

Statistical Celebrations.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, and vicinity, in the court-house, on the 25th ult. suitable arrangements were adopted for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

24th of JULY in CONCORD.

The citizens of Cabarrus County having been notified, met in Concord to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July next, at which meeting John E. Atkinson, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and J. L. Beard, Sec'y.

On motion, Resolved, that the Rev'd John Robinson be invited to introduce the observances of the day with prayer. James G. Spears was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, Lawson H. Alexander to deliver the Oration; Col. James A. Means was appointed marshal of the day, and Danl. Coleman assistant.

Ordered, That the Captain of the Light Infantry be requested to parade his company on that day. Ordered, that the Captain of the Cavalry be requested to parade his company on the occasion; also, that the Col. of the County be requested to join in procession.

On motion, Resolved, that the surviving Patriots of 76, residing in the county, be particularly invited to attend and partake of the festivities of the day, gratis; and accordingly, they are hereby invited. The Proceedings of the day will end with a dinner, to be furnished by John pointed President of the day, and Gen'l. Paul Barringer Vice President. The procession will move at 12 o'clock.

On motion, Resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian.

J. L. BEARD, Sec'y.

Statesville, French county, June 4, 1825.

We, the Students of Fort Defiance Academy, called a meeting for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the forty-ninth anniversary of American Independence; whereupon, Richard E. Fortune was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted, viz: James R. C. Neagle to deliver an oration, suitable to the occasion; Jeremiah S. Waugh, to read the Declaration of Independence; Richard E. Fortune was appointed President, and Thos. D. Spratt, Vice President of the day.

The committee appointed to draft toasts, consist of Messrs. Richard E. Fortune, Henry Ellis, Thos. D. Spratt, James E. Kerr, Jason J. Hicklin and Samuel Hargrave. Those appointed to preserve order during the celebration, are Messrs. John McJimsey and Jason J. Hicklin. John McJimsey was appointed to deliver an introductory speech; previous to the delivery of the oration and reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Since we have taken it into consideration to celebrate the 4th of July, the citizens of Statesville, and vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend at the court-house, and participate with us in the expected celebration.

The citizens of Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, held a meeting, a short time since, and entered into arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

McINTOSH and the CREEKS.

A writer in the Charleston Courier of the 28th ult. gives the following statement of facts, relative to the treaty with the Creek Indians:

"The following I believe to be an honest statement of facts. The commissioners went out authorized to treat with the proper authorities of the whole Creek nation. They could not treat thus, and one of them went to Washington to obtain instructions, which would authorize a treaty with a part of the nation only. Such instructions, the President, (Mr. Monroe,) absolutely refused; but he allowed the commission to be kept open, and the treaty was renewed. An agreement (or a treaty) was concluded with a part of the nation only; and, indeed, it would seem a very small part—most certainly a minority, in whatever way the authority of the nation may be distributed. This treaty was reported by the commissioners, and was approved and ratified. And lastly, the chiefs who signed it, were murdered."

Holy Alliance.—Account from Milan of the 24th March, state that great preparations were making for the reception of their Imperial Majesties. Their presence has attracted a vast number of strangers, and several hotels had been hired at high prices. It was believed that in the month of May, all the Sovereigns of Italy except the Pope would meet at Milan. There was to be a camp in the neighborhood, composed of the greater part of the Austrian troops in Italy. In the month of June their Imperial Majesties were to visit Florence, but nothing was said of their going to Rome.

Five Dollar Bills of the Planters' and Mechanics Bank of South Carolina, altered to Tens, are in circulation in Charleston.

Salisbury?

JUNE 14, 1825.

Messrs. CLAY and KREMER.

