

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at Boston has brought London papers from the 1st of June inclusive, for extracts from which we are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser, Courier and Centinel.

The prorogation of parliament was expected to take place about the 20th of June.

On the 31st of May, Mr. Canning laid upon the table of the house of commons, copies of two commercial treaties, with the governments of Prussia and Sweden.

Two Catholic petitions were presented to the house of lords. They contained some insinuations that the duke of York was the patron of the Orangemen. On account of some informality, they were withdrawn. Mr. Brougham presented a counter petition, which was read. In the course of his remarks upon the petition, Mr. Brougham enforced his favorite doctrine, "that there is nothing so sacred in his eyes, as the right of subjects to say what they like of kings, princes, and ministers."

Another petition was also presented, praying for the suppression of the Catholic Association.

Mr. Goulburn gave notice that he should move the next day for the renewal of the insurrection act.

The London Courier, of June 1, says, "The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in the city. We can venture to state, that previously to the close of the present session of parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the house of commons."

It is stated in the same paper that a rumor was current, derived from Mexican advices, that the British commissioners were on their return from Mexico. The rumor is declared to be unfounded.

A paragraph from Berlin, May 22, affirms that information has been received there, that lord Byron completed his manuscript of Don Juan, before he left Corfu, and sent it to England. He had written to Goethe, that he would pay him a visit at Weimar on his return from Greece.

Their majesties the emperor and empress of Austria arrived on the 13th of May at Prague, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

A paragraph from Hague, May 27, says, "In the debate on the Treaty of London, Messrs. De Celes, Beelaerts, and Van Alphen, spoke at some length on the freedom of commerce, and expressed a hope that the example given on this respect by the Netherlands may be followed by other powers. M. Beelaerts spoke of the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, and concluded with a wish that circumstances might again restore it to the Netherlands."

Paris dates are to May 30. The prince de Polignac, ambassador to London, had not arrived, but was expected every moment. His expected arrival gives rise to many political conjectures. Some say that he is to enter the ministry; others affirm that he is to be present at the approaching congress, when the sovereigns of the holy alliance are to deliberate in person respecting the affairs of America and Greece.

Galignani's Messenger, of May 29, says, the money market has been very dull, notwithstanding the approach of settling day. The price of stock has experienced a decline, which is attributed to the fall in the English funds, and the uncertainty of the decision of the chamber of peers relative to the reimbursement of the five per centums.

A steam boat, purchased for the king of Denmark, and most splendidly decorated and finished, has sailed from England, for Copenhagen in which his majesty and family are to embark to visit Jutland and other places, in the course of the summer. It is manned by British seamen, with a captain of the Danish navy.

IRELAND.

Mr. Sergeant Geoghie, on opening the sessions under the Insurrection Act, at Kilkenny said, 'There have been no fewer than two and twenty murders committed within the last two years in the baronies of the county of Kilkenny, and not a single human being has been brought to punishment for any one of these acts.'

The Russian Navy now consists of 70 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 26 cutters, 7 brigs, 54 schooners, 20 galleys, 25 floating batteries, 121 gun boats, and 140 other small armed vessels, in all 464 sail, carrying 5,000 guns, and manned with 33,000 sailors, 9000 marines and 3000 artillery.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The schr. Trimmer has arrived at New York, in 16 days from Carthagena. Special advices were received and published at Carthagena from the Headquarters of Gen. Bolivar, dated in April, which give a flattering account of the state of the Republican Army in Peru; and an official account of the destruction of the Spanish squadron in the Bay of Gallio, by a division of the Republican force.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North Carolina, in November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

- William A. Bland, of Beaufort county; William S. Blackledge, of Craven do. Josiah Crudup, of Wake do. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do. James Mehars, of Orange do. William Martin, of Pasquotank do. Peter Permy, of Lincoln do. William Doss, of Halifax do. John Giles, of Rowan do. Anna M. Abbott, of Guilford do. Walter F. Luke, of Richmond do. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do. Robert Love, of Haywood do. Augustin H. Shepperd, of Stokes do. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

THE GERMAN GRAVE YARD.

