

entered Spain, and they must be fed by us.

A Barcelona date of 20th July states that a severe battle had been fought in Catalonia. The Spaniards were commanded by MINA. In this battle, the Baron d'Esola was so severely wounded in the breast and hand that he was not able to reach Vich. Romagosa was also wounded, and the sanguinary Terragosa was killed. The destruction was great on both sides, but we are waiting (says the writer) with great impatience for the official accounts. The Spanish troops covered themselves with glory.

Condition of Jamaica.—The number of executions in the Marshal's office in Jamaica, in twenty years, was no less than 80,000, and their amount \$2,500,000 of Jamaica currency, or 22,500,000 sterling; and during that time nearly half the estates in the island changed hands.

Latest from Thompson's Island.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 19.

The brig Warren, Capt. Owen, arrived at this port from Thompson's Island, left there the 8th inst. Lieutenant Boardman and Wall, and Midshipmen Shaw and Leggett, have come home in the Warren, in consequence of ill health. Acting Lieutenant Sullivan has also come passenger in the Warren. The intelligence by the Warren is a week later than that by the Beagle, and is of the same melancholy cast. The fever had not abated—the sick list was augmented, and several new victims had been added to the list of deaths.

Commodore Porter continued in ill health.

HISTORICAL DATA.

The following useful table of the votes given for president and vice president, at the elections since Gen. Washington's retirement—and of the number of votes each state is now entitled to—is taken from a late number of Niles's Register.

- 1796.—President—Adams, 71; Jefferson, 68. Vice President—F. Pinckney, 59; A. Burr, 30.
1800.—P.—Jefferson, 73; Adams, 64. V. P.—A. Burr, 73; T. Pinckney, 63.
1804.—F. Jefferson, 162; C. C. Pinckney, 14. V. P.—G. Clinton, 118; R. King, 14.
1808.—J. Madison, 123; C. C. Pinckney, 47. V. P.—G. Clinton, 118; R. King, 47.
1812.—P. Madison, 128; De Witt Clinton, 89. V. P.—E. Gerry, 128; Ingersol, 57.
1816.—J. Monroe, 182; R. King, 34. V. P.—J. Tompkins, 113; opposition scattering.
1820.—J. Monroe, 231; no opposition, except 1 vote given from New Hampshire. V. P.—Tompkins, 218, opposition divided.

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and a Total row.

FEMALE LOYALTY.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

Last evening we witnessed the interesting ceremony of rearing a cross on the heights of Brooklyn, dedicated by the ladies of New York to the cause of the Greeks. It measured about twenty feet, with the following inscription—"Sacred to the cause of the Greeks,"—and was left to the disposal of gen. Swift, who gallantly planted it, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen, at the bottom of his garden, in a conspicuous situation fronting this city. After it had been securely fixed, the general stepped forward and observed to his fellow citizens there assembled, that it was natural for free Americans to rejoice in every aspiration for, and prospect of, emancipation to the Greeks—to rejoice in the hope that they might have strength to break those chains of the benighted Turk, which had for centuries enthralled the descendants of Aristides, Solon and Epaminondas; that it was doubly gratifying to know that our mothers, daughters, and sisters, are foremost in uniting in the noble sentiment of which this cross is a token and an emblem, "Sacred to the cause of the Greeks."

SOMETHING NEW.

A retailer in Dutchess Co. N. Y. has offered a premium of a silver cup, valued at five dollars to any person who will, within six months, devise the best plan for a merchant to keep his stock replenished with a well regulated and fashionable assortment of goods, for the same, support his family, and satisfy the physician, his priest, schoolmaster and printer, without resorting to the unpleasant and disagreeable task of dunning his customers.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

In your paper of the 9th inst. I find the following remarks: "Common Sense! Where is he? We are impatient to see his finale. In it, he has promised to lay siege to the remaining strong hold of convention,—to wit, the proposition of a biennial meeting of the legislature. This project, as he terms it, is to be stripped of its gilded trappings," and brought down to the level of common sense. But why is he not at it? Why does he not strip away?"

As you appear very anxious to know the reasons which have produced this delay, I feel willing to gratify you. The incessant firing kept up in your paper on the subject of convention, previous to the second Thursday and Friday in August, added to the usual turmoil of elections, produced an extraordinary excitement in the public mind. Under these circumstances, I thought it advisable to suffer the subject to rest for a few weeks, under the hope that this excitement might, in a great degree, subside, and be succeeded by a state of mind better suited to a dispassionate view of the subject. Indeed, sir, I knew not but that your own indefatigable labors "in furtherance of the great cause," might need a little respite.

A great portion of my time for the last six weeks, has been taken up in attending on the sick. I hope, sir, these reasons will satisfactorily account for the delay which has occurred.

