

over Felix Walker in the counties of Luncombe and Burke.
In Tennessee the Congressional Election has just taken place. But one district has been heard from, in which John Cocke is re-elected without opposition.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Rev. H. Posey, has been elected to represent the county of Haywood, as a delegate to the Convention meeting at Raleigh the first Monday in November next.
From Iredell county—Gen. George L. Davidson and R. Simonton, Esq.
Mecklenburg—Col. Thomas G. Polk and Gen. McCleary.
Rowan—Charles Fisher, John Beard, Jr. and J. H. Freezing, Esqs.
Randolph—Gen. A. Gray and J. B. Troy, Esq.
Caswell—Bartlett Yancey and Romulus Sanders, Esqs.

The National Intelligencer announces the arrival of the following gentlemen at Washington City:

George Jackson, the British Commissioner under the article of the Treaty of Ghent which relates to the surrender of captured property at the close of the war of 1812.
Lambton Creves, the Commissioner on the part of the United States under the same article.
Mr. McTAVISH, the Arbitrator on the part of the British, and HENRY SEAWELL, the Arbitrator on the part of the American Government.

We have no quarrel against opinion, when expressed with moderation, and as we offer, so we hope to receive the "equal combat of the Fingallians." We cannot, however, omit observing, that principles are never more fatally violated, than when the pretext is plausible. Thus the vague information, or interested motives of some men mislead others; and they, urged by their prejudices or predilections, affirm, where they ought to doubt, and decide when they ought to enquire. Thus, the Washington Republican, solicitous for the elevation of Mr. Calhoun, to the Presidential Chair, will lend hold of every incident which may possibly contribute to the accomplishment of his wishes. With this end in view, he has republished the remarks which appeared in the Star of the 15th instant. But what does here assertion avail, unsupported by the testimony of facts? Do they exhibit the least shadow of evidence to substantiate their "opinion?" No—And we challenge them to do so.

On the contrary, do not the recent issues of the Congressional Election in this State, pourtray the hopelessness of Mr. Calhoun's cause in a strong point of view. In several districts where the contest wholly turned upon this pivot, the result was in every case favorable to Mr. Crawford, and yet we are told with becoming gravity, that the popularity of this gentleman is "declining very fast."

"Several meetings in Tennessee have nominated 'Old Hickory' for the Presidency, one in Alabama gave him 538 votes; the minority were in favor of Adams. Mr. Crawford is seldom spoken of in that quarter."

The above paragraph has been seized on with avidity and copied into most of the papers unfriendly to the claims of Mr. Crawford as President. Why it may be asked, is every rumor grasped at by the partisans of the other Presidential Candidates, which in the slightest degree may have a tendency to injure the prospects of this gentleman? Why do they unite in no one point, so cordially, as in their scurrilous abuse of this distinguished patriot? The queries are easy of solution. They all look upon Mr. Crawford as the most formidable competitor, and therefore it is that missiles from all quarters are hurled at him. No stronger evidence need be adduced of the utter desperation of a cause, than when its adherents endeavor to bolster up one individual, by detracting from the merits of another. This plan we will not pursue—our maxim is "nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice," and to this we will adhere.

The following extract from a Nashville paper, will shew what weight should attach to the latter clause of the paragraph quoted above:

"We omitted to notice in our last, the account of the respectable and numerous meeting of the citizens of Williamson county, held in Franklin on the 12th inst. at which the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the talents and services of General Jackson, his dignified retirement, and disdain of using any covert means of promoting his election, entitle him to be second in war, second in peace, and second in the hearts of his countrymen.
Resolved, That this meeting recommend him to the People of the United States as a fit successor of Washington, of Adams, of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe.
The voice of the meeting as to the other candidates was then taken severally, when it appeared that there were, for Mr. Crawford 2; Mr. Clay 1; Mr. Adams none; Mr. Calhoun none."