Such of the citizens of Salisbury as are accustomed to burying their dead in the German Grave Yard, and feel a wish to see the same kept up in decent order, are requested to meet at the Church, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. The object of the meeting is to appoint persons to take charge of the Grave Yard, and to enter into some general regulations upon the subject. The Bell will be rung.

JOHN BEARD, Sen.

July 23, 1824.

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this institution, will be held in this place, on the third Monday, (the 16th day) of August ensuing. The members of the society living at a distance, are earnestly requested to attend, as it is contemplated to devise some measures to render the future exercises of the society more suitably useful. To effect this, it is believed that stated meetings, in different places in the county, attended with appropriate religious exercises, would be important. In making these arrangements, the assistance of the managers and officers, and especially of the clergymen living in the different parts of the county, is desirable—indeed, is necessary. We feel a hope, that nothing but imperious necessity will prevent the attendance of the members generally—especially of those who are managers. Owing to a combination of circumstances, unnecessary to relate, the operations of the society have, hitherto, been limited; but we feel a degree of confidence, that this society will not be among the least efficient of the auxiliaries of our great National Institution. Feeble and limited as have been its past operations, yet we have the satisfaction to know that good has been done; prejudices have been removed; a spirit of inquiry has been excited; and hundreds of destitute persons have been supplied with the Holy Scriptures. The assertion, so often made, "that there is no use for a society of this kind among us, and that there are no persons destitute of the Scriptures," has its foundation in ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation. In travelling one hundred and twenty miles, the writer of this communication was astonished at witnessing the number of families he called on who were wholly destitute, or who had only a mutilated and imperfect copy of the Bible. In one family, consisting of four persons, of mature years, and who might be considered as having separate interests, there was only one half of the first volume of a bible, printed in two volumes, among them. In every family, there should be not only a bible belonging to the family, but each individual should possess a copy, exclusively his own. In this town only, how many apprentices are there who have no bible of their own, and who cannot, at all times, have access to this holy book?

It is to be hoped that the Salisbury Bible Society will make this one of the first objects of their inquiry, and devise methods, not only for supplying families, but individuals, who may appear to be destitute. If the Bible do not contain the revealed will of God, and the only measure by which we can learn our duty to him and to our fellow-men, the only means of being useful here, and eternally happy hereafter, let us reject it, and cease all our efforts to distribute it among others; but if, as we believe, it contains the revealed will of God, and the only means of present and future happiness, then let us not relax our exertions until every individual has become possessed of a treasure more valuable than the mines of Peru, and the riches of Golconda.

The cold-hearted and calculating spirit, usually manifested in the concerns of life, should never have any influence on our exertions to communicate these invaluable treasures to others. It is not so much their want of ability to purchase, as their want of knowledge to discern the value of the scriptures, which should awaken our sympathy. In this respect, the rich, as well as the poor, should be the objects of our solicitude. Though abounding in the good things of this life, yet, in a spiritual sense, they may be among "the poor, the blind, the halt and the maimed." "Freely ye have received, freely give," should be the Christian's motto. Could we make others duly estimate the Holy Scriptures, our labor would be accomplished; and our exertions, in a great measure, might cease. Until this object be accomplished, Bible Societies should never cease to put forth all their energies in the cause of him "who has loved and given himself for them, that he might redeem them to God, by his own most precious blood."

The meeting will commence, at the Court-House, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when a sermon will be delivered by the President, or some other member of the society.

By order of the President,

THOS. L. COWAN, Recor. Sec'y. Salisbury, July 12, 1824.

CONCORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the Concord Bible Society will be held in Charlotte, on the first Tuesday in August next. It is hoped and expected that there will be a general meeting of the managers and members, &c.

A. C. M'REE, Secretary.

There are 17 Banks in the city of New York, and 40 Insurance Companies; and the total capital of both is \$36,600. There are to be 47 applications for charters for Banking and Insurance Companies to the next Legislature, the capital stock of which, if granted, will amount to \$20,000,000.

