

## Private Entertainment.

**EDWARD YARBRO.**  
The public, that, his late of the Mansion Hotel having expired, he has removed to the large and commodious House owned by his mother, and formerly occupied by her as a House of Entertainment, on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House; where he is prepared to accommodate Travelers and Boarders, in a style which he feels assured will give general satisfaction. He invites his acquaintances, as well as strangers, to call on him; every attention which he and his family can bestow, will be most cheerfully extended to them.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

## MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travelers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travelers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827.

## Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a Commission Business, being provided with good Ware Houses, for the storage of COTTON; a safe, substantial, and well built Boat for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of GROCERIES, with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Payetteville, August 1st, 1827.

731f

## Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827.

97

## BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

60

## 100 Dollars Reward.

Calling himself WILLIAM DOUGLASS, who had for a short time been in my employment as overseer, escaped on Thursday night, the 23d of August, taking from my stable a light bay Horse, also a quantity of clothing. The horse is a stallion, two years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, well formed, has some white in his face, three of his legs and the remaining hind foot white. Douglass is supposed to be about 35 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, round shouldered, fair skin, light thin hair, high forehead, full red face, has lost one or two of his upper front teeth, which appear as if decayed, the stumps still remaining; he possesses great assurance and speaks with firmness, appears to be well acquainted in several of the Western States. The above sum will be paid for his commitment to the Pendleton Goal, or FIFTY Dollars if secured in any Goal, within the United States, so that I may get him. TWENTY Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me.

WILLIAM SLOAN.

September 12th, 1827.

3084

## FOREIGN ARTICLES.

MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.

As early as 9 o'clock, in the morning of the 10th, groups of individuals, belonging to every class in society, visited Downing street to witness the preparations. With the exception of the two routes at the door, and the closed shutters, there was, however, no signs of the mournful business of the day. The people, notwithstanding, continued to flock to the spot in front of the lamented Premier's late residence. The utmost silence prevailed, the multitude seeming to satisfy the deep interest by which they were moved, by merely gazing upon the house of mourning. At 12 o'clock the crowd had become so dense, as to extend nearly to the end of the street, and it became necessary to make a clearing. This was effected by a party of constables of Westminster, who were on horseback at the head of a large body. It was remarked, that scarcely any one of the constables and officers in attendance was out of mourning. The crowd thus removed, were allowed to occupy the open space below Downing street, a clear passage being kept open on the approach of the hearse and mourning coaches, and such carriages as were admitted to come up the street to the house. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hearse, drawn by six horses, followed by nine mourning coaches, drew up along side the gardens opposite the Treasury. The funeral line reached to Whitehall-place. No carriages were allowed to follow in the procession, excepting those of the noblemen and gentlemen who were admitted as mourners to seats in the mourning coaches, and of such coaches as were allowed, only two, those of the Duke of Sussex, as chief mourner, and of Lord Clancricke, as nearest relative, were allowed to come to the door, where the corpse lay. The other carriages set down at the back entrance of St. James Park, and then went round and took their stand at Whitehall, beginning from the end of Downing street along beyond the Horse Guards to the Admiralty. All carriages, excepting those of the mourners, were rejected; and it is stated, that had this rule not been rigidly enforced, the melancholy carriage would have extended from the residence of the deceased minister to Temple Bar. Notwithstanding the anxious wish of the friends and relatives to have the obsequies conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, it was found impossible to limit the number of mourners, to thirty nine; so numerous were the applications, and so fervent and sincere the demands of private friendship, to pay the last earthly homage to the remains of the illustrious departed.

Every arrangement was made to obviate any impediment that could be foreseen from the crowding of the anxious multitude in the brief space which the procession had to travel; all persons admitted to the interior of the Abbey, were set down in Dean's yard, and conducted through the cloisters to their places. Dean's yard was completely filled with carriages, mostly of individuals of distinguished rank.

The youthful son of Mr. Canning was supported on the right by the Duke of Clarence, and on the other side by the Dukes of Portland and Sussex. After the religious ceremonies, the body was deposited in the vault, which was made of brick. Public sympathy was much excited in favour of Mr. Canning's son, an interesting youth, whose relationship to the deceased placed him in the character of chief mourner. He supported himself with great firmness during the ceremony—until he cast a parting glance at his father's grave, when his eyes became suffused with tears, and he was borne away, suffering, apparently, under much agitation. The other mourners withdrew separately.

