

**LETTER FROM EUROPE.**  
By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Pacific, capt. Crocker, from Liverpool, and the Sully, capt. Macy, from Havre, we have received advices from France to the 15th Sept. and Liverpool papers to the 15th and 16th inclusive.

*N. York Enquirer, 24th ult.*  
The intelligence, from the seat of war, is not of much interest. The Turks present a much greater resistance to the Russians, than was expected. In England things are comparatively quiet, and little is said of Ireland.

The produce of pepper, at Malacca, would be 4,500 piculs, being about 1,500 less than the produce of the preceding year.

The English glove trade had seriously lessened. It was attributed to the introduction of French gloves.

Mademoiselle Montg had alarmed all Paris. Treating on a cherry stone on the stairs of the Hotel de Europe, she tumbled down and hurt her knee. The sensation was great in the capital!

The Russian army was to be concentrated before Choumla, on the 27th of August.

The Bourbons were travelling through France in every direction, and showing themselves to the people.

It is decided that the French troops are to quit Odess.

The means of resistance, at the disposal of the Porte, is acknowledged to be formidable, and the greater hopes of the Russians have, comparatively, vanished.

The Emperor Nicholas was expected to depart for the army, before Choumla or Varna, at the close of August. Count Nesselrode was to remain with the diplomatic body, at Odessa.

It is said that Nicholas intends to carry his operations beyond the Balkan mountains, during the present campaign, or when he shall have taken Varna. Choumla is to be blockaded.

The Turks of Choumla, frequently make a sally upon the Russians, and destroy considerable numbers.

It is stated that gold is from 5 to 11 per cent. higher in Holland, than it is in London.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 14th August, says, that the Turks will prolong the present campaign. An army of 90,000 infantry, and 50,000 Asiatic horse were assembling round the capital. Every body is taking arms. It is said the character of the war is most ferocious.

It is said that Lord Heytesbury, the English minister, has received the solemn assurances of Nicholas, that he does not mean to make war upon the Turks for the purpose of making conquests. The Emperor thinks there is some quibbling about his Imperial Majesty.

The conduct of the Bank of France in the management of the money market, has excited great public indignation. A petition has been presented to the House of Deputies, praying for a repeal of their charter. The complaint is, that the bank is entirely under the control of a few large capitalists, who speculate in commerce without affording it any aid.

Some few immaterial changes have been made in the British cabinet.

The Emperor Nicholas has refused the mediation of England, in the affairs of Turkey.

**Cape Fear River.**—We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Nash, the State Engineer, is now engaged in superintending active operations upon the shoal at Springhill, 3 miles below this town, and that he confidently expects to remove the sand so as to open a channel for pole boats in the present low state of the water, in the course of a few days. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Navigation Company, that at a meeting called for the purpose on Saturday last, they promptly decided to avail themselves of the services of Mr. Nash, who was then in town, on his way to Wilmington, and to place the necessary laborers under his direction. Mr. Nash having acceded to their wishes, commenced the work on Monday morning last.

**P. S.**—Just as our paper is preparing for the press, we learn that the vigorous and well directed exertions of Mr. Nash have been already successful in opening a channel through Springhill shoals, sufficient for the passage of any boat which can get up to that place in the present low water. Our time will only permit us to congratulate the citizens on this cheering result, and to offer their thanks to him who has effected it.

*Fayetteville Observer.*

A miniature newspaper, on a page of 7 inches by 5, of very small type, containing matter selected to the taste and capacities of children of early age, has been commenced at Boston, to be published weekly, at the miniature price of 30 cents per annum.

No more wheat is now produced in France than was raised there 40 years ago. The population was then 25 millions; it is now 39 millions.

## Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 11, 1828.



Adams and Clay are going!  
Honest men are advancing!!  
The Coalition is sinking!!!  
Jackson and Reform is coming!!!!

