

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PRINTERS.

Reading an article headed "Support your Mechanics," has induced us to throw together a few remarks on the habit the people in the West have got into, of patronizing foreign newspapers in preference to those of their own county and State. By foreign newspapers, we mean those printed at the Eastern cities, and which have obtained so large a patronage in the Western country.

We object to this habit, for very obvious reasons, and one reason is because it has a great tendency to prevent the prosperity and influence of the Western Press. If an individual is able to patronize more than one newspaper, let him first subscribe to one printed in his own town, county, or neighborhood, and then we care not where he goes for the second. In this matter we confess that our feelings are sectional, and why should they not be? Our interests are the interests of our fellow-citizens, and it becomes us then to work to each other's hands. There is no better evidence of the growth, prosperity, and intelligence of any country than to see the Press in a flourishing and prosperous condition among its inhabitants; and when we see a newspaper in a languishing state—appearing once in two or three weeks—its columns poorly filled—the publisher insisting that he must have more subscribers, or calling on his old ones to pay up—we invariably look upon the people of that section, as a poor, ignorant, and bad-managing set, who do not know how to appreciate their own interests. We, too, have been in the habit, since we first became acquainted with newspapers, of judging of the character of a town by the appearance—we mean the outward looks—of the paper printed therein—for when it is well executed, the impression 'fair and clear,' and every thing arranged in order, we take it for granted that that paper has a good support, and the inhabitants of the town and country are in a prosperous condition. When this is the case, the printer goes to work cheerful & buoyant in spirit; he uses his best endeavors to please his patrons, and improve the appearance and usefulness of his paper; and such a printer never thinks about 'writing for glory, and printing on trust.'

In soliciting subscribers of our own paper, some individuals have said to us, "Oh I can get the Saturday Courier for the same price you charge for yours, and it's got more in than your paper." We knew this to be true, and some times thought of saying, "Go and get it," but this might have been considered uncivil. The Saturday Courier, it is true, is a large paper, and has such a large patronage that it can be afforded for two dollars per year. A great many people in this country take that paper to the exclusion of all others—and what is it to them when they have it? Can they find any thing in it touching the affairs of their own town, county, and State? Do they find the result of their elections? the proceedings of their legislature? the progress of their improvements? and many other matters which sometimes may be of vital importance to them? No, they find none of this; but they do find all the fights, quarrels, mobs, duels, murders, accidents, and such like stuff, which take place from Maine to Georgia. We consider it a genuine old woman's paper, fit only for those who are particularly fond of the marvellous.

We go against the Courier, too, because it is an Eastern paper. We want to see Western literature and Western periodicals encouraged. At Cincinnati there are two literary papers—the Mirror, and the Chronicle. Give to either of these papers the patronage of the Saturday Courier, and we will insure as large and a better paper, at the same price. To those who will not patronize us, we would recommend either of the two Cincinnati papers—and next to our own, we wish to see these papers flourish. They are essentially Western papers: they do not send agents through the Eastern states to solicit subscribers; it is to the West alone they look for their support.

Another thing we dislike to see, is the habit a great many Western Editors have got into of publishing long advertisements for these Eastern papers, and puffing them into notice. An editor who does this is certainly blind to his own interest, for he is helping to bring these papers into competition with his own. All that they get in return is an exchange, and we have even known this to be refused.

We presume no one will say that a newspaper is of no advantage to the town or country in which it is printed. Why then not foster and cherish them in preference to those printed at a great distance from their own? We hope the Western people will soon see the injustice they are doing an invaluable branch of the mechanic arts, by refusing their aid and support. We hope, too, to see a degree of sectional pride and jealousy spring up among us, which will induce our people to "SUPPORT THEIR OWN MECHANICS."

Rising Sun Times.

Distressing Accident. The following letter from Joel M. Smith, Esq., which has been furnished by the politeness of Col. Armstrong, Post Master of this city, gives the details of an accident which occurred on Saturday last, near Liberty in Smith county.