We this week, in pursuance of a previous determination, commence the publication of the controversy between Messrs. Kremer and Clay. We insert Mr. Kremer's letter entire in this number, and shall commence Mr. Clay's reply in our next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO DISCUSS THE UTILITY AND NECESSITY OF A COMMON AND UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WOULD BE SUPERFLUOUS. Few subjects have perplexed legislators more, than to discover a standard of weights and measures at once uniform, unchangeable, and adapted to the use of the community. Notwithstanding the endeavors of the legislative powers of this country, England and France, to discover or invent such a standard, it has, in a great measure, eluded their search. The causes of this difficulty are chiefly these: 1. No invariable standard exists in nature to which we can easily and frequently recur; 2. It is impossible to convey by words only, an adequate idea of extent, weight or dimension; 3. A standard, therefore, must first be made and deposited in some secure place, according to which all others must be fashioned. In the multiplication of copies, it would be miraculous if frequent and important errors did not occur, when we consider that, for the most part, they must be copies of copies—and likewise the variations to which matter is subject, both in dimension and weight, under different degrees of heat and cold, and different pressures of the atmosphere.

But as my object is not to enumerate the difficulties to be encountered, or the obstacles to be overcome, I shall return from this digression to the consideration of weights and measures, as shall make, rather, a remedy to the present measure. By a law of this state, enacted previous to the American Revolution, and which is yet in force, it is ordered that no person "shall make use, in trading, of any other weights or measures than are made and used according to the standard in his majesty's (the king of Great Britain) exchequer, and the statutes of England in that case provided," &c. The standards of a bushel (of which there are several) in the English exchequer, as appears from accurate measurements made by skilful and eminent artists, differ very considerably from each other. For these differences, no adequate reason can be assigned in the perishableness of the materials; for some of the oldest standards are the largest. But notwithstanding this diversity in the standards of capacity, the Winchester bushel, a cylinder of 18 1/2 inches diameter, and 8 inches depth, has always been recognized by the Legislatures of the several U. States (except Connecticut) as the standard bushel. A measure of these dimensions contains 2150 4/5 cubical inches. To make a measure of this capacity sufficiently accurate for common use (or for a county standard) with a Gunter's scale, would not be difficult to a skilful artist. I say with a Gunter's scale, for, from the great number of these scales scattered over the country, and the ease with which they may be compared with each other, and with other measures of extension, they have attained an accuracy scarcely to be expected.

But here another difficulty is to be encountered. Uniformity of weights and measures is acknowledged to be an object of primary importance. Uniformity with what, or whom? Surely uniformity among them, between whom there is intercourse. According to returns made by the Collectors of customs in this state, to the Secretary of the United States, it appears that the bushels used at these custom houses differ from the Winchester bushel, and from each other; their capacities are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Capacity (cub. in.). Locations include Edenton, Newbern, Ocracoke, and Washington.

Average contents in cub. in. of the bushels used at the custom houses in this state.

This average measure is less than the Winchester bushel, by 11 1/2 cub. in.—a difference of 10 bushels in measuring 2000 bushels. In this calculation, I have omitted to notice the measure used at Plymouth, because there must be an error in it, for it contains 100 cub. in. more than any other.

I may examine the subject of weights at some other time. Suffice it for the present to observe, that 1728 cubic inches of spring water, at the temperature of 36 degrees, weigh 1000 ounces avoirdupois: Consequently 2150 4/5 cub. in. (the Winchester bushel) contain 77 lbs. 12 oz. 7 1/2 drams of the same water.

Measures of extent are made to so great a degree of mathematical exactness, that we cannot wish them nearer perfection for common use.

I have made these observations, expecting that some person better acquainted with this subject, will suggest a method by which we may arrive at uniformity, so desirable and necessary in weights and measures. METRETRES.

Note.—The bushel used at the custom house in Charleston; S. C. contains 2172 1/2 cubical inches. In Norfolk, Va. the collector of customs uses a bushel containing 2127 2/5 cub. in.

The extra session of the Legislature of Georgia, commenced at Milledgeville on the 23d ult. It would seem from the following extract from the speech of Gov. Troup (which is very characteristic of the man) that he is ready to support the use of the Winchester bushel against the general government. Gov. Troup speaks more like an infuriated demagogue, than the chief magistrate of a free state.

