepper is again a candidate to represent the Fayetteville district in the next Congress. In speaking of the candidates for the next Presidency, he does not pledge himself to any one; but in naming them, places John Q. Adams at the head of the list.

Col. James Miller, Governor of Arkansas, is about to leave that territory, the climate not agreeing with his constitution. At a Superior Court in New Hampshire, a verdict was obtained on an account of a wooden *sawhorse*, and a *duck* about a week old!

The treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$5,519 37 cents, for the month of April; and states that he has distributed Bibles and Testaments of the value of \$4,961 53 cents, during the same month.

A man named Moya, on the North Santee, S. C. returning home one night during the late election, was seized by four men, bound, thrown into a boat on the river, beaten to death, and the body thrown overboard.

Just as the steam-boat was putting off from the shore at Trenton, N. J. on its way to Philadelphia, two or three weeks since, a young lad in the act of stepping on board, by some mistake slipped into the river, and had floated past the boat, alternately sinking and rising amidst the bubbling eddies of the stream; at that instant, a young gentleman, a stranger in the steam-boat, plunged into the river after the young lad; after struggling in the water a short time, they were both saved by a small boat.

An insurrection lately took place among the convicts in Newgate, Connecticut. They were fired upon by the guards, and one was shot in the head, one in the arm and side, and another run through the arm with a bayonet. They were soon conquered, and confined in their cells. There were 109 in prison.

Col. M. Arbuckle, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, has lately been tried by a court-martial at Baton Rouge, on various charges,—one of which was for "living,"—and acquitted by the court; the sentence of the court was subsequently approved by Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Daniel Bortinger, and Willie P. Mangum, Esq. are candidates for Congress from the Raleigh district.

Duncan Cameron, Esq. for the Senate, and J. Mcbane, J. McAuley, and John

Boon, Esqrs. for the Commons, are candidates for members of the next Legislature from Orange county.

We last week received the first number of the New-York Patriot, a daily and semi-weekly paper, printed on an imperial sheet. Were we to judge from the spirit and ability displayed in the first number, we should not hesitate in recommending the New-York Patriot as an able and orthodox republican paper. The price of the paper, twice a week, \$4 per annum.

The improvement in steam-engines by our countryman in London, Mr. Perkins, it is said, will reduce the voyage across the Atlantic (3000 miles) to ten days!

Anthony Dey, Esq. of Newark, N. J. says he has a kind of *flax* which will if the land be good, produce *two tons to the acre*!

The Hon. John Phillips, of Boston, a Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, died on the 30th ult. He was in his seat in the Senate chamber on Wednesday; and on Friday, was a corpse.

Mr. Adlum, of Georgetown, D. C. in a letter to Mr. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer, says he has no doubt but the cultivation of the *Pine* in the U. States will, before the end of this century, add \$100,000,000 annually to the agricultural productions of the country. There is an abundance of native grapes near Salisbury, which, we should think, might yearly be gathered, and turned to advantage, instead of being suffered to fall to the ground, and rot.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. THE TARIFF.

Mr. White: The Tariff is a subject a good deal talked of in connection with the Congressional Election in this district. One of the candidates, we are told, contends for a small modification of existing duties on certain articles, with a view to an increase of the revenue; the other is altogether opposed to any change. In order that the people may better understand the business, you will be so obliging as to publish in your paper the following extract from the "annual Treasury Report" made to Congress on the 23 December last. It will be recollected, that in the year 1823, about 8 millions of dollars of the public debt will become payable. This sum, added to the current expenses of the government, will exceed the revenue of that year more than one million of dollars. This deficit can be raised only in one of three ways,—either by a *loan*, by *internal taxes*, or by an increase of *duties* on certain articles of importation, which of these alternatives should be adopted? To tax the people,—to increase the public debt by a *loan*,—or to make a small addition to the Tariff, and thereby raise the money? The Government, not deeming it wise at this time to add to the burdens of the people, have recommended a small modification of the tariff, thereby fully expecting to increase the income of 1825, so as to meet the deficit of that year.

To provide for the estimated deficit of the years 1825 and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demand upon the Treasury, which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the revenue should be increased. This may be conveniently effected by a judicious revision of the tariff; which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the officers of the revenue. At present, articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, pay different rates of duty. Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provision in the tariff, that the duty upon articles composed of various materials shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is composed, is productive of frequent embarrassment and much inconvenience. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, that all articles composed of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, or silk, or of which any of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

The duties upon glass, paper, upon iron and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view of augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except silk, it is probable that the effort of the proposed augmentations of duties, will gradually lead to an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactories. It is, however, presumed, that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the tariff until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure, in time of peace, will be diminished to the extent of the sinking fund, which is, at present, \$10,000,000. But if contrary to present anticipations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not greater, augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States. This supposition rests upon the two-fold conviction, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed; and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value.

