

and of Cortes three days after. Pick was made a Captain General in the field, by Bolivar, and entrusted with the chief command. This promotion was shortly after sanctioned by a resolution of Congress, in which the General is characterized as the *Hero of the Republic*.

The General has now, by the assistance of the English officers of his staff, made some progress in the elements of education. Such is his quickness of apprehension, that he learns without difficulty what in others would require years of application. It is to be regretted that the models before his eyes, and upon which he has formed himself, were not more worthy of imitation. He has learnt every thing presented to him; and if he possesses the easy carriage and polite manners of polished society, he has likewise acquired its vices. He is not habitually intemperate, but it is frequently committed to the conviviality of his disposition. He carries his passion for gaming to such an extent, as always to keep himself poor, although he possesses some of the richest confiscated estates in the country. This propensity prompts him, likewise, to borrow with little scrupulousness from whomsoever will lend, without troubling himself about repayment.

Formerly, when the minds of the contending parties were heated by mutual barbarities, the character of the General had been stained with acts of cruelty; not merely against the enemy, who at one period were put to death when taken, as a matter of course, but towards his own troops. Like other men of great genius and violent passions, he is a warm friend and a deadly foe. Many anecdotes are related of the General's foolhardy intrepidity, and feats of address and activity, some merely undertaken by way of bravado, while others had a more laudable object. Among the first, are his feats in leaping and swimming horses; his attacks of furious bulls; and particularly his singular amusement of encountering the calman, or alligator, in his own element. An instance of a more praiseworthy exertion of courage, was in the capture by him and his officers, of a Spanish armed schooner lying at anchor in the Orinoco. This was effected by swimming from the shore, each of the party holding his sword in his mouth.

The General is now (1823) about 35 years old. Besides his military rank, he is a Senator of the Republic. Although clothed with these high and civil military employments, he does not hesitate to engage in the most boyish pranks. On the expiration of the armistice of Santa Ana, to show his joy at the event, he set fire to the soldiers' barracks. During another interval of inactivity, he amused himself by taking his officers to the houses of the most wealthy inhabitants of Angostura, about the time of dinner, as if in compliance with an invitation. Those who knew the General, put on the best face, and produced every thing the house afforded, or that could be procured on so unceremonious a notice. Others who were more sparing of their wine and provisions or attempted to make excuses, were sure to have their houses sacked, for the pretended indignity of inviting gentlemen to dinner without suitable preparations. After this round of dissipation had lasted a fortnight, and broken down the health of those engaged, the General ordered his officers to meet at a designated house, and detached a guard, as if to attend a military funeral. The best drinker was seized and placed on a bier, with empty bottles, demijohns, &c. The guard with reversed arms, followed by the officers, each carrying an empty bottle, proceeded to the place of interment, every citizen they met being obliged to assist at the ceremony, which was conducted with all the formalities practised on such occasions. A funeral sermon was preached, setting forth the convivial accomplishments of the defunct. On the third day, becoming weary of the absence of amusement, the General announced that a resurrection was about to take place. This was accompanied by the rites usually observed in Catholic countries on East Sunday. The bottles were all filled, nothing but rejoicing was heard, and the revived toper, placed in honour at the head of the table, was appointed master of the revels. The above trait proves, if it proves nothing else, that in a country where such a scene could be acted, the people cannot be charged with an over attachment to the established religion.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The following is given in an English paper as an authentic sketch of Ibrahim Pacha, the conqueror of Missolonghi: "The stature of Ibrahim is somewhat below mediocrity—his movements approach a little to the grotesque—his deportment announces nothing grave or distinguished. At first sight there appears about him a character of mildness and sagacity which surprises you. Conceive to yourself a small face and little grey eyes, all vivacity, and even cheerfulness; a mouth forever smiling, and features always open and animated. Notwithstanding premature wrinkles which furrow his temples, and a hol-

lowed about the exterior angle of his eyes, his appearance, still youthful, forms a striking contrast to his age—now thirty-seven. There is nothing about him announcing superior or even remarkable qualities. He is said to have been cruel to ferocity from his very earliest infancy, and his life proves it; but I would defy Lavater to distinguish in his countenance that feature by which it shall be indicated. I have seen him in a moment of irritation, and I can affirm that he has not the look of an homicide. His dress is simple, and he is only to be distinguished by the soft of officers who accompany him. In the camp his life is regular and abstemious; he smokes and drinks coffee forever. His tent is exceedingly simple, and in no way distinguished from that of other chiefs. Before we proceed to speak of his character, it is important to observe, that the son of Mahomet is affected by an intermittent disease of the brain, whose effects manifest themselves in convulsive motions and loud cries. It is asserted, and with probability, that after an attack he preserves for some time an invincible taciturnity, and that then he is no longer the same man; his errors, they say, are the effects of an imagination he cannot restrain. Ibrahim is as illiterate as his father. He has, besides, been continually led away from all serious application by a fondness of women which he cannot restrain, and to which the malady which torments him is attributed. He does not want for penetration, and will always hold his authority over those about him, because he despises them, and is distrustful."

