

A NEW COLLEGE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

In our paper of the 23d ultimo, a few remarks appeared on the subject of a new college contemplated to be established at some proper place in the western part of the state. We have since then learnt, that a large meeting of highly respectable characters from different counties, was held in the town of Lincolnton, the week before last, for the purpose of settling some of the outlines of this laudable undertaking. We are not able to give the full result of this meeting; but from the characters of some gentlemen who, we are informed, attended it, we hesitate not to say, its proceedings were marked by intelligence and wisdom. We hope to be able, in a short time, to give our readers something more particular on this interesting subject.

In the meantime, we cannot forbear expressing our gratification at efforts so honorable to the character and feelings of the western part of North-Carolina; and judging, as we do, from the character of the persons engaged in this scheme, and the zeal of the public in its favor, we confidently anticipate its success. Nothing, we think, but a difference of opinion as to the place of location, can produce a failure: but let the friends of the institution be aware of this rock. It is the same on which plans as extensive as the present have oftentimes split.

There is another small point upon which some interest is felt, that is, the name which the college shall bear. It ought not, we conceive, to be one of local or prescribed signification, but of enlarged and liberal meaning, showing the plan and character of the institution. To identify it at once with the character of the state, and to interest the public feeling, how would it answer to name it "CAROLINA COLLEGE?"

Whatever has a tendency to raise the character of our state and promote the welfare of its citizens, shall always receive our warmest wishes and zealous support. The establishment of a new institution as extensive as the one in contemplation, cannot fail to have that tendency. It is bringing into the hemisphere of our state an additional luminary, that will shed its light and influence among us. This remark is general in its application; but the advantage will be felt in a more particular manner in the western part of our state—it is making a great move in favor of the literature of the western counties.

We said, on a former occasion, and we here repeat it, that a great change is taking place in the moral and political condition of the western part of North-Carolina. The signs of the times indicate it, and the project of this college is yet another sign. The work is going on; and dull must be the eye which cannot see it, and selfish must be the heart which does not rejoice at it. We rejoice; and our humble labors, such as they are, shall be devoted to whatever may have a tendency to improve the standing of our state, and to every effort that is made to achieve the independence and obtain the equal rights of the western part of North-Carolina.

The public will be shocked to learn, that an attempt was made eight days ago, by some vile incendiary, to set on fire the elegant bridge across the Yadkin River, built and owned by Mr. Lewis Beard of this town. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it got fairly under way, and was extinguished without occasioning much injury to the timbers. The discovery was made early in the morning by one of the workmen employed in covering the bridge. From every circumstance, it would appear, that the torch was applied an hour or two before day-light; but, very luckily, it was placed among the large timbers, and in a situation where they had acquired a degree of dampness which made them slow to burn, and thereby the progress of that destructive element was retarded. Thus was saved from destruction a work, which not only does honor to the enterprise of its owner, but is truly a credit to this part of the country. Vile and despicable must be that wretch who could conceive so base a design. The hand that would apply the torch of destruction, would never shrink from the dagger of assassination. We hope every good citizen will be vigilant to detect and bring to punishment and disgrace the perpetrator of such wickedness.

BATTLE OF RAMSOURS.

We are promised, by a valued correspondent, an account of the battle of Ramsours, which was fought in Lincoln county, in this state, during the revolutionary war, by the Whigs and Tories, in which the latter were defeated. An account of this battle, so little known, must be interesting to our readers generally, and doubly so, when coming, as it will, from one who was not only an eye-witness of the transactions which he relates, but who also took an active part in them. We are also promised, by the same correspondent, accounts of several other transactions of minor importance, which took place in this section of the country during our struggle for independence, which have never been noticed by any historian, and which will, doubtless, possess much interest, as furnishing additional materials for a full and correct relation of the various occurrences in that important period in our national history, and as making us acquainted with the self-devotion, sufferings, and patriotism of those who, although they contributed materially to the success of that struggle, yet have descended to the tomb without leaving any memorial of their toils and sacrifices in the defence of their country. Their "unobtrusive virtues" are now nearly forgotten; but their memory should be revived. Some simple memorial of their humble worth should be left to other times; some brief inscription should be engraven on their tombs, to record their devotion to their country. The Lacedaemonians

placed this simple and touching epitaph on the monument erected to the three hundred Spartans who fell at the straits of Thermopylae in defence of the liberties of Greece: "Stranger, go and tell the people of Lacedaemon that we lie here in obedience to her sacred laws."