You further remark, "That he may rest assured, that it will require a more expert laundress than his writings have hitherto proven him to be, to disrobe this project of the friends of Convention, and expose its nakedness; for he will find it enclosed with more vestures than was ever the grave-digger in Hamlet." Truly alarming! You go on; "But seriously, Common Sense, we shall begin to suspect you have ingloriously slung from the great task you gratuitously took into your hands, unless you soon pursue, or rather finish, the subject." Be easy if you can, sir,—you shall have an opportunity of defending this strong hold of convention, which, upon a fair examination, I fear, will be found to exist in weakness. But it seems that "it is already whispered, that honest conviction had but a small share in prompting the essays over the signature of 'Common Sense'; that the author's sole object, and supremest hope, did not extend farther than to throw dust in the faces of the people; that while they were snuffing and sneezing in the confusion, he might walk in at the front door of their mansion, and take to himself the most comfortable vacant seat there." It appears then, sir, that you have had a whisper, and, in the depth of your wisdom, you have thought fit to give it publicity in the columns of your paper. This whisper is utterly destitute of truth, and contains a base, unfounded calumny; and I hope, sir, correct motives may have induced you to publish it. If popularity was my "sole object," the side of convention was best suited to attain the end in view; as on that side of the question, I should have glided smoothly along with the current of public opinion. The fact of my attempting to oppose that current, is ample evidence, I trust, that popularity was not my object. I have adopted such a course as I believe most conducive to the best interests of my country; and if I have erred, it was an error of the judgment, and not of the heart; and shall continue to pursue it, the whisper published in your paper notwithstanding.

I shall now, sir, examine the "remaining strong hold" of convention, which, according to your account, is "enclosed with more vestures than was ever the grave-digger in Hamlet." This proposition necessarily involves the destruction of the principle of annual elections, the great safeguard of public liberty, found to exist in the present constitution; and contains an invitation to the freemen of North-Carolina to diminish this right in their own hands, from one to two years; and to increase the duration of power in their legislators for a corresponding period. Under the present constitution, power returns into the hands of the people once in each and every year; under the contemplated change, it will return but once in two years. The fathers of seventy-six thought it most conducive to civil liberty, that the control over future legislatures, should be possessed annually by the people, in order, forsooth, if they should abuse their power, the necessary corrective could be applied by the people. If unwholesome laws, oppressive in their operations, were passed, the people could annually turn out of power those who voted for them, and elect others who would repeal them. Under the proposed alteration, or amendment, as it is called, however oppressive the acts of their law-givers might be, the people must bear them for two years, without the power of redress in their own hands.

To what cause are we to ascribe the happy political condition of the citizens of North-Carolina? I presume it will be conceded that they possess as wholesome a code of laws, enjoy as great a portion of civil and religious liberty, and are as light-

ly taxed, as the citizens of most of our sister states. To what cause, then, are we to ascribe these blessings? Principally, I presume, under the smiles of beneficent providence, to the principle of annual elections. The temptation to an abuse of power, in our rulers cannot be great, under the operation of this principle, inasmuch as that abuse cannot be continued against the will of the people longer than one year; and this, added to the salutary influence of the second Thursday and Friday of August, over the deliberations of the Legislature, has preserved the body politic in good health. If disease has at any time seized upon the system, the principle of annual election was adequate to its cure. But change the constitution, increase the duration of power in our rulers, and diminish its control in the hands of the people, and posterity may mourn the fatal deed.

But are there no other evils expected to result from this change? Under the existing constitution, grievances which admit of legislative redress, can be annually remedied; laws which are found defective, can in the same period be amended or repealed, and new ones enacted, if necessary. But alter the constitution as proposed, and those grievances which exist must remain unredressed; laws, however oppressive to the people, must continue in force for two years; and however salutary to the interests of the public, the enactment of a new law may be, it cannot be effected for the same period.

But how are the people to be compensated for those expected evils? They are, it seems, to be made whole by a great saving of the public money, drawn out of their own pockets, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars biennially. A large and tempting sum of money I confess. This I presume, sir, is one among the many "vestures" with which this "strong hold is enclosed." Surely, the people of North Carolina love money too well to resist this bold temptation!

But let me ask, is it certain, or even probable, that this great saving of the public money will accrue? The calculation is bottomed on the supposition that the legislature will continue no longer in session to do the business of two years, than it has done to do the business of one year. In the practical concerns of life, to do more business requires more time; and it is altogether probable that the biennial sessions of the legislature would continue longer than the annual, and of course the expected saving would be diminished. The sessions might not be twice as long, and a small saving of public money might accrue; but the loss of power to the people, and other evils which would probably follow, would be more than equivalent to the gain; and the saving would turn out like the Indian's gun, to cost more than it would come to.

