

Macon County.—We have heretofore spoken of the county composing this new county. By all the accounts we receive from there, it would seem to be a desirable country for the Emigrant, and we cannot but hope, that the current of emigration may be turned thither, instead of wending its course to other states, and less genial climes.

We take the liberty of making the following extracts from a letter of a friend, received a week or two since, dated 1st inst.

"I came to this county in the fall of 1821; at that time the first purchasers of Cherokee lands had made their first crop, and had as yet had neither time nor means to build houses for places of worship; the Indians had not entirely left them, and the season had been devoted to making a subsistence. Without preachers, lawyers, physicians, or merchants, and but few mechanics, and no public road through the country, except one made by the state, the settlers suffered many privations. Since then, however, every thing common in a civilized back country, has been steadily advancing. Within the limits of the Tennessee Valley, (which composes only a part of the county of Macon) we have six saw mills, and a number of grist mills; blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, hatters, four tanners, saddlers, shoemakers, a great number of distilleries, six ministers of the Gospel, besides travelling preachers; a Lutheran, as well as a Seceder congregation; and a great number of Baptist and Methodist societies. On the 21st ult. within one mile of Franklin, the county seat of Macon, the Methodists held a Camp Meeting, which continued four days. They had a very fine site for their camp ground, a good frame building, frame tents, weather-boarded, &c. The auditory were numerous—there being present, as was supposed, more than a thousand people. All of whom listened with great attention and feeling to the preaching of the Word of Life, which was delivered with much zeal and energy. A very respectable number professed conversion, and forty-one joined the church. To take a retrospect of the condition of this country a short period back, when it was inhabited by the heathen, this very spot a part of their hunting grounds, and the theatre of their savage games, it is consolatory to the philanthropist, and cheering to the Christian, to see it dedicated to the worship of the living God.

"There are in Franklin, two lawyers, one physician, and three merchants. We have contracted for the building of a Court House, and a Jail, which will cost near \$7000. We are situated so remote from the seat of government, and seem to be so little known, and less cared for, by the public men; that hitherto we have not applied for appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, concluding first to put our own shoulders to the wheel, and then call for help. Consequently, we have opened many new roads, and are employed on others. We are now opening, or rather repairing, a turnpike road leading through the centre of the county, from the Tennessee to the Georgia lines. It is somewhat novel to see the inhabitants turning out, by captain's companies, and marching off, with wagons and other implements, to the distance of 10 to 40 miles, to work on this road. There are now more than 200 hands at work, who go on with zeal and enterprise. We are in hopes the next Legislature will be liberal enough to grant us some assistance in completing this Road, which will be of immense benefit to this part of the State. Our people are now about to build, by subscription, a Bridge over the Tennessee River at Franklin; more than the amount necessary has been subscribed. From all this, you may judge of the public spirit of our citizens.

"The Town of Franklin is situated 38 miles west of Waynesville; 23 miles north of Rabun court-house, Georgia; about 50 miles south of the Tennessee line; and about 75 miles east of the extreme western boundary of the state. Some favorable appearances of the existence of Gold, have been discovered in this county; some persons are engaged in searching for it, and I am informed that small particles have been found."

A man by the name of Neal, the master of a small schooner in Pamlico Sound, and one of his hands named Middlet, were lost overboard and drowned, a few weeks since. They fell over while wrestling; and there being no one in the vessel but a small boy, who could not swim, the vessel was sunk, and they were never seen again.

We have heretofore stated, that Charles F. Fisher, Esq. would be run for U. S. Senator, at next session of the Legislature; we have since seen the names of the following gentlemen, either proposed in the public prints, or spoken of in private circles, as suitable candidates for that office: Gov. Owen, Gen. Stokes, Judge Martin, David F. Caldwell, Esq. David L. Swain, Esq. and Judge Donnell. We give this piece of information, without being entirely satisfied ourselves of the propriety of doing so; but the announcement of most of the above names, in other prints, seems to leave us no alternative, as political chroniclers, but to oblige in with our contemporaries, and promulge all the information, in relation to the aforementioned appointment, of which we are in possession.