We have received the first number of the *Peedee Gazette and Chatham Advertiser*, published at Chatham, S. C. by James Lyons. The editor has given a somewhat lengthy sketch of the country bordering on the Peedee, which embraces an extent of 14,400 square miles, with a view, as he remarks, "the more distinctly to impress on the minds of its inhabitants that unity of interests which nature has designed to connect them together in some of their most important concerns, and which ought to, and no doubt will, sooner or later, combine them in a system of measures for the improvement of their navigation, trade, roads, &c." Our limits will not permit us to translate the whole of this sketch into our columns; but as the channel of the trade of this part of the country may, at some future period, be turned towards Chatham, the following account of that place may not be wholly devoid of interest to our readers.

It remains to speak of CHATHAM, the seat of many anxious hopes and fears, and the scene of my present labors. Chatham is the Indian Cherraw, elegantly situated on the southern bank of Peedee at the head of steam-boat navigation, midway between Georgetown and Salisbury, 60 miles from Fayetteville and 50 from Camden. It has been a place of more or less business for seventy years: it was occupied by the British army in the revolutionary war, and witnessed many sanguinary scenes. The natural advantages of the site induced early hopes of its success as a place of commerce, being situated the most conveniently to a larger extent of fertile back country than any commercial place between Petersburg and Augusta. Upon a fair estimate, it ought to have long since taken the lead of Fayetteville, Camden, and Columbia, but by some unknown fatality it has vacillated from one subordinate stage to another, till about two years since, when a number of enterprising gentlemen purchased a considerable body of land in the most approved situation for a town, laid it out into lots of about two-thirds of an acre each, divided by spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles; the lots were offered for sale; the public mind was fully apprised of the advantages and disadvantages of the place; their success in this speculation guarantees its permanence and prosperity. During the same year of the sale a tobacco warehouse was erected, also eight or ten store-houses, some of them two stories high and very comprehensive, and several dwelling houses—Simultaneous with these operations, by the public spirited exertions of a few individuals, a steam-boat company was formed, with a capital of between 30 and 40,000 dollars: a steam-boat of 40 horse power, and three sufficient tow boats were built and put into active and profitable operation. There is now between fifty and one hundred persons, including mechanics of all kinds, fellers and hewers of timber, brick-makers, wagoners, &c. actively employed in rearing 15 or 20 houses, stores and tenements of different kinds, including a spacious building for an academy.

A venerable episcopal church, of more than 60 years standing, overshadowed by its more ancient oaks, and surrounded by the tombs of ages, lends a sacred, solemn grandeur to the southern entry of the village, which is already ornamented with a neat and appropriate building for a social library, consisting of near 500 volumes of valuable books.

The advancement and commercial prosperity of Chatham depend on two principal events—the concentrating of a sufficient capital to invite the wandering trade of the upper Peedee country in North-Carolina, which is now diffused from Petersburg to Augusta, and fix it at this place. Its natural emporium—and the necessary improvements in the navigation of the river, and such only as its importance entitles it to—let these events be accomplished, and Chatham will soon take its rank among the first interior towns of the southern states.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

For ever cheerful, tho' not always witty,
And never giving cause for hate or pity:
These are his arts, such arts as must prevail,
When riches, birth, and beauty's self will fail.
And what he does to gain a vulgar end,
Shall we neglect to make mankind our friend?

STELLINGPLEET.

I was always convinced of the importance of a good person, of a good voice, of gracefulness, and of politeness; but never have I been impressed with a sense of it so forcibly as in the instance of a friend of mine, whom I shall designate by the title of Colonel Gilbert. We all very well know the charm of first impressions, and how apt our reason and our reflections are to surrender themselves to the evidence of the passions. Our eyes and our ears are placed, as it were, like sentinels over the inner recesses of the mind, to give the alarm if any thing noxious or offensive approach. When, therefore, these guards are captivated by harmony, or symmetry, they will naturally surrender the garrison up to their captors.