Philadelphia Album.

The story of the prediction of the death of Mr. Canning, in a book published by Nixon, the astrologer, in 1791, is said in the last English papers to be false. No such book was ever published.

Portugal is still in a very unsettled state. The opposers of the new constitution are numerous and active. They intend to have Don Miguel on the throne in opposition to the wishes of his elder brother, the Emperor of Brazil. Don Miguel has the secret support of France and of Austria. He is the choice of legitimacy, and a struggle will probably be made to place him in power contrary to the wishes of the constitutionalists and of the British. Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil proposes visiting Portugal, to give his personal influence in favour of the Infanta and of the Constitution. The French Minister thinks he had better remain in Brazil. Don Pedro wishes his daughter to be Queen, and Don Miguel Regent; but the French and Austrians consider Don Pedro too liberal, and are desirous of placing his brother on the throne. The influence of such a man as Mr. Canning is wanted to restore order and peace to Portugal, and to give effect to the new Constitution. Boston Gaz.

Buenos Ayres and Brazil.—The Baltimore Gazette remarks: When the information first came to this country that a

peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil had been concluded, we doubted its correctness, and thought it rather a singular circumstance, that Buenos Ayres would consent to give up any of the disputed territory, immediately after her armies had been completely successful, and were then on the point of taking possession of the whole of it. This opinion has since been confirmed, and a letter of the 5th July, received in Boston, per Schr. Washington, from Montevideo, in reference to affairs between the Brazil and Buenos Ayres, says, "The copy of a Treaty not ratified, but rejected is enclosed." Another letter received in Baltimore, dated the 6th, corroborates the above, and says that M. Garcia, the bearer of the propositions from Brazil, was threatened with personal insult by the people, and that the general indignation of Buenos Ayres was so great, that much exertion was required to restrain the populace from committing great excesses. The whole affair is viewed as an attempt on the part of the British to acquire the Commercial monopoly of the Rio Plata, and that the Emperor of Brazil has suffered himself to be made the dupe of those designing politicians in Europe who stop at nothing to further the mercantile views of their countrymen.

## IRELAND.

Dublin, August 11.—I cannot pourtray the affliction which prevails throughout this city, and the country generally, whom the tidings of Mr. Canning's death have reached. All is gloom and distraction. One would suppose that each man he met had lost a brother, or at least a friend dear to him by long and intimate intercourse—so profound is the sorrow which prevails. In the different places of public resort, where the citizens assemble, groups are to be seen together, discussing the event, and its consequences upon the relations of the kingdom; and I do assure you, on my word of truth, that I have seen tears on these occasions trickle down the cheeks of many a hardy man, as the sad story of this event, and the circumstances attendant upon it, were related. Never did a Minister engage, in so great a degree, the affection of this people; never did the "insatiate archer" strike an object whose death is more deplored amongst us. The vicissitudes of this country are traced with a mournful remembrance, and the old men, as they revert to the desolation caused by the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, compare that event with the present, and lament the calamity that seems almost incidental to their condition.

The Catholic Association, I can state, will meet this day, and will adjourn for a fortnight, as a token of its sympathy in the national sufferings.

Dreadful Trials.—Hordes of Irish to the very nadir of poverty and destitution, continue to pour into the west of Scotland. According to the Glasgow Chronicle, upwards of 12,000 of these wretched creatures had landed on Sunday night, and we hear that on Monday evening a fresh migratory band of 350 was landed by the Fingal steam-packet. Only eighteen pence a head was charged for their passage. When told that it would be some time ere the harvest commenced, and that it was needless for them to expect employment, they coolly answered that they would labour for any thing, no matter how little, and declared that they could not possibly be worse off than they were in their own country. Beyond question, there is at present too little regular work for the native labourers in the west, and it is painful to think that a portion of the little they have, will be wrested from them by these degraded and unhappy aliens. This is a subject which will eventually force itself on the attention of the Civil Authorities. A gentleman who left Glasgow with one of the coaches yesterday morning, calculated that he had passed from 400 to 500 of these emigrants making towards this city. If they be badly off in the west, they must expect to be far worse here. Here are no cotton-mills, no great weaving factories—no public works to afford them a hope of employment. Even at the harvest they have no chance, as the farmers in this and the surrounding counties have been long in the practice of employing Highland shepherds, to whom they give a decided preference. Not a few of these already arrived are suffering the greatest hardships, and have become grievous burdens to their countrymen by whom they are sheltered.—Scotman.