We much fear, that from a multiplicity of can-

didates, and consequently from a want of harmony, the West will flitter away her strength, and again lose the appointment,—to which, it is conceded by the East, she is justly entitled.

The weather, for two or three weeks past, has been dry and warm, which is very favorable for maturing and opening the Cotton, but unpropitious to health. The health of the country is, however, improving; there are fewer cases of sickness, and those more mild, than a week or two back.

The warm weather seems to have had a genial influence on fruit trees; the cherry trees, we have observed in particular, are in full bloom at this time,—which gives the autumn quite a vernal appearance.

It seems to have been very sickly in the beginning of this month, (and may be so now, for any thing we have seen to the contrary) at and in the vicinity of Washington city. Bilious fevers were very prevalent, malignant, and fatal: the disease seems to baffle the skill of the most experienced of the medical faculty. Mr. Richard B. Mason lost his wife, and two or three children, all within a few hours. In many other instances, two and three have died out of the same family, within a few days of each other.

Mr. Sevier has been re-elected a Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, by a considerable majority over Mr. Searcy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON, an Independent Clergyman, has preached the Gospel of the REDEEMER, three years past and upward, in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Mr. Johnson determines soon to revisit Pennsylvania, where he lived some years before he came to the South, if the Lord shall direct him to that land.

Mr. Johnson will preach in the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday evening, 28th Sept. at candle light.

Philadelphia Market.—The Price Current of the 12th instant, speaks of an increased demand for flour; about 3500 bbls fresh superfine, had been taken for export at \$5 50, and some small lots of select brands at \$5 63 1/4 a 5 75—and 500 bbls Richmond country at \$3 75, leaving the market quite bare, and with a tendency to improve. Sales of old stock Corn Meal in bbls, had been made at \$2 18 1/2—fresh ground would command something more. Rich. Com.

New York, Sept. 11.

War.—Nearly as good a battle had like to have been fought in our immediate neighborhood day before yesterday, as we ordinarily chronicle when we receive South American news. A bank of oysters has been planted by citizens of Jersey at a great expense, near Perth Amboy, and within the waters over which the state of New York claims jurisdiction. The Staten Island fishermen have always had a great fancy to avail themselves of this asserted right, and serve process upon the oysters; which has as uniformly been resisted by the Jerseymen. On Wednesday last a small army, amounting to one hundred and fifty men. If we are correctly informed, left the island in boats, with the determination of catching all the oysters they could find. The people of Amboy were summoned to arms, as the flotilla was seen approaching; and having called a council of war, a six pounder was brought down to the bank. Eight shots were fired at the Staten Islanders without doing any execution; but the shot began to come so near, over and under them; that they drew off their armada, landed and held a consultation. Arms were procured, and it was debated whether they should return and give the enemy regular battle. Prudence and patriotism prevailed over headlong valor in the discussion, and they abandoned their enterprise. Both parties are in a state of armed neutrality. Com. Adv.

New-Orleans, Aug. 21.—Our city is again a prey to the yellow fever. The number of deaths daily augments. Yesterday there were from 25 to 30. For more than six weeks we have had continual rains, which contribute not a little to extend the fatal malady. God only knows when this scourge will cease its ravages. In the mean time, our corporation performs every thing depending on it, in assisting the indigent sick.

Mr. Clay.—The Kentucky Reporter intimates that an attempt will be made to white-wash Mr. Clay, at the next session of the Legislature of that state. This will be considered an indirect nomination of him as a candidate for the next Presidency. New-York Courier.

Portugal.—Captain Bluke, of the brig Dewsbury, 28 days from Figuiera, at Halifax, states, that two officers of the Portuguese army were executed at Oporto on the Friday preceding his sailing, by orders from Don Miguel; and that two others, doomed to the same fate, but whose execution was delayed for a few days, had been brought out to witness the dreadful ceremony. In consequence of the unsettled state of the Government, business in most of the ports of Portugal, was very much depressed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Intelligence from France, four days later than our last accounts, has been received at New York. Letters from Burcharest, dated July 5, state that the troops of Rutschuck and Glurgevo were to commence immediately, and that a part of the army of operation at Silistria had marched in that direction. A corps of observation of 30,000 men, remained before Choumla, and General Diebitsch was making preparations to advance on Andrisnople. The reinforcements on their march had orders to rendezvous with all speed at Bazarerbchik.