### Freemen, to the polls!

On Thursday next, the 13th inst. the election of President and Vice President takes place in this state; when it will become the imperative duty of every free citizen to go to the polls, and exercise his right of suffrage.

**Andrew Jackson**  
of Tennessee...and  
**JOHN C. CALHOUN,**  
of South Carolina,

are the candidates of the People; and the following gentlemen have been nominated, by the People themselves, in their respective districts, as candidates for Electors, who are pledged to vote for Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun... to wit:

- |           |                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st Dist. | Robert Love, of Haywood county.   |
| 2d        | Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.       |
| 3d        | Peter Forney, of Lincoln.         |
| 4th       | John Giles, of Rowan.             |
| 5th       | Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.  |
| 6th       | John M. Morehead, of Guilford.    |
| 7th       | Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.     |
| 8th       | Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.      |
| 9th       | Josiah Gradap, of Wake.           |
| 10th      | John Hall, of Warren.             |
| 11th      | Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.    |
| 12th      | Kedar Ballard, of Gates.          |
| 13th      | Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.     |
| 14th      | Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.    |
| 15th      | Edw'd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover. |

The following is the opposition ticket, formed by the Administration aristocrats, at a conclave in Raleigh; and who are pledged to vote for John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush, and continue the present profligate, wasteful and extravagant administration in power four years longer, to oppress and grind the poor into the dust.

- |             |                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st Dist.   | Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.        |
| Second,     | Abner Franklin, of Iredell.      |
| Third,      | Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.    |
| Fourth,     | Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery.   |
| Fifth,      | Jas. F. Morehead, of Rockingham. |
| Sixth,      | Alexander Gray, of Randolph.     |
| Seventh,    | Berjn. Robinson, of Cumberland.  |
| Eighth,     | James S. Smith, of Orange.       |
| Ninth,      | William Hinton, of Wake.         |
| Tenth,      | Edw'd. Hall, of Franklin.        |
| Eleventh,   | Samuel Hyman, of Martin.         |
| Twelfth,    | Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.    |
| Thirteenth, | William Clark, of Pitt.          |
| Fourteenth, | Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven.    |
| Fifteenth,  | Daniel L. Eason, of Duplin.      |

Can the people of North Carolina, will they, ought they, to hesitate for a moment in choosing between these tickets? No...they cannot. They will go to the polls on Thursday, and by voting for Andrew Jackson, banish pride and corruption from the councils of the nation, maintain the cause of civil liberty, and save the Republic!

### MANUFACTURES.

To the sovereign People of North Carolina.

*Mr. White:* I propose to address my fellow-citizens of North Carolina on a subject that involves much of their interest as individuals, as well as an independent sovereignty; and as my aim is to make myself understood by the practical good sense of the community, I shall be very plain in my language.

With the utmost regret we all perceive that the times are most deplorably hard; we are in debt, most of us, to an alarming extent: we are in debt to one another; we are in debt to the U. S. Bank; the banks are very much below par; our produce will not bring any think like its value in market; and worse than all, there is but little hope of times becoming better. The very cause that have brought about the present state of things, continue to operate: upon the plainest grounds of reason, then, we are to look for a worse condition for all kinds of business or trade. In addition to these causes, another, and a fearful one for the Southern farmer, has lately commenced its operation. I mean the new Tariff. I do not mean to discuss, on this occasion, the justice or wisdom of that measure: it has become a law of this country; and, as good citizens, we are to bear with it, with as good grace as we can. But on all hands it must be admitted, that for a time at least, its operation will be unfavourable to the Southern States. Coming, as this new calamity does, at a period of great distress and pecuniary difficulty, it is certainly calculated to tax our patience to the uttermost: it is well calculated to call forth remonstrance and complaint: it has had that effect, almost to an unbecoming degree of violence. But, my fellow-citizens, what will remonstrance or complaint avail us? We may grieve, and fret, and threaten; but the burthen, like the night-mare, is still upon us; and there it will remain, unless we make an effort to change our posture.