CELEBRATION IN LINCOLNTON.

[Continued from page 1.]

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Lincolnton, on the 5th instant, with all the harmony usual on such occasions. A respectable number of the patriotic citizens and revolutionary relics of the country, and several gentlemen from adjoining counties, united with the public spirited of the village, in the celebration of this glorious jubilee, which is calculated to animate the feelings of every friend of liberty. The day of day was hailed with a grand federal salute. At 11 o'clock, the signal was given to assemble at the Academy-hill; when the procession formed, and marched, in the following order, to the court-house.

Col. John Zimmerman, commander in front; General Committee of arrangements; The Reader and Orator of the day; Regimental officers, in uniform; The Band of music; The Revolutionary patriots; Men under arms, and citizens, in order.

On the arrival of the procession at the court-house, they were met by the beauty of our own and adjoining counties, who, in patriotism, are never wanting; and whose pleasing smiles compose half the joy of the day.

The declaration of Independence was read by John D. Hoke, (prefaced with a few introductory remarks on the author of that noble instrument); after which, thirteen guns were fired, and a national tune played by the band of music; when the Orator, which did honor to the young gentleman, was delivered by Alexander J. M. Brevard; at the close of which, eleven guns were fired, and a patriotic song by Mr. McCaules, accompanied with instrumental music, closed the scene at the court-house.

An elegant dinner was prepared by Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. of which a large number partook. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drunk, in honor of the day:

- 1. The day we celebrate; the political passover of a mighty nation—may its dawn be hailed by acclamations of joy by every American—6 guns.
- 2. The heroes and sages of the revolution—6 guns.
- 3. Washington; the sun-beam in council, the storm in war—9 guns.
- 4. THOMAS JEFFERSON! A distinguished patriot, nursed in the lap of science, rocked in the cradle of liberty, and fed by the gods of liberty—6 guns.
- 5. Marion; the Washington of the South.
- 6. James Madison; A political constellation in the new world, discovered in 1812.
- 7. Gen. La Fayette; whose friendship towards America resembles that of David and Jonathan.
- 8. James Monroe! The orb that illumines half the world.
- 9. The holy alliance; enemies to liberty and the rights of man—Glasses reversed.
- 10. The Freedom of the press; the herald of liberty, and the bulwark of our nation; the fate of Hector to the man that would oppose it—6 guns.
- 11. The late war; commenced with justice, prosecuted with vigor, and crowned with victory—6 guns.
- 12. The Revolution; the defeat of Kings, and a lesson to Tyrants—6 guns.
- 13. Our Navy; Her flag, scorched by the cannon's blaze; her bolt, dreadful to the foes of liberty—3 guns.
- 14. The Declaration of Independence; a scroll taken from the records of the gods—9 guns.
- 15. The American fair; pure and unspotted as the polar icicles, unrivalled by the world; beauty, loveliness and vivacity are their merited attributes.

"The City Festival."—Without meaning to say a word against the "respectability" of the numerous company that dined at Williamson's hotel on the 5th instant, it may not be improper, in order to prevent erroneous impressions from being made abroad, to say that the number of citizens of Washington, who were present, did not exceed twenty-five or thirty; and that the Heads of Departments were not the only persons who withdrew their subscription, or refused to attend, in consequence of the exclusion made by the Committee. But a single officer of Government of any rank or standing, was seen at the dinner; nor was this in obedience to the example set them by Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and McLean—for their letter to the Committee did not appear until late in the evening after the publication of our paper; and it is well known in the City, that the indignation expressed by the Committee, was almost universal, even before breakfast in the morning; and of course before it could be known that any notice would be taken of the publication by the Heads of Departments. National Journal.

Rhode Island Convention.—The Convention for forming a Constitution closed on Saturday last, and adjourned without day. The constitution was adopted in Convention by a vote of 52 to 9. The second Monday of October is fixed upon as the time for the people to vote upon the acceptance of the constitution.