FROM ALGIER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the National Journal, from a friend, dated Algiers, August 25, 1826.

A few hours only are left me to write to you and my friends. The vessel which affords us this occasion for Marseilles, belongs to Curacao, owned by Captain Chabing Steaton, formerly of Boston, and is loaded with Campeachy wood, by merchants of that city. She was bound from Campeachy to Marseilles, and within sixty miles of the city was visited by the Algerine squadron, cruising against Spanish commerce, and being found without a Mediterranean pass, was brought in here. Had it not been for the undaunted spirit and inflexible character of Mr. Shaler, this vessel would have been confiscated. The cargo was actually confiscated by the Minister of Marine, *Finkel Hargre*, but was subsequently liberated by the *Bashaw*, on certain conditions. Our consul declared to the Minister that the confiscation would be the cause of war. The Minister, under evident restraint, and even fear, exclaimed, "kuf shey American?" Who are the Americans?—are they the Heavens, that we are eternally opposed by them? This discussion with the *Bashaw* proved him to be a man of fine judgment, and a Prince of elevated and magnanimous sentiments. He said that he well knew the stipulations of the treaty between the Regency and the United States, for he was not, as in former days, unable to read, and would scrupulously observe them. If the most precious cargo of the Indies, of pearls, and ingots of gold, were brought into this port, and proved to be American property, they should be held sacred, and restored. I was charmed with the urbanity and dignified manners of this Barbarous chief.

These people are gradually abandoning their piratical pretensions. For instance, they have lately granted the coral fishery of this coast, from Bona to Oran, to the Neapolitan Government, on condition of receiving one-half. This will employ numerous fishermen, and create a market. It is but a small step towards the pursuits of civilized society, but it is still something.

The Aga of the Janissaries has been in the interior for two months past, and under pretence of compelling the Arabs to pay a tribute, which they say they cannot pay, he has sabred about 3000 of their heads. This is like imprisonment for debt. He has taken from them all their cattle and property of every species, even their women, as is reported. He has about 5000 troops.

West India papers, containing the late order in council closing their ports against the shipping of the United States, lay the whole blame of the proceeding upon the bad policy of the American government, and deprecate the act as an alarming blow to the commercial interests of the colonies.

Col. Pluck.—We learn from Democratic Press, that the redoubtable Colonel John Pluck has been sentenced by a Court Martial to be cashiered, and declared incapable of holding a commission in the militia of Pennsylvania for seven years!!! The sentence has been approved, and a new election ordered to supply the vacancy thus caused in "the bloody Eighty Fourth."

Five Crow papers in the 14th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. A paper of the 14th ult. contains a notice from the American Consul, accompanied with an address from Mr. Palmer, American Minister to Mexico, to the citizens of the United States resident in Mexico, advising them of the death of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, and respectfully inviting them to join the Legislature in wearing crepe on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of their respect and veneration for their memory.

The papers contain recruiting orders from Commodore Porter, with the device, *God and Liberty*.

The climate and consequences of Tacubaya, where the students of Congress of Panama will meet, are much extolled in the Mexican papers.

There is to be a general public rejoicing on the day of the installation of "the great American Diet" at Tacubaya.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser contains the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, dated:

Carthagen, Sept. 25, 1826.

We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cabello and La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if a majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government; the President intends to yield to their wishes.

Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They muttered and said "Long live Ferdinand." &c. Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 13th of October.

France. It may be said, that properly speaking, there are neither parties nor political opinions in the mass of the population of France. Hatred and antipathies show themselves, but nothing more. Almost every one pursues his own business and leaves the government to do as it pleases. Among the small number of young men who devote themselves to the study of politics, the greater part incline to the system of Government of the United States; but it would be difficult to make this opinion popular, as there is no means of propagating it with safety.

Paris letter.

State of Ireland.—Look at the nations of Europe, and show me one, despotic or free, of which so large a portion is so barbarous and wretched as the Irish. The country is more fertile than Britain; the inhabitants are healthy, strong, courageous, faithful, patriotic, and quick of apprehension. No quality is wanting which constitutes the respectability of a State, or the happiness of individuals; yet for centuries of misrule, they are in a condition more hopeless than any other nation or tribe upon the globe, civilized or savage.

Treasures.—A man living near Detroit following some instructions found among the papers of his deceased father, has commenced a search for treasure in the rear of that city, and has already succeeded in finding between four and five thousand dollars. This must have been hidden during the old French war with the Indians, when the residents were in continual apprehension of attack.