"Since your last meeting our feelings have been again outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns. Besides the resolution presented for the consideration of the Senate by Mr. King of New-York—it is understood that the Attorney-General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his Government faithfully, and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme

Court, doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that Tribunal, will make it quite easy for the Congress, by a short decree, to divest this entire interest without cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this the uniform practice of the Government of the United States—if it wishes; principle established which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the Supreme Court, and the principle once settled, the act of Congress follows of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States Government, discarding the mask, will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the Southern Country—one movement of the Congress unadvised by you, and all is lost. Temporarily as long—make known your resolution that this subject shall not be touched by them, but at their peril—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution, we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without it—of course, you will notice a party to it from the moment the General Government shall make that movement.

"If this matter be an evil, it is our own—if it be a sin, we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it, we ask not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength. If, like the Greeks and Romans, the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we therefore minister like the modern Italian to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partners of the grandeur of a great empire, would be gone—We would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon generous soil—a mockery to ourselves, at the very contrast of what, with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth; and having exhausted the arguments, to stand by your arms." [And what then?]

THE CREEK INDIANS.

It appears to be an established fact, that Gen. McIntosh was bribed to sell the lands of the Creeks to the United States, and that he has fallen a victim to the fury which his sacrifice of the interests of his tribe inspired among the Indians. It appears that a large majority of the nation was opposed to selling their lands in Georgia, and removing beyond the Mississippi. McIntosh was aware of the indisposition of the tribe to remove; and the forfeiture of his life was the consequence of his faithlessness to his people.

ELECTIONEERING.

We are glad, (and it must gladden the heart of every American philanthropist,) that the corrupting practice of treating profusely with spirituous liquors during the electioneering season, is becoming so generally reprobated, that it has already been greatly lessened, and must soon be entirely discontinued.

As one among the many proofs of the truth of the above observations, the Grand Jury of Franklin county, at the late spring term of their county court, made a presentment on the subject, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, therefore, unanimously, That it is the sense of this Grand Jury, that the course practised by Candidates for the Legislature, for several weeks before elections, of buying and profusely giving away spirituous liquors, and treating, as it is called, is a most deplorable injury to morals and society, and in its consequences is calculated to destroy the very basis of Republicanism, by putting it out of the power of any prudent man of small property to obtain a seat in the Legislature; while the rich man alone can support the expense of electioneering.

Resolved, unanimously, That as individuals we will discountenance the practice; and to this end, we mutually pledge ourselves, each to the other, upon our words and sacred honor, that we will support no candidate who may hereafter follow the practice of attending public gatherings of the people, especially for a few weeks before elections, and there profusely buying and treating with spirituous liquor.

Resolved, unanimously, That as a part of the people, as friends to our Republican Institutions, as friends to morality and good order in society, we do sincerely and humbly entreat and solicit our fellow citizens to unite with us in checking and opposing this baneful practice.

Signed by all the Jury. Mr. William Albertson, late editor and proprietor of the Elizabeth City Star, has relinquished the establishment to his son, Benjamin Albertson. The paper is enlarged to a royal size; and promises additional usefulness to its patrons, and increased profits to its proprietor.

A man by the name of Thomas Kernan, sometime last year, after having defrauded the good people of New Brunswick (N. Jersey) out of about \$8000, decamped, went to New-York, caused an affecting account of his own death, by drowning, to be published in the Evening Post, the more effectually to check the pursuit of the suffering New Brunswickers; shipped aboard a vessel bound to Letting, in the island—where he was arrested lately, and will be brought back, to be dealt with as directed by the laws in such case made and provided.

Richard Moore, Esq. is announced in the Washington (N. C.) Recorder, as a candidate to represent that district (composed of the counties of Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrel and Washington.) in the next Congress of the United States. T. H. Hall, is also a candidate.

A dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, has been declared, for the last six months, which was made payable at the principal bank on Monday, the 6th inst. and at the several branches fifteen days thereafter.