A Russian and Turkish Commissioner had an interview in the camp at Choumla to understand each other as to the negotiations, which it was proposed to open. Russia, it was said, proposed a basis the treaty of Ackerman, and an indemnity to be subsequently discussed for the expenses of the war. It was doubted if Constantiople, whether the Porte would nominate commissioners, until all the conditions proposed by Russia were positively known. The Porte was by no means disinterested. They wrote from Jassy on the 8th of July, that in consequence of the victory of Keulestcha, a Russian corps, under the orders of General Pahlen had passed the Balkan, thus transforming the sea of war to Roumelia. On the other side of the Balkan, it was said there was a large body of troops at Eski Stambul. A new army of fresh troops was entering the Principalities. The reserves were passing the Danube, and the Army of Observation thus strengthened sufficiently to advance and appear in the course of a few weeks before Adrianople.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Caledonia, at New York from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Courier and Enquirer have received English papers and letters to the 8th Aug. We make the following abstract for this week's Courier.

England.—Baron Hallock is dead. A cabinet council was recently held, and a messenger immediately despatched to Paris, supposed on the subject of the War in the East. The English fleet in the Mediterranean is to be increased to 52 vessels of war. The English working people are reduced to extreme want, from the lowness of wages, &c.; and yet money is so plentiful that only 2 per cent. can be obtained for it.

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has been elected a Member of Parliament from Clare.

France.—A number of French officers of distinction, accompany the Empress of Brazil. The session of the French Parliament has been closed by an ordinance of the King. Previous to which, the budget of ways and means was adopted, by a majority of 149 to 2. No change of ministry had taken place.

Spain.—The King has selected a Sicilian Princess, as his wife—which is his third one.

Portugal is as wretched as ever. Money scarce, business at a stand, disease and famine prevailing, the brute of a king murdering the people, and they emigrating in great numbers to Brazil. There had been an insurrection at St. Michaels, (one of the Azore Islands.)

Greece.—The Greeks have obtained important advantages. Thebes had surrendered to them, and the Turkish garrison was sent to Smyrna in Greek vessels. The Greeks expect soon to be masters of the whole of Negropont. Some of the Greek troops had negropont, for want of pay.

Turkey.—The Sultan is making vigorous preparations for resisting the Russians, his army of reserve at Adrianople is to march immediately to Shumla. The fall of Silistria has not disheartened the Turks. Shumla is invested by the Russians, and they mean to take it by storm. The English and French Ambassadors were very graciously received by the Turkish Emperor; but no favorable result was anticipated from their exertions.

Austria and Morocco.—The Emperor of Morocco will not listen to any propositions from Austria. He treats his Imperial Majesty, Francis, with contempt and defiance. We shall have a war in miniature ere long between these high and most mighty powers. They have already considerable skirmishing.

Mexico.—By the arrival of a vessel at New-York, from Vera Cruz, accounts are received to the 16th August. They give some particulars relative to the landing of the Spaniards, and speculate upon the destruction of the invaders. It is stated, that a motion in the Mexican Senate to give Mr. Pointsett his passports to return to this country, was lost. Something is necessary to explain this extraordinary circumstance. It is also stated, that Com. Porter was under arrest at the City of Mexico.

Great excitement prevailed both at Vera Cruz and at Mexico on the subject of the landing of the Spanish troops. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the papers, the Spaniards have met with no favorable reception at their landing, as has been reported at Havana. The landing was effected at Capo Rajo.

Up to the 15th nothing had been heard decisively on the subject. The greatest contempt is manifested for the smallness of the numbers of the Spaniards.