Nashville Banner.

SPARTA, Sept. 13th.
Dear Colonel—It falls to my lot to inform you of a most shocking accident which occurred about 2 o'clock this afternoon. After leaving Liberty and proceeding about 10 miles towards this place, the driver (Mr. Purnell) stopped at a house on the road, filled a bottle with whiskey and proceeded about one and a half miles on a very smooth road; when he suddenly fell from his seat, both wheels passing over his neck and head, which terminated his earthly existence in a few minutes. The horses became frightened, ran off with the stage, and after going about 80 yards, it upset and immediately struck a tree, threw the two wheel horses, killed one (or entirely ruined him) and broke the stage in pieces. There were five passengers in the stage and a young man sitting with the driver, who jumped off without much injury; Mr. Howell, who left Nashville with me, was slightly hurt, and also a lady and her little child, about 7 years old, were both considerably hurt, but I hope not dangerously.—I escaped without the least injury, as did also a Mr. Matlock. I caused the mail to be taken on immediately, and partly on horseback, with my trunk before me, and partly on foot, I arrived here safe 25 miles.

Yours truly,

J. M. SMITH.

Murder. Two or three years ago, at Washington, N. C. a society of young men was formed called the Painting Club, the object of which was to paint or otherwise besmirch drunkards found in the streets. Some time ago a man (of some property, at least, if not of respectability) by the name of Willis, being found drunk in the street, one of the painters, named Thomas, besmeared him with asafoetida. This was at three o'clock in the afternoon. Willis went home, carried his gun to a smith and had the lock put in order; and at seven o'clock returned and shot Thomas through the body, causing his immediate death.

Courier.

From the Comet.

By the politeness of Col. CARE we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Capt. L. Ford, of the U. S. Dragoons, dated Fort Gilson, August 19th; from which we make the following extract.

"Col. Dodge marched his regiment from this post on the 19th of June, with orders from the commanding general to perform a certain tour by the way of the mouth of the Washita, and from thence to the Red river, visiting several tribes of Indians on or near the supposed boundary between the United States and Mexico, and on the river Plate, and thence to Fort Leavenworth. When the Col. reached Washita, the command became so unequal that it was found impracticable to march to the Pawnee villages with the entire command. The Col. selected about 250 of the most healthy and efficient men and horses, and made a push for the villages, leaving the balance at the Washita under the command of Lieut. Col. Kearney. General Leavenworth followed in the rear, with a company of infantry and a piece of artillery; but unfortunately he and Lieut. McClure both took sick and died within about forty miles of the Pawnee village.

The Colonel marched on with his detachment; and within about ten or twelve miles of Red river, fell in with about seventy or eighty Cumanchees. These Indians were very timid, and it was with difficulty they could be prevailed upon to stand.

In going thence about sixty miles, they came into the vicinity of the Pawnee villages. In the evening they caught two Pawnees, one of whom they kept in custody, and sent the other into the village to invite the Indians out to the dragon camp. On the next day, early in the morning several of the principal Pawnee chiefs, with four or five hundred of their warriors mounted and equipped, marched out to the Dragons' camp, and after becoming satisfied that there was no hostile intention on the part of the whites, they invited the Colonel to their village, for the purpose of holding a council. The Col. marched through their village and encamped about a mile and a half from it. There he made a feast, and sent for some of the Kiowas, Pawnees, and Picts. The officers of the Dragoons met with about an equal number of the leading chiefs from those several tribes who had assembled with about thousand of their warriors, and held a council in their council house.

The Col. demanded Abby, the ranger who was captured last summer. They stated he was taken by the Texas Cumanchees, and was sacrificed immediately after crossing Red river. He then demanded a boy who was captured about three months ago; the boy was the son of Judge Martin near Fort Towson, who had gone out on a hunting expedition and had taken with him his little son, about eight years old and a negro boy. The Indians killed the father and the negro, and captured the boy. They very reluctantly consented to give him up, and sent a runner for him two miles from the village. When the little boy found himself among white men he could hardly contain himself.