The citizens of Warrenton, in this state, gave a public dinner, on the 25th ult. to William Miller, Esq. previous to his departure, as Charge des Affaires from the United States to the Republic of Guatemala, at which about 50 gentlemen were present.

At the last term of the Superior Court for Halifax county, in this state, a civil suit, Gregory vs. Hooker's administrator, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, one dollar damages, which had been fifteen years in court; the costs and expenses of suit were estimated at two thousand dollars! Oh! there's a glorious satisfaction in going to law!

"Admirer's" extatic effusion looks better in manuscript than it would in type—vide the following lines of it, verb. et lit.

Oh! lovely Martha may a youth, Constrained by beauty, urged by truth, Divulge the secret of a breast, Whose anxious spirit cannot rest.

Now we so much dislike to become the divulger of "secrets," that we cannot consent to disturb that which seems once to have reposed in the "bosom" of an Admirer, unless it appears relative under any further concealment.

THE RALEIGH MAIL.

Failed to arrive on Tuesday last; by this mail, most of our papers and letters from the north and east are received, consequently its failure is the source of a good deal of disappointment and vexation to our citizens. Its non-arrival last week was the more provoking, as there was a clear sky over head, and a complete Bowling Green under foot. We are told, however, that Deep River (which appears as much an obstacle to the transportation of the Mail, as the Red Sea was to the march of Pharaoh and the Egyptian host) was so swelled, that it could not be forded.

THE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 2. Cotton, 25 a 27 cents. Bacon, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 23. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, 4 1/2 a 5. Iron, 6. Molasses, 7 1/2 a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8 1/2 wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, 80 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 23. Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 87 1/2, stained do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 35 to 65; short staple, 25 a 32. Flour, 4 1/2 a 5. Whiskey, 98 a 99; Bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 26 a 29; Coffee Prime Green, 19 1/2 a 21. Inf. to good, 17 a 18. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 24 a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 1/2 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 7 a 9 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—During the past week, up to Friday Uplands was extremely dull, and sales could not be effected at less than one cent per pound reduction on previous rates; holders being unwilling to submit to this, very little was done.—The accounts received by the Amethyst, gave new life to the market on Friday morning, and several thousand bags changed hands, chiefly for export, at 26 a 29 cents, principally at 28 a 29 cents for middling to very good; some very prime lots, in square bales, were sold at 32 cents, and the same quality in round bags at 30, a 31 cents. In the afternoon of Friday, the demand subsided in some measure, and continued slack on Saturday—still factors continue firm in their demands, and no further decline at present is anticipated.

Married.

In Wilkes county, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Morse, Mr. Landey R. White, of Fredell county, to Miss Rebecca Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. James Fletcher.

Died.

At his residence in this county, about 5 miles from this place, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Capt. John Howard, in the 73th year of his age. He was a staunch whig and a soldier during the struggle of our fathers for a political existence, from '76 to '83; he buckled on his armor, and bared his breast to the storm of war that howled through our country at that gloomy and portentous period. Thus are those men, from whom we inherit the blessings of republican institutions, dropping into the grave; and soon we may, with melancholy truth, exclaim, in the language of divinity, "Our fathers, where are they?"

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. Mr. Samuel Harris, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of said county. He died in the 87th year of his age, after a lingering sickness of five weeks and four days. He died as a christian, supported by an unshaken and well-grounded hope of eternal bliss and happiness. He has left an aged widow, many sons and daughters, and a large circle of friends and neighbors, to mourn their irreparable loss. He was the true friend of the poor, and devoted to society. He died, as he lived, much beloved by all who knew him. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the latter end of that man is peace." In Lincoln county, very suddenly, on the 15th ult. the Rev. Daniel Asbury, in the 64th year of his age.

A pair of Saddle-Bags WAS found on the bench before the subscriber's store, early on Wednesday morning, the 25th ult; they contain articles of clothing, and part of an account book. The owner is desired to call, pay for this advertisement, and take them away. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, June 3d, 1825.