From the Oneida (N. Y.) Observer Aug. 12.
The Presidency.—The Ulster Plebian, edited by a cousin of Mr. Clinton, says that Crawford is on the wane in this state, and that were the election to take place by the people, he would get but few votes. So far as we know the opinions of republicans,

we know they have resolved to have for president an old fashioned democrat, nominated in the old fashioned way, by a Congressional caucus. And we may add, that should Mr. Crawford be the man thus selected, the republicans of this state will give him their hearty support.

Greece.—The last advices from Greece are of a most cheering and animating character. The government is consolidated and tranquil: the important fortresses have been wrested from the Turks. A powerful fleet scour the Archipelago, and Greece is free. Without the aid of foreign powers, and without money a handful of men dared to raise the standard of independence against a powerful tyrant, and have succeeded.

New-York, Aug. 21.
Great Arrival.—Letters from La-grira, received via Philadelphia, announce the safe arrival of the Dutch ship *Goode Hoepje*, of 1200 tons and 54 guns, (24 long pounders and 10 carronades) and laden with military clothing, stores, arms, and munitions of all kinds, for the Colombian government, the whole valued at upwards of one million of dollars. This arrival is not only a fortunate circumstance for the Colombians, but is a subject of congratulation here and at other parts of the U. States, upwards of 400,000 being insured in this country.

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years since for the murder of Dr. Sanderson. A man was executed in Mobile in March last, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

Duelling.—Speaking of the publication in the St. Louis paper, which was the immediate cause of the duel in which Joshua Barton, Esq., a valuable citizen and public officer, lost his life, and of some consequent publications upon the same subject, the editors of the National Intelligencer hold the following language, to the justness of which we most heartily subscribe.—"Whilst upon this subject, we feel it to be a duty to protest against principles which we find avowed by writers in the St. Louis papers, even since the fatal event, which gives to this controversy a sanguinary aspect. How long are our liberties to last, if a citizen stating facts, in regard to the official conduct of an officer, is to be held to answer for it with his life? Corruption may prey undisturbed upon the vitals of the Republic, and will do so, if the monstrous heresy prevails, which is proclaimed in this doctrine. Putting out of view the fundamental objections to duelling, we deny peremptorily the right of any public officer to make a personal matter of a discussion of his public conduct. Every citizen has a right to question the public conduct of a public officer. The freedom of such discussion was not secured to the people by the Constitution, to be made mere mockery of by the public servants."

Dissensions in Missouri.—We continue their sunebrous history, from such materials as the papers afford us. Two more persons have been killed in duels, near St. Louis! Their names are Mr. Waddle and Mr. Crow. It must be a vicious state of society, in which the pistol is the umpire of every controversy.—*Nat. Int.*

Generosity.—Before Mr. Canning, the late Minister of Great Britain to the United States, embarked for his own country, he left with Mr. Colden \$50 as a donation to the Apprentices Library, and \$50 for the Mercantile Library. The generosity of this act is greatly enhanced by the circumstance of his having requested, that it should not be mentioned until he had left the shores of the United States.

Mexico.—The government issued a proclamation to the Clergy on the 5th of May, in which they expressly forbade them to introduce political topics into their public discourses. They premise that it is the great object of the government to conciliate all classes of the inhabitants, to establish as firmly as possible the system which they lately adopted; being convinced that the most difficult part of their work still remains to be performed, as nations have usually found it easier to gain their liberty than to preserve it. They complain that the clergy have interfered with them by exciting the minds of "the faithful" against the liberal system, and identifying the cause of religion with that of monarchy, from which the country has so lately freed itself.

Serious Affair.—Rabelais tells us a story of one Phillipot Plact, who being brisk and hale, fell dead as he was paying an old debt—which perhaps, causes many not to pay theirs for fear of a like accident.

A Lot of Ground in the City of New York, the area of which is about 25 by 50 feet, was lately sold for \$20,500! This must be the highest price ever paid for the same space of ground. It is at the enormous rate of one million and a hundred and eighty nine dollars per acre!