We understand that two separate Conventions were signed at London, by Mr. Gallatin, in behalf of the United States, and Messrs. Grant and Addington, on the part of Great Britain, in the early part of last month, and have been received at the Department of State, to continue the joint occupation of the country beyond the Stony Mountains, provided for by the third article of the Convention of 1818; and to continue the existing Commercial Convention. Our readers will recollect that by the terms of the Convention of 1818, its duration was limited to the 20th of October, 1828, on which day the article above mentioned, and the Commercial Convention, would have ceased to

operate. By the recent Convention, we are informed, that they are continued indefinitely, subject, however, to the right of either party to put an end to either of them upon giving a notice of twelve months.

It is said alarming difficulties exist in Hayti. There are warm disputes between President Boyer and the mulattoes, under French influence, as pretended, on one side; and the blacks, on the other, who apprehend arbitrary measures from Boyer. The British Agent has lately left Hayti.

A catalogue is just published in London of the celebrated Dr. Parr's library. On account of various remarks and criticisms of Parr himself, and the extreme rarity of the articles it contains, this Catalogue is one of the most curious ever issued from the English press; especially, as the books were collected by one person from an income originally scanty, and never large.

## MEXICO—Mr. POINSETT.

Mr. Poinsett our able and accomplished Minister to Mexico, has been proscribed by the legislature of Vera Cruz, and a manifesto has been published by that body, not only attacking Mr. Poinsett personally, but the character and conduct of our government. This is without doubt, the most singular document ever issued by a civilized government. A species of diplomacy which even our government, learned as it is represented to be in such matters, will be puzzled to find any precedent for; unless a similar one can be found in the conduct of Monsieur Genet during the administration of General Washington; and there is but little likeness in the two cases, since the French diplomatist was the aggressor; whereas Mr. Poinsett, makes no appeal to the public, until a brutal attack is made upon him, in a public and published document emanating from a body pretending to be deliberative and purporting to speak with nations which had emerged from barbarism.

Mr. P. vindicates himself and his government with great ability, and with entire success; but with every deference to those better qualified to judge, who have approved his course, we cannot help regretting the step which that gentleman has taken, because we think it was stepping from his own dignity, to take any other notice of such a body as the Legislature of Vera Cruz than to refuse any diplomatic communion with it. With his own government he should have communicated, and have treated the Vera Cruzians with the contempt which such Gothic bigots deserve. However, the exposure which our minister has given of this business is a highly creditable and convincing document—which we would be glad to give to our readers; and would do so but for its length. The principal cause of offence given by Mr. Poinsett to these our liberal minded brethren of the south, was his having assisted at the installation of some masonic lodges.

Cheraw Spectator.

There are thirty daily coaches running between Liverpool and Manchester.—There are besides packet boats from Manchester to Runcorn, and steamboats from there to Liverpool. The fare by water is 3s. 3d. The light coaches run in four hours, the distance being 36 miles. About 300 coaches leave London daily, to all parts of the kingdom.

The Indiana.—The Piquette Gazette, of the 20th ult. states, that almost every man, woman, and child belonging to the Shawanese tribe of Indians, 30 miles north of that place, have departed for Malden, and accepted of presents from the British agents, to a very considerable amount; and, also, that Gov. Cass and his party have been attacked by the Winnebagoes, while on their journey to Green Bay; that a hostile disposition is beginning to appear among most of the tribes on the frontiers; and that the whole seems to be "the result of insidious British diplomacy."

Imported Cow.—A Cow of the Durham breed has been brought for John H. Powell, Esq. by Capt. Serrill, in the Tuscarora, which has just arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool. This animal is supposed to be one of the finest of its species that has ever been landed upon the American soil.