Music, oratory and painting, consist in what is called manner. The object which we contemplate must be graceful; the voice must be harmonious and persuasive, and at the same time mild and commanding; the gestures must be full of dignity and concord, every way congenial to our feelings and sympathies, yet important enough to arrest our attention; the eye must fix us while the tongue wins us; and in the whole animated statue nothing cold, distant, stiff, repulsive, or uncertain, must appear. That ease which seems more anxious to please than direct, to assimilate itself to the objects about than to stand alone, to feel conscious of inspired regard than aware of its superiority, is one of the greatest arts of pleasing. Politeness is the demonstration of benevolence, a manner is the attraction which prepossesses another in its favor.—A thousand auxiliaries, such as mildness, gentleness, eloquence, equability of temper, self-possession, command of countenance both to conceal what may wound and to exhibit what may charm, play of features, and an acquaintance with the world, assist its irresistible influence; but all must be directed under the banner of manners.

for even education and birth are not sufficient to constitute this union of attractiveness, commonly called manner, which so far differs from matter that we can weigh the one in the scale of reflection and examination, while the other must at once pass current or be rejected.

But to return to the Colonel. Having spent a large fortune, and now only possessing the title for past services, he cannot be said to have any great pecuniary weight in society; neither does he possess any legislative honors, nor does he owe his consequence to high-born relations, for his parentage was humble, though honorable; he has a number of failings; and for this preference which he insures in all companies, he depends entirely on manners, dress and address, on frequenting the best company, and having always continued in the circle of fashion. I have known him enter a room where some envious person had been previously passing strictures on him; and yet, with one glance, to turn his enemies to friends. His errors are indeed peculiarly happy. One coup d'œil teaches him how to divide his attentions, where to pay the greatest dividend of respect, where to listen, and where to entertain. With a good deal of experience, he has a great deal of studied modesty; and with a moderate portion of wit, he has a cheerfulness, a good humor, and unaffectedness in using it, which makes it appear far more than it really is. Lastly, to women a gentleness and devoted respect, a constant preventing of their wishes, and a devotion to their service, without any free glances, pressing civility, obtrusive gallantry, hazarded expressions, or words of double meaning, have made his election sure with them.

It is trenching a little on the province of writers on education to give this detailed account; but as living manners are my object, I cannot avoid taking notice of so striking an instance of such as are useful beyond calculation to him who possesses them.

The advantages of education we ever witness; but in manners of this kind, there is something beyond it—there is great judgment, and an application of a portion of heart to every action. The will to please is general in mankind—the means are often deficient, and almost always different. Here there exists a blending of both useful and ornamental in society, and yet within the reach of every well bred person who will study the art. It is to be kind without officiousness or particularity; respectful without formality; easy without freedom; complimentary without fulsome flattery; modest without awkward backwardness; to possess variety without frivolity, and to be elegant without affectation, or a public display of egotism or self-love. He who possesses these requisites, may rest assured, that he will please every body as well as

THE RECLUSE.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 19.—From ANGOSTURA we learn, by an arrival at Norfolk, that propositions had been made by the commander of the Spanish Royal Forces to the Congress of COLUMBIA, for the suspension of arms, &c. until after the result of the deliberation of the Cortes on the affairs of the Provinces should be known; and that the proposition had been rejected on any other basis than the "Sovereignty and Independence of Colombia." This is what might have been expected, from the intimations contained in the semi-official articles re-published in this country from Venezuelan papers. There is some doubt on our minds, however, in what sense the Congress speaks of the Independence of Colombia. The Republic of Colombia, properly speaking, we know, embraces the two countries of Venezuela and New Grenada. But, if we have not misunderstood the language of the Aurora newspaper, which seems to speak the sentiments of Bolivar, it is his object to embrace in the Republic of Colombia all South America, as well Mexico as the Southern provinces. If this consummate politician's project of bestriding the globe be persevered in, it is supposed—and indeed has been pretty plainly hinted in the Aurora—that no terms of peace for any part of South America will be listened to, unless they have for their basis the acknowledgment by Spain of the independence of all South America. This is indeed a great object; but is it attainable? For the sake of bringing all the provinces under one head, would it be politic in any one of the governments which are already formed, that of Colombia, for example, to refuse to receive an acknowledgment of its separate independence? Will the provinces of La Plata follow its example? Their wars have not been made in alliance, and why should their pacification?