F. P. Robinson, Governor of Tobago, sent a communication to the Legislature of that Island on the 8th of April, in which he expressed his wish to relinquish 650 pounds per annum of his salary, so long as the necessities of the Colony required it. He also directed the whole of his fees, arising from the situations of Ordinary, Chancellor, and Governor, to be paid into the Colonial Treasury, and contented himself with receiving such annual remuneration as the House of Assembly might think proper to allow.

Mr. Wm. Combe, the Author of *The Diaboliad, The Tour of Dr. Syn-tax,* and many other works, died in London at the advanced age of 81.

Sir Hudson Lowe is said to have been appointed to the Governorship of Demarara.

Domestic Improvements.—The Albany Daily Advertiser speaks in high terms of a *Globe* factory established in that city by Messrs. Wilson's who are stated to manufacture their article in all respects equal and in some points superior to any manufactured abroad and brought into this market. We have no doubt that these advantages will insure a liberal patronage to these enterprising gentlemen.

Norfolk Aug. 19.
We learn by a gentleman from N. Carolina, that on Friday morning last about day-light, Mr. Henry Culpepper who resides near Maj. Farrange's on the Canal, in Camden county North-Carolina, and keeps a small shop, was called up by a negro man, who had slept in the house that night, to furnish some liquor; he had only proceeded a few steps towards his shop, which was situated near his residence, when two guns were discharged at him in quick succession. It is believed that Mr. Culpepper would have been killed on the spot, had he not been protected by a post into which 13 or 14 slugs entered. Mr. C. instantly fell, and upon examination seven slugs were found to have taken effect in different parts of his body, some of which have been extracted, but it is the opinion of the attending physician that his wounds will prove mortal.

The negro above mentioned has made his escape, and is strongly suspected of being concerned with those who fired at Mr. Culpepper.

The following toast was given at Milledgeville, Georgia:

By L. Q. C. Lamar, Esq.—The next presidency: A political prize bearing this inscription—"Let it be given to the worthiest." May it be attained by Georgia's favorite.

The following toast was drank at Owenton, Ken. on the late anniversary, by "Reuben Runyon, blacksmith."

May the States which compose the Republic continue welded into one United Empire, by the hammer of conciliation on the anvil of peace; and may the man who attempts to blow the coals of discord be consumed by the sparks.

Well done, Reuben Runyon.

Novel Celebration.—A correspondent of the Western Courier, published at Courtland village, gives an account of a solo celebration of the 4th of July:

"I celebrated Freedom's festival alone: My thoughts as big, my will as great as those who feasted high, and made the welkin ring with loud buzzes."

The following are among the volunteer toasts:

Noah of the Ark, and Noah of the Advocate.—The former preserved enough of "all living" to re-populate the earth: the latter a sufficiency of republicanism to reinstate the democratic party.

Myself.—(Having withdrawn)—Small in means and great in mind; may the former become an equilibrium for the latter.

The compliments to the editor of the Advocate is the first of the kind we recollect to have observed in the accounts of the late anniversary.—Other editors appear to have passed unnoticed.—*[N. Y. Statesman.]*

Riches of the Sea.—Since the 22d day of February last, there have been brought into the port of New Bedford, of the different species of Whale Oil, 35,441 barrels. The price has varied since last October, from 75 to 40 cents, and is now rising. This item, from a secondary depot of the whale fishery, exhibits an important article in our national commerce, in which not only the balance of trade, but indeed almost the whole amount, is in our favor.

Great complaint is made in the newspapers of the city of New-York, that the currency of the city is composed almost entirely of paper unrecurred except at a discount. A remedy

for the evil is now the subject of discussion. Of the magnitude of it, some idea may be formed from the fact, that in a single month, the amount of \$250,000, of bills of this description were discounted by a single house in Wall Street!