Here, then, turns round the great question, what is to be done? How are we to relieve ourselves from the load of distress? What are we to do to make our individual lot more comfortable, and add to the respectability of the state? It is not my intention to present this picture merely to startle you. I shall therefore go about to suggest some propositions, in the first place, to avoid the further pressure of the times;—to alleviate our present hard condition; and, finally, to restore us to a state of prosperity as individuals, and our commonwealth to its proper rank in the Union.

We must begin, then, by a system of Economy and Retrenchment in our families; and for this purpose, the plan of forming public associations for the encouragement of home fabrics, is of vast importance. Custom is a tyrant: that cannot be resisted single-handed; but of all customs, the hardest to withstand are those that grow out of the pride of the human heart. The present style of Dress is one of the latter: individuals are unwilling that their neighbours should out-dress them, or out-vie them in any

of the fashionable fashions; and this injurious spirit of rivalry is kept up very often when there is scarcely a family in the neighbourhood able to endure it. But let the neighbourhood once associate... it then enters into a joint resolution to "come down to hands" to the level of their actual necessities and resources, and this difficulty is avoided. When all are clad in homespun, by the joint understanding of the neighbourhood, no false conclusions are to be drawn from the circumstance of a change from a finer to a more common apparel. Even the hints and intentions of those who are so weak as to make the style of dress or equipage an essential in the calendar of worth, will lose their effect, even with the vicious, like themselves. The public understanding and arrangement is sufficient explanation as to this. Though encouragement of these associations will in fact be a salvo to the pride of those who foresee that they must make the curtailment, or do worse, if, indeed, will be the means of substituting a manly spirit of independence, a real loftiness of soul, for that "pride which goeth before a fall."

Let us, then, begin the work of Economy, while there is yet hope that it may stop the decline in our condition. Individual exertion can do but little: a well concerted, earnest effort, even in one county, will certainly be felt. Suppose that only two hundred citizens of Rowan, who are in the habit of buying their apparel from the stores, were to enter into the resolution of confining themselves to the fabrics of their own families and the neighbourhood; of raising their own beef, pork, horses, &c.; or at least, not going beyond the limits of the county for any of these things; out of more than a thousand, whose purchases would average \$100 per annum, let us take 300 who constitute the society, there is \$30,000 at once saved to the county, that would otherwise have left it, never to return. That sum kept in the county in a state of circulation would be felt by the community; it would suffice to pay the state, county and poll taxes for five years; while the withdrawal of it would, on the other hand, add to the existing distress in a vastly increased proportion. There is scarcely a farmer in Rowan county, worth \$2,000, but might, by a judicious retrenchment in his expenses, save, at the least calculation, \$50; say there are 1500 whose estates overtop that sum; here, then, would be the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars kept amongst us—money actually made without any sacrifice of comfort or convenience. That sum saved annually, would, in a few years, be sufficient to pay the debts of every man in the county. Apply the same policy to the state of North Carolina; and in a very short time we would see a very different state of things. The money arising from produce of our farms, the hard earnings from the sweat of our brows, instead of being squandered in articles of luxurious finery, for no other purpose than to reward the industry and ingenuity of strangers, would now be brought home from market, and laid out in the payment of our debts, expended in the improvement of our farms, or in those great works of improvement, of which North Carolina stands in so much need, and in which she is so far behind the other states in the Union. We should then hear no more of the hardships generated by the balance of trade being against us, and by the Tariff.

The writer of this article proposes to bestow some further attention to these subjects, if his other avocations will permit; and will consider his labours eminently rewarded, if they awaken in the community a spirit of inquiry into these important matters.

HAMILTON.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Races over the Salisbury Course, commenced on Thursday the 30th ult. The weather, the two first days, was fine, the track in good order, and the assemblage from the surrounding country numerous and respectable.