MORE POPULAR EXERCISES.

Surry County, July 10, 1824.

Mr. WHITE—It is now 10 o'clock at night, and I can't sleep a wink; so have got up, and determined to write a letter to you. Sir, I am vexed almost to distraction, and I write this to you, in hopes you can devise some means to set my mind to rest. It is all about the Presidential election; 'tis enough to set a man's head crazy, to see and know the strange notions of the people here, in my neighborhood! You very well know, sir, that William H. Crawford, Esquire, a native of Virginia, a citizen of Georgia, now residing in Washington City, Secretary of the Treasury, &c. &c. was "unanimously recommended," as a "regular meeting of the republican members of Congress," (as they style themselves) "though not fully attended," on last St. Valentine's day, (which I believe usually happens on the 14th February.) Now, sir, to any regular thinking man, it would seem this ought to convince him that there was "a regular nomination" of the aforesaid William H. Crawford, Esq. by the style and title aforesaid, to be the next President of the United States; for it is well known he got upwards of sixty votes, where there were sixty-odd (proxies and all) that attended the regular republican meeting on the last Valentine's eve.—But strange to relate, the people here, in this county, think no more of a "regular nomination" of a president by such a respectable assemblage of the republican members of Congress, than if it had been made by sixty-odd Cherokee Indians, assembled on the Georgia lands, on St. Tammany's day!! And what makes it still more strange, is this, that our Congressman, (Mr. Williams) who was born, raised and educated in this county, has sent some hundreds of circular letters among the people, in which he tells them "he feels perfectly clear in saying that William H. Crawford, of Georgia, in his opinion, has a decided preference." He says "he has known him for some time, and believes him, in every sense of the word, an honest man." And Mr. Williams, further to impress the people with the propriety of making Mr. Crawford the next President, tells them "that he has risen from poverty and obscurity, to his present high standing in the estimation of his fellow-citizens." Now, sir, with all this evidence staring them full in the face, they (the people, I mean) have determined to elect one ANDREW JACKSON for President, who, they are pleased to call General Jackson. They tell me a long story about this said Jackson being an orphan, about fourteen years old, who fought, was wounded, and put in a British dungeon, in the Revolutionary war; that his oldest brother was killed in the field of battle; that his next (and only surviving) brother was wounded, of which he died—his mother died of a broken heart; that his father died soon after coming to this country, when he (Andrew) was an infant; and that he was left alone to seek his fortune, without a single relative, by affinity or consanguinity, in this country!!! And that if "rising from poverty and obscurity to his present high standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens," be deemed an evidence of fitness for that high office, this same Jackson ought to have a preference over all the candidates. And, sir, not satisfied by making comparisons about "poverty and obscurity," they tell me a hundred things about him as a statesman and soldier, &c. And writing fine letters to Mr. Monroe, they say about the best things in the world—worthy of Washington! And that one Wat. Low—y is, or has been, electioneering for him in a very improper manner, as I think, by shewing purloined letters from the President's bureau, so that the state of Pennsylvania, one of the good old thirteen (as Jack Randolph says) is all piping hot for him: and they stoutly maintain, that at the next election for Electors, (in November, I believe it is) that the people's ticket, as they call it, will prevail over the Crawford ticket (Caucus ticket as they sneeringly call it) at least twenty to one: And I can assure you, (but let that be in confidence) that if things go on all over the State at the rate it is going on here, it will be one hundred to one against the "regularly nominated candidate."

I'll now "a tale unfold," that ought to alarm the friends of "regular nomination"—my hand trembles while I write it—the facts are these: At Capt. Jervis's muster in an adjoining district, on the third day of this month, after the business of the parade was over, the Jacksonians (as the regulars call them) proposed to try the strength of the Presidential candidates. Capt. Jervis, (who, by the by, is a Jacksonian) to save appearances, stepped out, and ordered all those who were for Crawford, (the "regularly nominated candidate") to follow him; and those for Jackson to follow the Lieutenant: at the word march! the Ensign made a flourish with his colours, the fife and drum struck up good old Yankee Doodle: when lo! two firm regulars followed the Captain, and 85 the lieutenant!