Several of our papers, on the authority of a French paper, have stated that our Minister in Spain had followed the example of other Ministers there, and remained at Seville, instead of proceeding with the government to Cadiz. This is a mistake. Mr. Nelson had not arrived in Spain at the date of our last accounts; and our government was represented there by our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. APPLETON, who promptly followed the government to Cadiz, at which place he was on the 20th June. In this course he undoubtedly acted in perfect unison with the people of the U. States. At that time it is believed that he was the only diplomatic representative near the Spanish government. If any regret is felt that several months, crowded with incidents of peculiar moment, should have elapsed between the departure of Mr. Fox-Smith, and the arrival of Mr. Nelson, it is diminished by the belief that in the charge of a gentleman, possessing more than ordinary acquaintance with our foreign relations, and with the world, acquired in part by a residence for many years past in official capacities at several foreign courts, our affairs will not suffer in the interval.

Contested Notes.—The Litchfield Con. Eagle states, that some months since a man now residing in the state of New-York, but formerly in Canaan, in that county, prosecuted the executors of an estate in the latter place, on notes to the amount of several hundred dollars against the deceased, the giving of which was denied by the executors. The cause was finally left to arbitrators, who sat in Canaan: several lawyers, one or two from this village were employed in this case.—After considerable proof had been adduced, and the cause, as is said, likely to be settled by the arbitrators in favor of the claim, one of the counsel employed by the executors against the demand, happened to take up one of the notes, and holding it up to the light, discovered the water mark of the paper to be 'Bradleyville, 1820,' of some two or three years date, after the date of the note. This of course, at once settled the question that they were FORGED. The plaintiff soon made his way out of the state, and the heirs were of course released from the unjust claim.

Emigration.—The Montreal papers say, that emigrants from Europe continued to arrive there daily, most of them Irishmen, and whose appearance bespoke "variety of wretchedness." Within a few days three Steam Boats had conveyed from Quebec to Montreal no less than 780 of these unfortunate beings. We observe by the last English papers, that the British government had an agent in Ireland for the express purpose of persuading the inhabitants to emigrate to Canada. The payment of their freight, and other necessaries, was held out as an inducement, which thousands, it is said, were accepting.

There are now nineteen counties in England into which the Treadmill has been introduced, and it has uniformly followed that those persons who have been subject to the discipline of that machine, have at the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment, shown a strong disposition to forsake their former dissolute habits, and have returned into society with improved ideas of rectitude and morality.

Somnambulism.—A young man in village of Taunton, (Mass.) a short time since, getting up in his sleep, opened a window in the third story of the house in which he lodged, from which he actually suspended himself holding only by the lower part of the frame with one of his hands. From this situation he was seen in a short time to recover without injury, having awaked while thus suspended!

Law.—Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan cane as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell the story something in this way: "And whereas the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day last aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many & divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, hurts, cuts, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins, & heels, of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, daggers, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses, & boarding pikes, then & there held in the hands, fists, claws, and clutches of him the said Thomas,"

Female labor.—A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle says—"As a proof of the uncommon pressure of the times especially with the poor people, we mention the fact, that females take in sewing from the clothing stores, at the following prices, viz: vests, for making, *two dollars a dozen*: summer roundabouts, *twelve and a half cents apiece*, and pantaloons from *six and a quarter, to twelve and a half cents*.—It will not be supposed the articles are of the first quality or made in the first style at these prices, yet they are required to be made in such a manner that one lady particularly, works very hard two days to make a roundabout! and yet she is obliged to pay the rent of a room, and maintain herself and child on *six and a quarter cents a day!*"

Speculation and Experience.—Lord Kaimes, who, as a gentleman farmer, has made his love of agricultural pursuits very well known, had, like many other zealous improvers, a considerable share of credulity as to all new schemes and inventions. A projector having once imposed upon him with a receipt for a sort of manure, which was to make wonderful prolific crops, his lordship took an opportunity of expatiating to one of his farmers on its mighty advantages. "Aye, Donald," said his lordship, "enough for a whole farm may be carried in your coat pocket." "Ha! ha!" replied the farmer, "but when you do that, my lord, you will have to carry the crop in your waistcoat pocket."