A man who was executed at Niagara, U. C. earnestly begged of the court favour of steering the condemned ship over the falls of Niagara.

Florida.—A letter from Florida, announces a great emigration to that territory during the present summer and that a vast many families are expected in October and November, for whom preparations are now making. In twenty years Florida will be a rich and populous country.

Miss Sally Olmsted, of Brenson, Vt. has recovered \$500 of Isaac Dickson, for a breach of marriage promise.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

JACKSON IN NEW-YORK.

The first of these extracts is part of a letter from a member of the legislature, now in session in Albany, to the editor of the Freeman's Orange County Journal.

Thursday, September 13.

The two branches of the legislature met to-day, and adjourned without doing any business, the committees being engaged in preparing their reports upon the different subjects committed to them.

Politics begin to become the subject of conversation, and I find that all local considerations are merged in the great general question, "Who shall be the next President?" Old Hickory stands well as my quarters, and the knowing ones say that more than two-thirds of the members of both Houses are his decided friends. I have no doubt that such is the fact, and from the best information I can obtain, there is good reason to believe that there is a constant accession to his standard in all parts of the State, particularly from the old republican family.

From the Albany Argus of Sept. 17.

"Signs."—The Salem (Washington county) Register states that all the delegates except two, that attended the late republican convention in the fourth Senate district were in favor of Gen. Jackson. The Seneca Republican states that of the 13 delegates that attended the late republican convention in that county, 12 were for General Jackson.

A meeting of republican citizens from the different towns in the county of Tioga, N. York, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, was held in the village of Owego, on the 7th inst. of which David Bently, Esq. was Chairman, and Joel Tallmadge, Jr. Esq. Secretary. The meeting appointed the first Tuesday of October next, in the town of Spencer, as the time and place of holding the next county convention, &c. and passed a resolution "cordially approving of the nomination of Gen. Jackson for the presidency."

"Signs," in New-York.—The following was communicated for publication by a respectable citizen of Dryden:

Two companies, one of rifle the other of infantry, met at the mansion-house, in Dryden village, Tompkins county, on the 3d inst. After the exercises of the day, before the companies were discharged, it was proposed to try the Presidential question. The vote being taken, the result was; one hundred and forty-seven for Jackson; three for Adams.

[Ulster Journal.

A "Sign" in Ulster.—The commissioned, noncommissioned officers and musicians of the 81st regiment, under the command of Col. John Cockburn, assembled in the town of Woodstock on the 6th inst. pursuant to law, for improvement in martial exercise. A vote was taken on the Presidential question, and out of 140 gentlemen present, 135 voted for Jackson, and 5 for Adams! [Ulster Sentinel.

A "Sign" in Broome.—At the late company parade in this village, the question was taken in the company commanded by Capt. Neely Sawtel, in regard to the ensuing presidential election, when all but four expressed themselves in favor of the Hero of New-Orleans. Broome Rep.

Another "Sign."—The National Intelligencer states, that there have been 467 new subscribers to that paper within the last six months, and only 77 discontinuances of subscription. Raleigh Register.

And still another "Sign."—The editor of the United States Telegraph, states, that during the above mentioned time, 1654 new subscribers were added to his list; and that his discontinuances were comparatively nothing. Raleigh Star.

Saratoga Springs.—The following is an extract of a letter, written by a zealous advocate of the re-election of Mr. Adams, and dated at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New-York:

"The reading room which is the resort and arena of political combatants, is now and then disturbed by furious discussions of the all absorbing Presidential question. I am sorry to say, that the Jackson party, always superior in point of numbers, is here superior in weight of character and respectability. Every man of any note considers it a duty to lend his mite to increase the General's stock of popularity, already too great—and, besides, the late election in Kentucky has weakened and shaken the faith of several who had an inclination the other way. The only hope I have remaining is, that the Jackson party will break and fall to pieces of its own great weight. If you have any consolation for me I wish you would administer it—for of consolation no man was ever in greater need."

Yours truly,

The democratic General Ward Committee of Philadelphia, opposed to the election of General Jackson, as President, have nominated John Sergeant, Esq. as a candidate for the second Congressional district. For the same district, the Democratic friends of General Jackson have nominated Mr. Wurtz.