By Saturday's Mail.

Gen. La Fayette died at Brownsville, Penn. on the 26th ult. On the 27th he visited Mr. Gallatin at New-Genova, and intended remaining there two or three days; from there he intended to proceed directly to Pittsburg; and from Pittsburg it is said he will take the direction of the lakes, and proceed down the New York canal.

John Murphy, Esq. is a candidate for Governor of Alabama. Clement C. Clay is a candidate to represent the northern district of that state in the next Congress, in opposition to the old member, Gabriel Moore, Esq. R. E. B. Baylor, of the same district, in opposition to the old member, Col. McKee.

Yesterday, the Honorable George E. Badger, presented to the Governor the resignation of his office as one of the Judges of the Superior Court, which was accepted by his Excellency. We learn that the Judge has resigned, with a view of resuming the practice of the law in the Supreme Court, and the Courts of the neighboring counties, and will for that purpose, establish himself in this city. Register.

Calvin Willey, Esq. has been chosen a United States Senator from Connecticut, in place of Mr. Lanman, whose term of service expired at the last session. Several ineffectual attempts had been made, the two branches of the Legislature disagreeing in their nominations—the House adhering to Mr. Willey, and the Senate to Mr. Lanman; the senate at length concurred in the election of Mr. Willey.

The Indianapolis Gazette gives an account of a singular phenomenon which appeared in that city on the 26th of April. About 8 o'clock, A. M. a heavy sound, like a discharge of artillery, was heard, apparently descending from the Heavens. This was followed by something like a discharge of musketry, firing in defile and in regular succession. An intermission of a moment then took place, which was succeeded by a long and distinct roll, as correct as the roll of a drum, and accompanied by something like a feu de joie. The sounds are said to have been heard in towns fifty miles apart; and the evidences of the fact are stated to be some of the most respectable citizens of Indiana. Apt. Jour.

South Yadkin Bridge.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the County Court to inspect, and reject or accept, the new Bridge across the South Yadkin, having yesterday visited the Bridge, feel gratified in announcing to the public that it will be completed by the 2nd day of July.

On that day, the Commissioners will again meet for the purpose of receiving the Bridge from Mr. Lemly, the contractor; when, it is hoped, that as many of the citizens of the county as can spare time from their accustomed avocations, will assemble there to see whether their money has been squandered in erecting another useless skeleton of a Bridge, or judiciously expended on a fabric that will adorn the county, facilitate the immense intercourse between the fertile section of country above, and that below the river, and long stand a monument of the public spirit that caused its erection, and of the faithfulness and skill of our fellow-citizen who built it.

Allen C. Harbin, John Beard, jun. John McClelland, Robt. Macnamara, David M'Guire, John Scott, John Linn, Dan'l. Helfer, Commissioners. June 9, 1825. 663

An Umbrella Lost.

WAS left in the Court-House, on Sunday before last, the 5th inst. a new deep blue silk Umbrella, with an ivory handle. Whoever has it in possession, will please return it to the subscriber, and receive the thanks of its owner. SAMUEL LEMLEY. Salisbury, June 9, 1825. 3164

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Panels and Sticks

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers; and they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done, in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants. WEST & BROWN. Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 4th of December last, an apprentice boy bound to me by his father to learn the Taylor's trade, about 19 or 20 years of age, by the name of Franklin Alexander; he is of a small stature, fond of playing hussel-cup, drinking drams and idleness; making petty trades rather than attend to his business; this is to signify, that if he should be found, he is to be a reward of two dollars, and all reasonable expense, if lodged in the Jail of Concord, so that I may get him again; at the same time I forewarn all persons from harboring him, giving him meat or drink, or employing him either at his trade or any other business, under the severest penalties and punishment of the law. GEORGE KLUFTS. Concord, June 2, 1825. 2163

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, on the 24th of March last, a negro man, named HOB. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff. Lexington, May 27th. 3162