But it is alleged that too great instability exists in our laws; that the legislature too frequently pass laws at one session, and repeal them at the next. What law, I ask, really calculated to promote the public interest, has been passed at one session, and repealed at the next? None, I presume, can be adduced. That laws at variance with the interest of the people, have been passed at one session and repealed at the next, I admit. Would it be better to continue such laws in existence for two years, and let them grind the people? Such would be the practical result of the biennial meeting of the legislature.

I have thus endeavored, sir, to give you a common sense view of your remaining "strong hold" of convention. That some benefits would result from its adoption, is not doubted; but that many evils would also flow, is equally certain. Whether good or evil will predominate, is left to the good sense of the people to determine. But is there no danger that the transcendent powers of this convention may trample down other parts of the constitution than those specified, and thereby endanger civil liberty? The same power which can alter one article, can alter two, three, or a dozen. Is there any security against this danger? The wisdom and virtue of the age is held to be sufficient safety. I wish not to detract from those high attainments of my country. But experience teaches me, that those amiable qualities have their opposites,—ignorance and corruption; and that the best men may and often do err. Those different ingredients of the human character, will find their way into the convention, and form the materials of its composition. The consequences to the people may be serious. It appears to me to be like risking a large sum in a lottery,—where the prizes are but few and small; and that we have much to lose, and but little to gain.

P. S. The remarks of "Hudibras," are too far below par, to merit reply. c. s.

Swallowing Pins, &c.

It is stated in a Liverpool Gazette, that any person who may swallow a pin, or the bone of a fish, will find almost instant relief, by taking four grains of tartar emetic, dissolved in warm water, and immediately after, the whites of six eggs. The coagulated mass will not remain on the stomach more than two or three minutes. So effectual is this remedy, that it has been known to remove twenty at once.

CAROLINIAN. SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. October 7, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "One of the Lambs," shall be published next week, or the week following.

CONVENTION DELEGATES. In Cumberland county, John A. Cameron and John Armstrong, Esqs. are elected delegates. In Richmond county, Walter F. Leake, Esq. is elected a delegate.

Murder.—A correspondent in Asheville, Buncombe county, informs that a man by the name of Arrington, from Tennessee, was stabbed by Wm. Boyers, so severely with a knife, that he instantly died. The affair took place at the house of Wm. D. Smith, in Buncombe county, about 20 miles from Asheville. Boyers had been hanging round Smith's house for some time, and had become rather troublesome; Arrington and Smith were trying to induce him to go off, when he stabbed the former.

Boyers' friends and connexions are said to be very respectable, and a plea will probably be set up that he was not in a rational state of mind when he committed the fatal act. But it is said that the only moments of his irrationality, were when the fumes of liquor operated strongest on his mental faculties!!

INDIANS.

The number of Indians west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri, is said to be, 33,130 Between Missouri and Red rivers, 101,070 West of the Rocky Mountains, 171,200 Between Red river and Rio del Norte, 45,370

Total, 350,770

The yearly annuity paid to different tribes of Indians by the United States government, is, at this time, 150,375 dollars. Upwards of 74,000 dollars of this sum is limited; so that by the year 1834, the whole annuity paid to the Indians by the U. S. government, will be reduced to 90,000 dollars annually.

Reports.—It is astonishing how credulous some people are. They will give credence to, and sometimes Editors of papers will publish, the most improbable and extravagant tales that can be invented. By last week's mail, we received accounts, which had been set afloat by some paper on the seaboard, that the United States steam boat Sea Gull had been captured by pirates, and that the whole of her crew had been incarcerated in the boiler!! But no sooner had this report got two or three days travel into the interior, than authentic information was received that the Sea Gull was lying safe in the harbor at Thompson's Island.

COMMON SENSE.

Our readers will perceive that the casual article we published on the 9th ult. directed to the author of the essays under the above signature, has elicited from him a repercussive, spirited communication; in which, he has not only continued (and we presume finished) the subject matter of his former communication, but has devoted the three first pages of his manuscript, with a kind of indignant humor, to our own personal service. We have but a very few words to say this week, on this or any other matter,—for we are called upon to serve our country with other weapons than those of the pen and the press.

Our object in publishing the few remarks we did on the 9th ult. was to induce a speedy termination of the discussion the author of "Common Sense" had entered into; for the first numbers had created so intense an interest with the people, that respect for their feelings demanded of us to break silence. In doing this, we used such language as we thought the occasion required. From our knowledge of the high personal character and public standing of the author, we felt persuaded, from the first, of the integrity of his views,—we respected his character and talents, but deplored the error of his political course. As to the "whispers," the author of "Common Sense" ought to be thankful to us for giving him a hint of their existence, before they were swelled into more injurious aspirations.