The first day's race, two mile heats, was contended for by Mr. West's Horse *Whew*, sired by Shawnee; and *Air Balloon*, sired by Conqueror, and entered in the name of Josiah Turner. Precisely at 12, the horses were led to the track; the knowing ones offering 5 to 1, on *Whew*, and even with these odds, but few would venture on the sorrel. At the tap of the drum, they started in handsome style. *Air Balloon* taking the lead, closely followed by *Whew* the whole of the first round, until on the back stretch of the second mile, he made a vigorous effort to test the powers of his adversary. Here the race was highly interesting; both horses could have been covered with a blanket for half a mile; and thus continued until they approached the last stretch, where the sorrel was compelled to yield to the superior *heels* and well known bottom of the honest little *Whew*. Neither of the horses appeared distressed; bets, as before; and on starting for the second heat, *Whew* took the track, running in handsome style, with "clear day light" before *Air Balloon*, until they came to the third turn, where the sorrel made a desperate effort to pass his rival. The struggle was short, and clearly proved his inability to take the heat.

Time...1st heat, 3. 58.

2d do. 4. 10.

**Friday's Race**, opened by leading to the poles Addison J. Kelly's sorrel mare, *Flirtilla*, by Financier; Henry R. Dusenberry's horse *Jefferson*, by Napoleon; Col. Yarbrough's *Air Balloon*, by Conqueror; Thomas Mull's horse *Chauncey*, by Napoleon; and George McConghaugh's brown filly, *Fanny*, by Whip. *Fanny*, who, by the way, was entitled to the track, soon lost it, by the superior quickness of *Air Balloon*, who maintained his right to the track undisputed, until he approached the quarter stretch, where *Jefferson* made a dead set at him, and both horses came to the stand under whip, *Air Balloon* first, with a "clear length" to boast of; *Jefferson*, second; *Chauncey*, third; *Flirtilla*, fourth; and *Fanny*, distanced, the latter evidently out of order. The second heat, *Air Balloon* the favourite, and bets going upon him and *Flirtilla* alone. *Jefferson* carrying (Jim Bink) nine pounds over his weight, and an untired horse. At the tap of the drum, they went off in the order above, the sorrel horse holding the track throughout the heat. *Flirtilla*, making every effort, came in second; the others distanced.

Time...1st heat, 2. 0.

2d do. 2. 5.

**Saturday's Race**, best three in five, presented to the field, four beautiful colts; and the interest excited by the character of the racers, was sustained throughout, by the fine display which the horses made of their speed and bottom. The track was rendered unusually heavy, by the torrents of rain that had fallen for the last 10 hours. At the sound of the drum, they were led to the goal in the following order: *Arab*, a bay horse colt, by Little Dion, out of an Archy mare, the property of A. J. Kelly; *Jenny*, a black filly, the property of Mr. Cauble, sired by Dion, out of a *Dion*; *Scribe*, a sorrel colt, by

*Specimen*, the property of Mr. Hain; and *Alexander*, a three year old, by Alexander, out of a *Dion* mare, the property of Mr. Feebles. The black filly seemed to be the favourite for the first heat, but the bets mainly rested on *Arab* and *Scribe*. At the word, off they went, *Arab* and *Jenny* contending, *Scribe* hanging on their rear, and *Alexander* feeling his way behind, under a heavy rein. The first round was one of the handsomest runs we ever witnessed; the four horses running in double file over a part of the ground; *Arab* taking the heat, *Jenny* second, *Scribe* third, and *Alexander* fourth. Bets as before, with the exception of her backers; *Alexander* was withdrawn; and on leading them to the poles, for the second trial, *Arab* again took the track, closely followed by *Jenny*, who evidently made an effort to take the heat; *Scribe* hanging on, and finding that the filly could not succeed in her effort, made a push on the quarter stretch, and came near locking the lucky *Arab*; the black coming in, in good style, and still unwilling to yield the wreath which encircled her brow while under the management of her former successful trainers; all three now seemed to feel the weight of the track, and from the line, which *Scribe* made last year, and which he maintained the two first heats, brought to him many of the "knowing ones." Twenty minutes being out, they were again called to the stand, and under a fine start, they dashed off... *Arab* going for the purse, and *Scribe* contending for the heat. The trial on the first stretch was beautiful, and when they struck the pond that had been covered by the heavy rain, still falling, no one horse could be distinguished by the rich plumage of the rider. On rising the hill, the most intense interest was excited by the noble efforts of *Scribe* and *Jenny* to break down their gallant leader; all would not do; he could not be put up. And we now say, that the horse that hereafter beats him, may rest securely under the laurels he has won. *Salisbury, Nov. 3d, 1828.*