A motion to clothe the executive with extraordinary powers for five months, was lost in the Senate, eyes 21, noses 30.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 15.—By letters from Tuspan which have been received in this city, dated the 11th inst. we learn that the Spaniards will very soon experience the vengeance of the Mexicans, as, in the immediate neighborhood of that place, there were more than 12,000 men, determined to conquer or die.

The Captain of the vessel which brings this news, states that according to the information given him, five Spanish soldiers and a Corporal had deserted to the Mexicans, who alleged that including the troops

on board the ship which had disappeared, (the Bingham) the Expedition had lost more than 800 men since leaving Havana.

The above gratifying intelligence will be read with much pleasure by every advocate of free principles. The Mexican nation seems to have risen en masse, and we do not doubt but the tenor of our next advices, will be that the invaders have paid for their temerity with their lives.

The following advertisement, appears in Galignani's (Paris) Messenger, of July last.

A rich Planter and Merchant, from Guadaloupe, who will remain a few months in Paris, has an only daughter, aged 19, of most agreeable person and manners, and cultivated education; is disposed to find a suitable marriage for her, and will give her a portion, 1,800,000 fr. An introduction may be obtained by applying to M Bruner, No. 5, rue des Beaux Arts, Faub. St. Germain.

Snow in Vermont.—We learn from the Woodstock Observer, that on the 3d Sept. snow fell on the hills in Sherburne an inch or two deep.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 3d inst. by William W. Wiseman, Esq. Mr. Jeme A. Hodgson, of Rowan, to Mrs. Patsy Smith, of Davidson.

DIED.

On Sunday or Monday of last week, in Rutherford county, after a short illness, the Reverend and venerable JOSEPH D. KILPATRICK, Pastor of Third Creek and Back Creek Congregations. We hope to receive, for our next publication, the particulars of this afflictive dispensation.

THE MARKETS.

Sauabury Prices, September 26th.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 50 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homegrown cloths 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16.—Cotton 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, butter 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 35 apple do 40 to 42, bacon 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, yard 75, muscades 24 to 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/4 a 2.

Charlotte, Sept. 16th.—Cotton 7 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/2, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 40, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Sept. 18.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9, Tobacco, middling 5 50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, lard 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Sept. 19.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Camden, Sept. 19.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 50 to 55 1/2, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—Flour \$6 1/2 a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Sept. 12.—Cotton 9 to 10 1/2, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 1/2, tallow 8 a 9.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 35 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 8 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

New-York, Sept. 15.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 1 1/2 to 22, leaf tobacco 5 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 5 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, Sept. 19.—Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to \$7, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 50 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey .5.

Wilmington, Sept. 16.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 15, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Laurensburg, Virg. Sept. 17.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4.37 to 4.50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7 1/2 to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Nashville, Ten. Sept. 15.—Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 a 6 lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. ds.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to cooperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation; or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, President. September 24, 1829.

New Goods, FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery, extensive in variety and amount, selected by the subscriber with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise, an accommodation. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY. J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same. Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 86

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Shoes, Groceries, &c., which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, a first quality

Tranier's Wine, Old Muscatell ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum, (together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods. Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6m11

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Bass & Norman, are respectfully invited to call and settle their respective dues with me, as Mr. Ross has sold his entire interest in the above firm to me, and I shall expect my debtors to come immediately and settle their accounts, with cash or by giving their notes. THO. A. NORMENT. Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 15, 1829. 3198

Sept. 19, 1829.

The subscriber will continue the Boating Business as between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of Merchandise, and transportation of Cotton, and other produce committed to his charge. His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Maggong, Hale Rope, Fwine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail. JOS. H. TOWNES.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

- Reading and Spelling, per quarter . . . \$3
Together with the above, Recitations and writing, . . . \$4
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric . . . \$5
Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches . . . \$6
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, . . . \$10
Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, . . . \$10.
N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter. Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1829. 6190

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Samuel Henderson, Esq. of Law, May term, 1829. Maria Tanner vs. John Tanner: petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m36 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. l. c. l.