The Col. arrived with the detachment yesterday, and brought the little boy, and 18 chiefs of the different tribes of Indians; the most savage looking Indians I ever beheld. They will remain here till the several tribes, in this region are assembled for the purpose of treating.—They are at war with all our friendly Indians.

The horses of the detachment have returned in very thin order.

Col. Kearney did not come in with the detachment, but is expected, with his command in a few days.

As soon as the horses can be sufficiently recruited, my company with three others, will march to Fort Leavenworth, there to remain for winter quarters.

It is reduced to a certainty that Sergt' Abby was murdered by the Cumanchees, a few days after he was taken.

COVINGTON, Ia. Sept. 19.

Unfortunate Occurrence. A most unfortunate occurrence transpired in this place on Wednesday last.—Whilst the Menagerie of animals, now exhibiting in this section of country, were in our town, Mr. John Black, a highly respectable and valuable citizen, by some mischance, in passing near the space occupied by the Elephant, was seized by that animal and in the presence of a numerous crowd, (many of whom were his relatives and connexions,) instantly crushed to death. The sensation was one of the most awful and alarming we ever witnessed, and the rush from the arena threatened for a time to be serious; but fortunately no other accident occurred.

Constellation.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr Jacob C. Moses and Lady, arrived at the Park House in this city a few days since on a visit from Charlestown, S. C. Mrs. M. having heard Dr. Sweet, of Guilford, recommended as a skilful operator upon disjointed limbs, was desirous that he should examine her shoulder, which, from the trouble and inconvenience it gave her, she supposed had been dislocated. Her husband procured a four wheeled one horse buggy, and started for Guilford. On passing a barn near Branford, a fanning mill was suddenly put in motion. The noise frightened the horse, so that for a moment he sprang forward with increased speed; Mr. M. reined him off the road to avoid a wagon then approaching—and in coming again upon the path, the vehicle was turned completely over, and melancholy to relate, the unfortunate gentleman's skull was fractured, just above the ear and his wife's arm—the very arm that had before afflicted her—was also broken.—Mr. M. was taken up senseless, and died in two hours after the accident. The horse was perfectly gentle and ran but a few rods, when he turned about and came back to the carriage. The deceased was over fifty years of age, and has left, we understand, eleven children, (many of them, however, of age,) to mourn the loss of their parent. The stone upon which he fell, we learn, was about the size of a man's hand, and the only one that lay in the road within some rods of the place of the accident.

New-Haven Palladium.

Robbery at Montreal. The house of Mr. Francois Desautels was entered, and £500 or £600 in bills, gold and silver carried off. Among these were fourteen \$100 bills of the Bank of Montreal; thirty American Half Eagles; £25 in gold of other descriptions; £85 in \$10 bills; and £30 in silver. Three Hundred Dollars reward is offered for the detection of the villains.

New Steamboat. A great steamboat, on the general plan of Mr. Burden's, recently built at Troy, N. Y. is building at Prescott, in Canada. It is expected that she will easily ascend or descend the long Sault Rapids of the St. Lawrence. Fitted and loaded, she will not draw over 25 inches. She is to have two engines of 30 horse power, acting on one wheel, placed in her middle, or between her two hulls, which are cylinders strongly hooped, 177 feet long, and 9 in diameter.

Late Foreign News.

By the ship Isaac Hicks, Capt. Ingersoll, we have Liverpool papers of the 2d of August, and London to the 1st; and by the brig Mary Jane, Capt. M'Kinstry, from Rochelle, we have Paris dates to the 5th.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Paris, 5th Aug. The brig of war Curassier, Capt. De Bruix, coming from the United States, arrived at Brest on the 31st July.

Paris, 30th July. Government has received despatches from St. Jean de Luz of 30th July. On the 25th an action took place at Echarro Aranaz, between Gen. Rodil himself, at the head of 3600 infantry, and Zimala-Carreque, with three battalions of Navarre, and some other battalions of Alva.