On Friday evening, a Ball was given at the Mansion Hotel... where the ladies had an opportunity of participating in the amusements of the week, by mingling in social converse, "treading down the mazy dance," partaking of an excellent supper, &c.

### THEATRES.

*Mr. Editor:* It appears from late Boston papers, that the theatrical amusements of that city are uncommonly attractive. Messrs. Booth and Hamblin, and the Parisian Corps de Ballet, are "among them." Of the latter, it is said that the only company superior to it in France, is at Paris. The performances of one Seiltzner here, are so astonishing, that we present our readers with the following account, extracted from the Boston Bulletin:

"He makes his onset in the dress of a peasant, wearing large wooden shoes; and commences dancing on the cord, which reaches from the farther extremity of the stage, over the pit, to the centre of the lower tier of boxes. After many extraordinary feats, a clap of thunder is heard, and the entire scenery instantaneously changes, as by magic; at the same moment, with the velocity of thought, the costume of the dancer is converted into that of an emperor—off go his wooden shoes, rustic cap and tunic—and the whole effect is brilliant beyond conception. The scenery represents an enchanting and picturesque grove, such as fairy tales describe; and the wonderful Herr Cline here exhibits specimens of his astonishing powers of balancing, springing, turning somersets, &c. It may seem improbable when I state, that his attitudes become as graceful, and his dancing as elegant, as those of the most scientific French performers in the art, notwithstanding he is limited to a rope one inch and a half in diameter."

A taste for theatrical amusements is certainly increasing in this country. A new Theatre has lately been erected in Boston. Before the fire of the former Bovey Theatre were extinguished, the contract was made for the erection of the present, which arose almost with the suddenness of magic. A Theatre now building at St. Louis, indicates an increasing taste for these exhibitions, and at the same time is an evidence of the "tide of empire rolling westward." The utility of theatrical establishments in large cities, is somewhat doubtful. To many they afford a rational, innocent and instructive amusement. Others are ensnared in those appendages of vice and immorality which theatres almost always draw around them. That they afford great facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the world, as it is vulgarly called, is certain: But it is not much less certain, that this knowledge cannot be acquired in any manner except at the expense of that nice delicacy of feeling and simplicity of manners which throw such a charm about those who never wandered beyond the pale of virtuous and indulgent parents. Aside from other things, in all our best plays there are some indelicate allusions. The French have steered clear of this objection; but very many of their plays are quite insipid. But whatever objections may be raised against theatres in general, we are sure that his religion and morality are far overstrained, who can discover aught improper in exhibitions by amateurs; and such an exhibition, we are happy to say, was "got up" by some gentlemen amateurs of this town, on Thursday night, 30th ult. The whole evinced much taste, and was highly creditable to those engaged. We believe that we express the opinion of those qualified to judge, in saying that the performance of some would not disgrace the boards of N. York or Philadelphia. The piece selected, was the *Cure for the Heart Ache*; and for our part, we confess we were highly entertained.

A well grown, perfectly ripe *Peach*, of the second growth, was pulled from the tree in a garden at Fayetteville, week before last.

A potato weighing 8lbs. and a turnip 6lbs. were gathered in Robeson county, a few days since.

*Joseph Hopkinson*, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President of the U. S. to be Judge of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of Richard Peters, dec'd.

The Macon (Geo.) Bank, has declared a dividend of twelve per cent.!!