If we find leisure, in the course of two or three weeks, we shall attempt a cursory review of the constitutional principles the author of "Common Sense" has been endeavoring to inculcate, relative to the call of a Convention to revise the Constitution of North-Carolina.

By a general order from the War Department, it appears there have been seven promotions in the army, from 2d to 1st Lieutenant, during the last year; that Capt. Douglass has been appointed professor of Engineering in the Military Academy at West Point. Charles Davis professor of Mathematics, G. A. Bibby, paymaster, Alfred Watkins, assistant surgeon, Lieut. J. A. d'Lagnell, W. S. Colquhoun, and John R. Wilcox, assistant commissaries of subsistence; and thirty-five Cadets in the Academy at West Point, have been promoted to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the army.

Cornelius P. Van Ness has been elected Governor of Vermont.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY EAGLE.

Radicalism.—A leading friend of Mr. Crawford, who is a member of the United States' Senate, unequivocally asserted one day last week, that the members of the Cabinet, and all officers appointed by the President, who are favorable to the present administration, will be removed if Mr. Crawford succeeds! He denounced Mr. Calhoun as a "wild, visionary youth, (aged 41) whose intemperate zeal would have bankrupted the nation, if Congress had not checked him!" The appointments of Judge McLane and Mr. Southard were made with a view to promote the influence and interest of Mr. Calhoun, &c. It is really unfortunate for Mr. Crawford, that his friends are so injudicious; for we cannot be persuaded that they speak his sentiments, or fairly represent his views. Such wholesale abuse of the first men in the nation, must weaken his strength, and will seriously diminish his influence. The truth is, Mr. Calhoun is an eminent and able statesman; he has been a uniform republican; and is well qualified to serve the country in its highest offices. The only objection to him is his age, and on that account if it thought his claims should be deferred, not that he is disqualified from that cause, but because a premature elevation would render his talents, in a measure useless, when they had reached their proper maturity.

A newspaper has been commenced at Worcester (Mass.) under the name of the Massachusetts Yeoman. In his review of the talents and standing of the various candidates for the Presidency, the Editor, after reverting to Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, thus proceeds:

"But there are other candidates; and among them there may be one who will prove a successful competitor against both. Of these Mr. Calhoun possesses the greatest share of those qualifications which the people, in this quarter, consider essential. His talents, his candour, his unspotted reputation, his enlarged and comprehensive views of the national policy, his acquaintance with the feelings and interest of the North, where he was educated, as well as of the South, where his home is, combined to recommend him here."

It is very clear to us, and will become so, on the slightest reflection, to our readers, that the Register at Raleigh, is intended to play the part of echo to the National Intelligencer. We are sorry that the father should have suffered himself to be involved in the rash and ruinous course of the son. We have been informed that Mr. Gales, senior, assured a member of the legislature of North Carolina, at the last session, that "he was applied to, and should oppose Mr. Crawford as President;" if so, we are sorry he should have buffered the example of the Intelligencer to lead him into the inconsistency of now declaring that he will continue to throw in his mite in favor of Mr. Crawford. We still more regret that this mite is to be a mite of falsehood; since the Register avers that not a single one of the present representatives in Congress from the State is in favor of Mr. Calhoun. This statement we consider to be as much at variance with truth, as the assertion of the other North Carolina paper which supports Mr. Crawford, that the Raleigh Star is the "solitary champion" of Mr. Calhoun in that State, an assertion which a momentary glance at our present journal will at once refute. Half the papers of the State have already declared themselves in favor of the national Candidate, the man of the people; and when the day of trial shall arrive, we confidently pronounce that the unanimous vote of the State will be given in favor of talents, principles, and services.

Washington Republican.

The Camden, S. C. paper, of the 17th ult. mentions that a man by the name of Goodall was found drowned in the Wateree river, on the 15th. The paper adds, that he had been boarding at one of the public houses in Camden, for more than two years, and had not been seen walking in the streets more than three or four times during the whole of that period.

In Indiana, the people have decided by an overwhelming majority, against altering their constitution so as to admit slavery into that State.

And in Illinois, the vote of the people has been taken for the same purpose, and a majority of one was found against the admission of slavery.

John Baily, Esq. a clerk in the department of State, in Washington City, has been elected a representative in Congress from the district in Massachusetts formerly represented by Gov. Eustice, by a majority of 100 votes over John W. Ames, son of the late Fisher Ames. Mr. Baily will be quite convenient to his avocation, while discharging his duty as a representative of the people.

Dr. Holyoke of Salem, Mass. the oldest physician in the United States, and the oldest graduate of Harvard, is now in his 96th year.