Caution to Farmers.—The Marietta Pioneer of Oct. 18th, says, we are informed, that several very fine horses have died in this neighborhood, within a few days, in consequence of eating new corn.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 14th inst. gives an account of a splendid entertainment given on board the fine frigate built ship of the largest class, recently launched, called the *Baltimore*. Between two and three hundred ladies and gentlemen were conveyed in a steam boat to the frigate, which rode at anchor in the Patapasco river, below Fort M'Henry.

"As the sun disappeared below the western horizon, the moon shone in mild splendour—the civic arch of national colours—the festoons of curtains—the tasteful manner, in which the frigate was illuminated—the music floating on the waters, and dying on the ear in soft and mellow numbers—the Brazilian and U. S. officers in complete uniform, joined with the bright array of fashion, youth and beauty—gave to the entertainment an air of enchantment, which seemed to render real the brightest visions of romance; indeed,

"The scene was more beautiful, far to my eye, than if day in the world had never left."

"The last breeze blew mild, and the moon shone bright."

"Looked pure as the spirit that made it."

EPIGRAM.

When Harry was old, to Maria he said,
"My dear, if you please, we will marry."
Maria replied, with a toss of the head,
"I never will wed thee, Old Harry!"

He waited till all her gay suitors were gone,
Then cried, "a fine dance they have led you;
The hand that I proffered, you treated with scorn,
And now, the—Old Harry won't wed you!"

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 7, 1826.

"O. O." cannot appear till next week—the department of our paper which is usually appropriated to each production, having been pre-occupied when it was received.

The Elizabeth City (North-Carolina) Star, of the 21st ult. says that, owing to the indisposition of Judge Patton, no court was held for Perquimans county. It was, however, said that he would be sufficiently recovered to hold court in the next county in course, —Pamlico.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened in Nashville, on Monday, the 14th ult. In the House of Representatives, Thomas J. Campbell, Esq. was elected principal clerk, in place of John P. Erwin, Esq. resigned. This being a called session, the officers (with the exception of vacancies) are the same as at last session. On the 17th, Gov. Carroll sent his message to both branches of the Legislature. We have neither space nor time to notice the topics of the message; but may do so hereafter.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The late and arduous destructive visitation, in the upper part of this and the adjacent county of Davidson, is strongly calculated to call forth the sympathies of a generous community in behalf of the afflicted sufferers. Never has the like been heard of in our day. Neither war, famine, nor any other evil, within the era of our history, has ever passed over our fair country, or any part of it, with such a heavy and desolating stride. "Is true, that the havoc was limited in its extent; but where it did pass, nothing could be more completely ruinous. Families partly killed, and the survivors left houseless, naked, and breadless.

But mere condolence in such a conjuncture, is unprofitable to the sufferers, and unbecoming a spirited public. It is therefore proposed, that some substantial relief shall be extended to the sufferers; for that purpose, a subscription will forthwith be opened, at Col. Yarbrough's and Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in the town of Salisbury; another at Mocksville, at Mr. Chaffin's store; and one at Mr. Dusenbury's, at Lexington. It is also expected, that a subscription will be opened in the town of Salem, and at some place in the neighbourhood of the families that have suffered.

All, therefore, who are inclined to do more than let their charity evaporate in words, have an opportunity of doing so, by calling at some one of the above named places, and either leaving the money, or their obligation, for some amount. This appeal comes the more forcibly in behalf of one whose benevolence and charity is as well known in this part of the State, as the name of Samuel Jones itself. If such a calamity had befallen the least deserving individual in one of our larger cities, there is but little doubt that the loss, to the last cent, would have been made up by private liberality. And why should we, in the country, be behind them in good deeds? Especially when we recollect, that such demands on us are seldom made; and probably such another will never again be made, on most of the present generation.

Oct. 25, 1826.

HOWARD.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Agreeably to previous notice, given in the Western Carolinian, a meeting took place at Third Creek Church, Rowan county, on the 28th of Oct. 1826, for the purpose of forming a Society, to aid in the important work of spreading the Gospel. After an appropriate address, a President and Secretary were appointed, terms, and the following preamble and constitution were read and adopted:

The young Men within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery, viewing with affectionate regard their fellow-travellers to the grave, and to the high tribunal of Heaven, and knowing the deplorably destitute situation of many places within the bounds of the Presbytery, do agree to unite themselves in brotherly affection, as a society, to aid in obtaining stated supplies of the means of grace; and do therefore agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

Article 1st. This society shall be known by the name of the *Young Men's Missionary Society* within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery.

2d. The sole object of this society shall be, to furnish faithful Missionaries to weak and destitute churches; and, through their instrumentality, to build up churches where there are none.

3d. The officers of this society shall be, a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer; who, with five other members, annually chosen by ballot, shall constitute a Board of Directors, five of whom shall be a quorum to transact the business of the society.

