



Salisbury: SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

We copy into our columns a more detailed account of the Revolution in France than we were able to do last week. We have heard nothing farther from that quarter. This government more than any other will feel great interest in the result of the contest between the King and his Ministers and the Republicans of France.

It was reported in Paris that some misunderstanding had arisen between France and England relative to the occupation of Algiers by the former. Upon the surrender of Algiers by the Dey the French Genl. with the troops took possession of the several forts and parts of the city.

We have looked in vain for some authentic information as to the result of the elections in the West, and for that reason we have foreborne to give any statement we have seen on either side, fearful that it might prove to be spurious or inaccurate.

We discover Mr. Clay has thought it necessary to enter upon an electioneering campaign to prevent the route of his party and the annihilation of his favorite American System.

We perceive with pleasure that the distinguished Editor of the "Banner of the Constitution" has been prevailed upon to continue the publication of his paper, of such vast utility, if a sufficient patronage can be obtained to justify its continuance.

Mr. Wirt, the former attorney Genl. of the U. S. who has been employed by the Cherokees in Georgia to prosecute their case before the Supreme Court, addressed a very polite and gentlemanly letter to Gov. Gilmer of Georgia, apprising him of the fact, and in what manner he intended to regulate his conduct of the case.

The French have subdued the Algerines entirely. The Dey has been taken, and is now confined in the Lazaretto under a strong guard, the city having been for some time in the hands of the French.

We had scarcely congratulated our readers upon the disappearance of the Post-Office advertisement before we received a notice to continue it three weeks longer.

A spare corner being left in our paper we will devote it to the Oxford Examiner. He mistakes us if he supposes we meant to insinuate that he was not the author of the Editorial matter which appears in his columns.

There has been no change in the Markets since last week. The prices of this week do not vary from the last.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

After the appearance of the Decrees dissolving the Chambers, restricting the right of suffrage, and suspending the Liberty of the Press, the Deputies then in Paris met and protested against these measures, declaring that they had not been legally divested of their powers, and that they would only be deterred from exercising them by actual violence.

The population of the Capital had risen to a man, animated by a heroic zeal, which if ever equalled was never surpassed. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, it was a scene of carnage, sometimes the armed people prevailed, sometimes the King's troops; but on the last of these days the former were masters of the city.

The King, his family, and Ministers, had fled to Rheims, by some accounts, by others to Nantes.

The following interesting account in detail is from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning-Herald of Aug. 3d: DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS, Paris, July 1830.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms: "We are in for a revolution."

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example.

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw this early, symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, Merks, students, coachmen, and, in short, all classes: The firing became, every moment more sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades.—As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were faithful. They took the body to the place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "Vengeance!" and "Aux armes! aux armes!"

The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals, but, although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard house of the Peace de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guard house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed. Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative quiet

reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At four o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore.

The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuilleries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred up to ten o'clock.

In the mean time while the brave of the ci-devant Garde Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (bads of from fifteen to twenty three years of age) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them.

The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the point d'appui. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for twelve hours by those heroic youths. The Tuilleries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeanes) they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carrousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighbourhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were en face. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuilleries was raised. In the Place du Carrousel I found three squadrons of lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuilleries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished!

I passed onto the Quai du Louvre. Pontdes Arts (a wooden bridge for foot passengers opposite the Louvre) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tirillade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. He was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a sang froid only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery. French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions. The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "life" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoneers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained. The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed. At 10 o'clock the Tuilleries and the Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regi-

ment of Infantry of the Guard. The remains of a regiment of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed—the horses cut up and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss, having refused to surrender, cut to pieces. The tri-coloured flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of Gen. Lafayette to the command of the Nat'l Guard was a happy circumstance. 80,000 will be organized to-night.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris at the head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at the head of the armed forces under Lafayette. The Royal emblems, and every mention of Royalty, have disappeared every where. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

The troops are assembling to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. On the day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers.

The Provisional Government has just been installed. It will be a moderate one, and composed of moderate men.

The Duke of Orleans has been appointed Lieut. General, and will be given a crown, which he will wear with more moderation than that which has been lost. The Crown has gone forever from Charles X. and his descendants. Charles is at Chateaux, and has about 2000 troops with him.

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were defeated. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

"PARIS, JULY 29. The Monitor contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events at Paris were known, the sentiments of the people had been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press had been displayed.

The Present Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known Egalite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine and cousin, to the ex-king. He was several years himself a Colonel in the republican cavalry, and fought various battles under the tri-colored flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a professor of Mathematics, and, some time after, came over to this country, and took up his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him. London Globe.

Rowan County. Superior Court of Law, APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers, Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State; it is ordered by the court that publication be made 4 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 440 HY. GILES, c. & c.

Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Daniel, and belongs to the Widow Seibley of South Carolina and was hired to Ept. Alexander Ingram. Said boy is about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, of common size, all of his toes off of his right foot except the great toe, and the toes on the left affected, occasioned by a frost bite. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, Sh'f. Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

Taken Up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 5th inst. a Negro man who says he belongs to the estate of Francis Neely, dec'd and was hired by Thomas Allison. Said boy is 33 or 40 years old, yellow complexion of common size, little affected in his eyes, the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER Sh'f. Salisbury, September 16th, 1830. 36

J. MURPHY, I am now receiving and opening at his store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of GOODS, suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. An every inducement in the way of variety and extensive lowness of price will be presented to them. J. M. Hopes that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public. Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830. 3848

Female School. THE Female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell will commence on the 1st Monday in November next. 642

Salisbury RACES! Will Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days. First day; two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding. Second day; mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day. Third day; county purse, three heat in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, raised and owned in the county of Rowan. SAM'L JONES, Proprietor, 15th Sept. 1830. 642

Taken Up and Committed. TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro boy who says his name is John, and belongs to Ardy Cowan of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia, said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, Sh'f. Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 374

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has REMOVED HIS STORE into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cross, sen. on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS. ALSO, The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edmund Cross, will hereafter be carried on by the subscribers who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order, Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship, and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public. DANIEL H. CRESS. Dec. 4th, 1829. 17

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG, SOLELY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the WHOLESALE Dry GOODS Business, in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. B. Embury, under the firm of JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG. Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices. He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. 6137 New-York, August 1, 1830.

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY, who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange negro property for cash. JAMES HUIE, JOSIAH HUIE, June 22d, 1830. 25

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JAMES WISEMAN, } Exrs. SAM'L HARGRAVE, } 33tf August 13th, 1830. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as an indulgence can be given.