The following singular advertisement is from the Hartford Times, and would seem to indicate a degree of vice which we were hardly prepared to expect, in as well regulated and orderly communities as those of Connecticut generally:
"The Inhabitants of Hartford are requested to meet in the Representatives Chamber at the State House, on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the prevalence of Intemperance, and what measure it may be expedient to adopt to discountenance and check its progress."

In the piece which appeared in the last Register, over the signature of "Common Sense," wherever the word *rates* occurs, *ratio* should be read. This is an error of the author and not of the paper from which it was copied.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington.		Fayetteville.		Newbern.
	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 21.	
Brandy, Cog.	125 a 140	100 a 150	175		
—Apple,	42 a 45	45 a 50	40 a 45		
Bacon,	8 1/2	8 a 9 1/2	8 a 9		
Butter,	15 a 20	15 a 25	18 a 25		
Beeswax,	33 a 35	30 a 35	32 a 35		
Coffee,	27 a 29	29 a 31	30		
Corn,	60 a 65	45 a 55	50		
Cotton,	13	11 a 12 1/2	11 a 13 1/2		
Candles,	10	15 a 16	12 1/2 a 15		
Flour, bbl.	\$7	\$5 1/2 a 6	\$8 a 9		
Oil, Holland,	90 a 100	90 a 110	125		
—American	40 a 45	45 a 45	45 a 50		
Iron, per ton,	\$92 1/2 a 95	\$100	\$120		
Lard,	9	8 a 10	8 a 9 1/2		
Molasses,	33 a 35	45	30		
Potatoes, bbl.	none				
Rum, Jamaica,	90 a 100	80 a 110	90 a 100		
—W. India,	60 a 65	70 a 80	75 a 85		
Rice, per cwt.	300 a 325	350 a 400	350 a 400		
Salt, Liverpool,	55 a 60	100	70 a 75		
—Turk's Is.	45 a 50	85 a 90	65		
Sugar, Loaf,	—	17 a 20	18 a 20		
—Brown,	8 a 9 1/2	8 a 10	10 a 11		
Tobacco, cwt.	400	275 a 350			
Tallow,	9 a 10	8 a 9	10		
Whiskey,	none	38 a 40	40		

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DIED.

At his residence, in this county, on the 21st inst. after a protracted and painful illness, Col. Ransom Sutherland. It will suffice, to say, that his death has left a void in the circle of his relations and friends, not to be filled. For independency of spirit and integrity of heart, he has not left a superior.

"In the midst of life, we are in death."
Departed this life, on Saturday morning, the 26th June, Robert Edwin Martin, youngest son of Robert Martin of Wilkes county, aged about 17 years.

This young gentleman came to his death by the accidental discharge of a gun, while engaged with a party in the woods driving for deer. He and another young man had gone to a particular place for the purpose of making a stand; and while engaged in making some preparatory arrangements, the other young man handed him his gun to hold, and it is supposed, as he received the gun and set the breech upon the ground near him that the jar occasioned the lock to fire at half cock. The whole of the contents were discharged through the upper part of his head. He fell instantaneously a lifeless corpse. Thus in the bloom of youth and vigor, just bordering upon the stage of manhood, has this unfortunate young man been cut off, by a casualty which too often occurs, either from the negligence or carelessness of persons, using or handling instruments of death.

It is hoped that this circumstance will be a warning to those who may in future be engaged in similar expeditions, or in any manner tampering with guns, the safety of whose locks cannot be relied on.
In the Borough of Reading Penn. on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Thomas O. Esq. principal Engineer in the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
In Columbia, on the 20th inst. after an illness of about nine days, Mr. George Blackburn, formerly professor of Mathematics in the South Carolina College. Mr. Blackburn was one of the first Mathematicians of the age; he was a native of Ireland, where, in early life, he had received a liberal education; and after his emigration to this country, was employed in various seminaries of learning, as a teacher of mathematics.