4th. The Board of directors shall meet quarterly, or oftener if necessary; fill its own vacancies; solicit donations; procure subscribers; appoint agents and Missionaries; with the advice of some of the members of the Concord Presbytery, prescribe the field of their labours; appropriate the funds; and report annually to the society.

5th. It shall be the duty of the President to preside and keep order at all meetings of the board and society; and in case of his absence, the first Vice President on the list present; and in case of the absence of all the Presidents, the presiding officer shall be elected pro tem. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the pro-

ceedings of the board and society, and maintain all necessary correspondence. The Treasurer shall receive and hold all the funds of the society, subject to the order of the board; and report annually, or oftener if required.

6th. Any person who shall pay fifty cents in subscription, and the same annually, shall be a member of this society. Any person paying ten dollars at one time, shall be a member for life; and any person paying twenty five dollars at one time, shall be a director for life.

7th. The society shall hold its annual meetings on the Saturday preceding the fourth Sabbath in October.

8th. Extra meetings of the Society may be called by the President at the request of five members of the board of directors.

9th. The society shall elect, at each annual meeting, a person to deliver an appropriate address before the society, at its succeeding anniversary, with an alternate.

10th. This constitution shall not be amended except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Officers were chosen as follows: Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Pres.; Albertus L. Watts, 1st. Vice Pres.; Joseph W. Hall, 2d Vice Pres.; Silas M. Andrews, Secretary; Robert Hill, Treasurer; and Hall McCorkle, Treas. pro tem; Rufus H. Johnston, Hall McCorkle, John Steele, James Cowan, J. F. McCorkle, Directors.

Rufus H. Kilpatrick was elected to deliver the first annual address; and Silas M. Andrews, the alternate.

Resolved, that the constitution and proceedings of the present meeting, be published in the Western Carolinian, and in the North Carolina Telegraph.

The first anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society, shall be held at Back Creek Church, Rowan county, agreeably to the time specified in the constitution.

Society adjourned.

ELIAS M. ANDREWS, Sec.

The following mathematical proposition was handed to us early last summer, by an acquaintance; and has been lying among some of our files of manuscripts ever since: it was by chance we came across it the other day.

In a treaty made with a nation of Indians, it was stipulated that they should cede to the whites a tract of land, to begin at a given place, and run 80 miles, thence in a south-easterly direction, to form an isosceles triangle, to contain 10 square miles for every mile contained in the boundary round it.

AMERICAN SURVEYOR.

A new corps of infantry has been formed in the city of Charleston, designated the "Jackson Guards"—Charles Parker, captain.

In Charleston on the 13th ult. a young lad, 12 years old, son of Capt. John Davis, was thrown from a wild, untame horse, which he was riding; and his foot getting entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged and kicked to death by the animal, in a most awful manner. Another warning, not to suffer young lads to mount horses which are easily frightened.

"The Kennebunk (Maine) Gazette announces the appearance of ripe strawberries, of the second growth, in that place. The Boston Courier states that raspberries of a second growth have been sold in the Boston Market for some weeks past."

[Our northern friends are certainly more peculiarly favored this, than in ordinary seasons, —or else we have a very erroneous notion of the frigidity of their climate. We had always fancied to ourselves, that, so far north as Maine, (where a second crop of that delicious fruit the Strawberry, is said to have been gathered this season) the climate was so ungenial as scarcely to bring the first crop to maturity. But it seems we have either mistaken the climate of that section of country, or that this season has, there, been an exception to all others. In this part of North-Carolina, as we have before mentioned, fruit, of almost every description, failed this season, in a first crop; but had it not been for the severe drought during the summer, there might have been a second crop, as the fall has been remarkably warm, and favorable to the growth of vegetation; but the season was so far advanced before we had rain enough to afford moisture sufficient to cause even weeds to vegetate, that no fruit could be produced before the frosts would have cut it off. Last week, we saw blossoms on a plum tree, not far from this town; and within a few days, have seen strawberry vines in blossom. We have, as yet, had but few frosts; and those quite light. The weather now resembles more the month of April, than of November.]

Ed. West. Car.

THE "NATURAL WALLS."

The following is a compend of the observations of Professor Olmsted, on what is called, and, hitherto, commonly believed to be, the "Artificial Walls" in this county. There has been much doubt and speculation on these walls; but we presume the opinion of the Professor will carry sufficient weight with it, to remove all doubt or skepticism.

"Among the contents of the granite rocks of the West, none has inspired so general an interest as the Natural Wall of Rowan. Fissures in the granite rocks, from a few inches to a foot or two in breadth, are filled with a blackish kind of stones of very regular figure, covered with iron rust, arranged uniformly across the opening, exactly fitted to one another,