### MISCELLANY.

**Fayetteville Cotton Factory.**—This establishment, erected, and thus far sustained, by individual enterprise, bids fair to become a source of profit to its enterprising proprietor. Situated upon one of the best streams in this country—in one of the most commercial towns in this state, and abundantly supplied with the raw material upon the best terms, it cannot fail of succeeding under proper management. The works now, and heretofore, in operation, are not as extensive, as might easily be carried on to advantage, with the same water power; and the water power might be increased, with but little additional expense, to a much greater extent. *N. C. Journal.*

Baptism by immersion, was lately performed in the established Church, in Leicester, England. The rite was administered by the Rev. C. Vaughan, under the direction of the Bishop of Lincoln. Such a case had not occurred before in that Church; it is stated, for two centuries.

Further specimens of paper manufactured from Rye Straw, continue to be produced. This paper is said to be superior to the common cotton writing paper now used.

### PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

*All hail New Jersey!*—So we say, and so we will maintain. On a careful comparison of the returns, we find that the actual Adams majority, in New Jersey, is 720! and further, that Jackson, in 1828, stands 4368, votes better than he did in 1826. Let our friends turn out on the sole and dividing question of Jackson or Adams, and we carry New Jersey. If we gain only 500 votes, in the electoral election, the Jackson ticket goes in. Common policy, prudence and good sense, admonishes New Jersey to go with Pennsylvania and New York. It is her interest so to do. *Noah.*

*Give it up.*—The American, of last evening, fires the last shot in the locker, in the following emphatic words—"It is now almost reduced to a certainty, that he who gets a majority of the electoral votes of this state will be the President." It requires no supernatural agency to tell who that man will be. *ibid.*

Mr. Woods, one of the Adams members of the late Congress, for Ohio, has been turned out by a Jacksonian, by 1700 votes majority. The Cincinnati Advertiser in announcing it, says—"Here is another 'poor John Woods' shot to death by Militia ballots."

A Connecticut paper states that the Russians have invested Odessa. In a short time they will tell us that the Turks have taken Constantinople. No wonder that they are against Jackson in Connecticut; they know nothing of him. *ib.*

What is the matter with Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer? They make calculations on the presidential election, which are perfectly wild, and create a belief that they are deranged. For example, in their paper of Friday, they calculate Mr. Adams will receive 112 votes, giving him New-England, Indiana, Kentucky, 10 from Maryland, New-Jersey and Ohio, but not electing him, they add Virginia, Illinois, and 24 votes from this state. Now, such calculations, from men knowing better, are made designedly to deceive. *ib.*

The coffin handbill men in Pennsylvania are quite busy in erecting "monumental inscriptions" to the defeated coalitionists. It is said Binn is going to receive a full and splendid funeral procession.

*Stocks looking up!*—A Mrs. Adams, of Jefferson county, Virginia, had three sons at a birth, about a month since.

We suppose the coalition will now have a right to talk of "reactions in Virginia."

*Extract of a letter from Tennessee, Oct. 4.*

"The present contest, for President, involves some of the most important principles of our constitution. I have no doubt as to the result—the cause of the people will be triumphant; and Andrew Jackson will be our next president. I saw the great and good man at his own house, this week, and I am happy to tell you he never was in better health, nor in fuller possession of his masterly mental powers. Without being prejudiced against Mr. Adams I do really believe Jackson to be the greatest man of the age; he has a good deal of the Spartan in his mind, and much of the Athenian in his manner."

It is said, that on the morning after the late election in Philadelphia, Binn's printing office exhibited one of the most death-like, and at the same time, laughable sights that was ever witnessed. It appears that, on the evening of the election, some of the Jackson party procured a large number of Binn's Coffin Handbills, and pasted them all over his office, so that not a particle of the house was to be seen the next morning.

*Newbern, Nov. 1.*—Cotton, 9 to 9½; flour, 7 to 8; bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 45 to 50.