The Queen's troops remained in possession of the field of battle. The third battalion of the Queen suffered much and lost its commander, Echazo.

Paris, Aug. 4. We have received Madrid papers to July 26th. Madrid was tranquil, and the Cholera had begun to abate.

Paris, Aug. 5. The Government has just received by telegraph, the following: Don Carlos is returned to St. Estevan. An engagement took place on the 25th in the direction of Estevan, which had no serious consequence.

Bordeaux, Aug. 1. We have received by express, very important news from Spain. The Cholera has entirely ceased its ravages, from the 26th, inclusive, to the evening of the 27th, there had not been more than two decided cases. Eight members of the Cortes had proposed to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, adopted at Cadiz; but the Chamber, on that motion, passed to the orders of the day.

It is said that a person arrived in town from Bilbao, brings intelligence of an engagement between a detachment of the Carlists, commanded by Simon Torre, one of their principal chiefs. It however had no decisive result on either side. The same person states that 400 men from Vitoria had gone over to Don Carlos. This news is very far from being official.

Madrid, July 26. A melancholy feeling pervaded men's minds on the opening of the Cortes; still, without little reflection, it is easy to perceive that this melancholy was but natural. The assembly itself under the influence of emotions which prevented the display of that joy which was in reality felt at the installation of the Cortes. The positive news of the arrival of Don Carlos in Navarre, and the unexpected discovery of a conspiracy, prevented those demonstrations of loyalty which otherwise would have been shown. On the departure of the Queen from the Hall of the Cortes, and through the streets, loud acclamations were heard. You will see by the papers, that the Cortes are pursuing their labors tranquilly. Much is said of the conspiracy lately discovered, the object of which was to re-establish the constitution of 1813.

Bayonne, July 30. We learn that Gen. Rodil had two successful encounters with the insurgents on the 25th and 27th—one at Racaincoa and Urdain and the other between Lanzo and Aranaz.

St. Sebastian, July 30. News has been received here, that three battalions of Infantry, and all the cavalry of the insurgents has been destroyed. The Pretender, who was at Elisondo, was obliged to quit that town on the 27th, on account of the approach of the Queen's troops.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Aug. 1. The demand for cotton has continued very general throughout the week, and prices of American descriptions are 1d per lb higher. Brazils remain steady. The sales of the week, including 6200 bales American, purchased on speculation, and 1100 bales American, and 100 Surat, for export, amount to 25,160 bags. Import, 12,013 bags.

Bayre, Aug. 2. The sales of cotton exceed those of yesterday, without the market being very active. Prices, however, remain firm, 190 bales Louisiana have been sold at 1f, 20 a 1f, 50 and 640 bales Up-lands at 1f, 10 a 1f 81, duly paid.

Latest from Spain and Portugal. The ship Washington Irving, at New York, brings Cadiz papers to the 11th August, containing Madrid advice to the 5th and Lisbon to 30th July. Gibraltar papers to the 31st July were also received. They contain very little news of interest.

Madrid, July 27. The general opinion, from what has transpired is, that no conspiracy existed, as has been supposed, on the 24th July. To-day, it is said, an extraordinary course has arrived from the head quarters of the army of operations in the North, with intelligence that Gen. Rodil occupied the court-town (Elisondo) of the so called Charles V. and had dispersed the bands of insurgents who call themselves the Imperial army. The British government, by agreement with our Cabinet, has directed the departure of several vessels of war to cruise on the northern coasts of Spain, belonging to the disturbed provinces.

Gibraltar, July 31. The cholera is increasing in Algiers, Arganda, and Alicante. A suspicious disease broke out in Villar do Canas in the Province Cuenca on the 15th, from which date to the 18th, 44 cases had occurred, 15 had been discharged, and 6 proved fatal. There was reason to believe, that the same disease had spread to Casas de Benitez and Castillejo de la Iniesta. In the Province of Murcia the malady was going through its various stages in the places where it prevailed. Of Lorca, it is particularly observed, that it presented no alarming symptoms. To the 20th instant, no material alteration had taken place in the state of Consuegra and Mora, in the Province of Toledo. No account is given, in the Gazette, of the progress of the malady in Madrid, and the number of deaths, mentioned by private correspondents, is so great, that we abstain from stating it, until more authentic information be received.