The duties upon various other articles, not in any degree connected with our domestic industry, may, likewise,

be increased with a view to the augmentation of the public revenue. If the existing tariff shall, during the present session of Congress, be judiciously revised for the purpose of augmenting the revenue, it is confidently believed that it will not only be amply sufficient to defray all the demands upon the treasury at present authorized by law, but that there will remain an annual surplus, subject to such disposition, for the promotion of the public welfare, as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Virginia Influence..... Presidential Election.

Mr. Editor: Next to the Convention question, the one of the greatest interest at this time to the people of North-Carolina is the approaching Presidential Election. When we break the cruel yoke that our masters of the East hold over us, then the people will be in possession of their just rights and powers, and will exercise them for the amelioration of our internal affairs, as far as wisdom and our resources may justify. But still we cannot be free so long as the political yoke hangs on our necks. We must throw this off too, before we can stand entirely redeemed and emancipated.

However humiliating to our pride, it is in vain to deny it, that North-Carolina has been overshadowed by what is called *Virginia influence*,—a kind of political charm that has for years encircled us, and drawn us along in her wake. What has been the consequence? The character of our State has become almost degraded in the estimation of our Sisters of the Union, Even Virginia herself, from the days of Patrick Henry to the present time, entertains but little respect for us. Remember the speech of that orator in the Virginia Convention; when the name of North-Carolina was mentioned as having adopted the Federal Constitution, "Talk not of North-Carolina," exclaims he, "poor degraded State!" This expression of their idolized orator has acted like a charm on the haughty Virginians, and fills their minds with prejudices against us. It is a sentiment felt towards us by all, from the presumptuous tyro in his toga, to the self-important boaster of matured age. When in common life, an individual forgets the dignity of his nature, and comes and goes to the nod and beck of another, we call him a *fool*, and despise him. So with states. As long as the people of North-Carolina follow the call and bidding of Virginia, can we expect any other treatment but contempt and scorn from our sister states? Can we complain that they reiterated the words of Patrick Henry—"Poor degraded state!" if we would have the world respect us, let us first learn to respect ourselves, and show that we can think and act for ourselves.

Out of 36 years since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Virginia has had the President for 32 of them: she has had four Presidents, and North-Carolina has helped her to elect those four. And now again, she considers it as a matter of course, that we must help her to elect another *native*. Tell a Virginia politician that North-Carolina will not vote at the approaching election for her candidate, and he will laugh you to scorn. In truth, we have followed her so long, that she thinks we cannot divide from her. And what has all this subserviency on our part profited us? Can it be denied that it has contributed, more than all other causes put together, to sink our standing in the estimation of the other states? Virginia has had the bestowment of all the loaves and fishes; and while she dealt them out liberally elsewhere, it has not been permitted to North-Carolina even to gather up the fragments. But now again, she calls upon us to help her to elect, for President, another of her natives, *William H. Crawford*.

People of North-Carolina! the approaching Presidential Election is an important epoch in your political history. Will you continue to drag along in the trail of Virginia, or will you not rather arouse yourselves, think for yourselves, and act for yourselves? Where is that state pride, that should swell the bosom of every true son of Carolina? It has slept for years, but it now awakens, and spreads its patriotic influence.

But how are we to manage, so as to get off from supporting the Virginia candidate? She has promised us so much; and her leading paper, the Richmond Enquirer, has proclaimed it. The promise, moreover, is confirmed by some of our citizens residing along the borders of the "ancient dominion." There is only one way,—take up courage, and declare independence, as did our forefathers in times past! What true son of North-Carolina that does not rejoice at the spirit now prevailing among our people, to confine our trade within the limits of our own State? Virginia has for years fattened on the profits of our internal commerce; we have built up one of her most important towns,—Petersburg; and let the late proceedings of the merchants and brokers of this same Petersburg show what returns we have received for it. Insults and ridicule, are the coins we have received in exchange for our commodities. But at all this, we should rejoice, since it has had the good effect of arousing the pride and spirit of our people, and of turning our attention to our own markets. The example of the people of Raleigh on this occasion, is truly worthy of imitation. For many years before the late proceedings in Petersburg against us, the merchants in Raleigh traded altogether in Petersburg; but since then, out of all the merchants in that city, only one has been found to return to that market,—all the others have sold their produce and made their purchases in Fayetteville,—and did it, too, on better terms than they were used to do in Petersburg.

This is a good beginning, and promises well to North-Carolina. But we must not stop here; it is not alone sufficient that we turn our trade from Virginia to our own markets; our character and interest require that we should also set up for ourselves in *free trade*.—When we succeed in both of these particulars, then North-Carolina may hold up her head, and stand as a STATE among States.

It does indeed seem to go against the very grain of the "ancient dominion," to allow the least credit or honor to North-Carolina, in any respect. Even now, a Virginian, laboring with all his might to strip our forefathers, who are sleeping in their graves, of the glory they won with their blood in the battle of King's Mountain! Yes, not only to deprive them of their justly-won glory, but further, to heap disgrace upon their memories, by accusations of cowardice! Witness the publication of Mr. Preston, of Virginia, during the last winter, and even now. Nevertheless, we are called upon to help Virginia to elect a President, *Wm. H. Crawford*, another *native*!