\* We can prescribe no relief for the unhappy state of our friend's mind, unless he can be content to sit peacefully down at the footstool of the average PEOPLE—the only earthly sovran who freemen can acknowledge. Editor.

And to day, sir, our militia company (being the central one in the county) had their parade, and the same game played over again—only worse: for Col. Zachary, Capt. Marion and all his men, turned out, en masse, (as they were pleased to call it) for Old Hickory, leaving a few spectators, who did not belong to the company, to witness the daring contempt of "regular nominations." One of these was a well-known "regular," who got so vexed, I am sorry to say it, that he took to hard drink.

These, sir, are sad realities—not "visions and phantoms of a dream."

I could tell you of much more, how our leading citizens are carrying things on—even the candidates for the General Assembly, who are not open and decided friends for Gen. Jackson, appear to have but little prospect of success. But I hope, sir, I have said enough to satisfy you, or any other regular thinking man, why I am so vexed. Do try, sir, to get the people in a regular way of thinking, and then there will be no danger—all things will go right. I have seen several pieces written for the regular cause, and printed in the Enquirer, and other regular papers; but, in my estimation, they rather hurt than help the cause of the regular nominated candidate! Do try your hand: say something about Jackson's hanging up emissaries (no matter if they were identified with Indians, to murder women and children) with as little ceremony as a farmer would a sheep-killing dog—or any thing else you can think of. You must be in a hurry; for the time is short, and much to do. A "REGULAR."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

At a company muster in Germanton, Stokes county, N. C. on the 3rd of July, 1824, it was proposed by one of the company that a vote be taken on the Presidential Question. There were objections to it, by some of Gen. Jackson's enemies; but it being left to the company whether they would vote or not, about two-thirds were in favor of it. The vote was then taken, which resulted as follows:

Andrew Jackson,	56
Wm. H. Crawford,	34
John Q. Adams,	3

A CITIZEN.

A correspondent informs us, that at a muster of Capt. William Pearcy's company, on Upper Creek, Burke county, it was proposed, and agreed, to take a vote on the pending Presidential Election. Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford, were named as candidates to succeed Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States: On taking the ballots, the result appeared as follows:

Andrew Jackson,	97
John Quincy Adams,	00
William H. Crawford,	00

At a Company Muster held at Cross-Landing near Columbia, in Tyrrel county, in this state, on Saturday the 3d, a vote on the Presidential question was taken: The result was as follows:

For Gen. Andrew Jackson,	45
John Q. Adams,	15
Wm. H. Crawford,	00!!!

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 8.

Cotton, 14 to 15½; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 80 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 30 to 35; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 8½ a 9; salt, Turkeys Island 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, 25 to 30; 2d; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 34 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 44 to 5 per 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, July 5.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 60, ginned do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 a 16 Whiskey 29 a 30 cts.; Bacon, 8 a 9 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 10 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 19; Inf. to good, 15 a 17. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis. Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 a 4½ per cent. dis.

EMIGRATION TO HAVTI.

The citizens of New York have established a society for the purpose of promoting the emigration of our free colored population to the republic of Hayti, President Boyer having agreed to defray the expense of a specified number to St. Domingo, who will be furnished with lands, &c.—Citizen Grandville, the agent of the Haytien government, is now in New York prepared to further the views of the Society, which seems to meet with general approbation.

LA FAYETTE.

The corporation of Washington city have passed a resolution to receive the venerable patriot La Fayette, with all due respect and attention.

By the following extract of a letter received from Gen La Fayette of the 12th May, it will be seen that, though his intention of visiting the United States is unchanged, the time of this visit is uncertain:

'I expect the pleasure to write to you again before long, and the still greater pleasure to take you by the hand, as soon as it is possible for me to cross the Atlantic.'