Lisbon, July 30. On the 27th instant, their Majesties arrived in this city from Oporto. His Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, on the day he left that city, issued a proclamation, stating that although not entirely recovered from his illness, he had not been willing any longer to delay his visit to that capital, accompanied by the Queen, in order to congratulate the people, in person, on the honorable termination of the civil war.

Malacca.—News has been received by the owners of the brig Chas. Doggett, from Captain Batcheller, dated at Manila, June 7, in which he gives the melancholy intelligence of his crew, 14 in number, having been attacked at the Pejoe Islands, in September, by the natives, whilst employed on shore, and 9 of their number killed, viz: Charles Shipman, first officer, B. W. Barton, Ichabod Smith, W. Horn, and an Otaheitean seaman. The other 4 had been left by other vessels that had visited the Islands, and at the time of the attack were all in the employ of Capt. B.—Those who escaped were all wounded, among them was Mr. J. Magoon, of Salem, not badly, after an absence of 10 or 12 days, Capt. B. returned to his place, when the natives restored the bodies of his deceased men. On his passage to Manila, Capt. B. touched at the Pele Islands, and was there attacked by several hundred natives, whom he beat off without any loss on his part, except a Sandwich Island boy. The second officer fell overboard in the skirmish, but was fortunately saved.

N. Y. Jour. commerce.

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N. Y. Jour. commerce.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16. **Mr. Mills' Ascension.**—The aerial voyage of this gentleman yesterday was all that himself or his warmest friends could have desired. The day was clear and beautiful—the enclosure where the balloon was inflated well filled—the assemblage orderly and the music inspiring.—Mr. Mills was perfectly self-possessed, and superintended all the arrangements for his flight with an earnestness and attention that showed the determination not to disappoint the people. Shortly after the time mentioned in the journals, the intrepid *royaliste* entered the car and cutting the cord which held him to the earth, commenced his journey. It was in all respects a magnificent ascension. The balloon, instead of veering to any side, rose directly upward on such a perpendicular course, that a cord or line dropped for several thousand feet from the car, would have touched the enclosure whence the aeronaut started. The rising motion of the balloon was indescribably graceful. Mr. Mills could not have ascended to a height less than three miles; and his distance from the earth was probably greater than this.

Cannibals in a Mad House. A black man who had followed the trade of a butcher, had been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Alexandria. He was allowed the range of the house, with two or three others, whose derangement was attended with no violence. One night the butcher having secreted a knife, induced another mad man to enter his cell, prevailed upon him to lay down and then cut his throat. He calmly cut him into quarters, and distributed his joints about his cell, as he was in the habit of arranging meat about his shop. He solicited the custom of his comrades, and to those who were chained he carried such portions as they desired. The keeper was disturbed by the cannibal's rejoicing—it was the first full meal he had for many a day. On examining the cells he found one man missing—he asked the black man if he had seen him, and he replied that he had just sold the last joint of him. "Since that time," said the keeper, "we look out better, or otherwise they would eat one another every day."

Madden's Travels in Turkey.

Gold Streams in Russia. At the source of the little river Kondoustoul, in the government of Tomsk, the sand during the last year has been examined, and found to contain a considerable portion of gold. In that period 137 lbs. was washed from it; but on penetrating from two to four yards below the surface, the richness of the soil decreased as much as not to pay the cost of labor at that depth. The works have been resumed at the distance of a few hundred yards, with every appearance of success. It appears that in Siberia the gold is not found in regular veins, but is met with in certain spots more or less rich. The deposits are generally from 8 to 20 inches deep, but they are usually explored to a greater extent, to ascertain the termination of the metal.

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