Perhaps, however, it will be time enough to speak of the magnificent projects of the government of Colombia, when we have more definite information respecting them. If we correctly understand the object of the ambition of the leading men in the Republic of Colombia, it is exceeded in its magnitude of conception only by Dr. Thornton's celebrated plan of a federative government for the whole of the American continent—the seat of which, if we recollect aright, was to be planted on the Isthmus of Darien, and its wings to extend almost from pole to pole.

[Nat. Intel.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Cyane*, dated St. Cruz Roads, Teneriffe, 14th July, 1820.

"As soon as we were granted pratique, Lieutenant M. C. Perry waited on the governor, and informed him of our object in visiting the island; and that we should be happy to give the customary salute, if it would be reciprocated gun for gun. The Governor replied, he would return the salute with pleasure, but it must be with one gun less, as it was not customary with his nation to return an equal number of guns to republican governments, but to those only who acknowledged a sovereign. He was then told, that no salute would be given, as the UNITED STATES acknowledged no nation to be greater or more respectable than their own. Consequently, no salute was given."—ib.

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

FROM THE OHIO INQUIRER.

Bank United States vs. Whipple & Washburne.

The above cause came to trial a few days ago, before the City Court, held by the Mayor and two Aldermen. The case was regularly presented to the jury by the plaintiff's counsel, and there were several points made by the defendants

in the course of the proceeding, yet the were reserved, and the testimony considered as conclusive of the claim. It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel, that the note was discounted at the office established at this place. The defendant's counsel insisted to the jury, that the Bank of the United States had no power to discount promissory notes—that the Bank was the mere creature of the act which created it, and possessed no other powers than such as were expressly granted. That it could take nothing by implication, however strong; and though the charter confers a right upon the corporation generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters, and things, which to them it shall or may appear to do, &c. and although it prohibits them to receive more than six per cent. upon its loans or discounts, yet, as there is no express authority either to loan or discount, such loans are illegal and the security void.

The Mayor charged the jury that the Bank of the United States had no power under its charter to discount promissory notes, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Recluse" has made his debut with considerable ability. We hope he will not disappear so suddenly as some, nor ever make his appearance so awkwardly as others, of our correspondents.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDISE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	7	8
Beef, mess	10	12	
fresh	5	6	
Beeswax	25	28	
Brandy, Cognac	gal.	2	
Peach	60		
Apple	55		
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee	25	30	
Corn	bush.	55	
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	14	15
Flour, superfine	bb.	4	4 50
fine	4		
Flax seed	bush.	1	1
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern	60		
Hog's lard	lb.	4	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6	6 50
English	5	6	
Lead	lb.	10	15
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	30	40
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	1
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	3	4
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.		90
Liverpool ground			1
Steel, German	lb.		
blistered			
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11	12
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson	1 12 1/2	1 25	
Hyson	1 20	1 40	
Imperial	1 75	2	
Gunpowder	1 50	1 75	
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
manufactured	lb.	10	15
Tallow			11
Wheat	bush.	65	70
Whiskey	gal.	50	55

\$500 REWARD.

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in covering "The Yadkin Toll Bridge," returning to their work, discovered the south end of it to be on fire. The timely discovery, and the exertions of themselves and the negroes on the premises, prevented its sustaining any further injury than the loss of eight or ten feet of weather-boarding. From the circumstance of a pine torch, half consumed, being found at the spot where the fire commenced, and other strong circumstantial proofs, there is no doubt but it was the act of some vile incendiary. The above reward will be given for the detection of the wretch.

LEWIS BEARD, Proprietor.

Salisbury, August 29, 1820.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the first day of December next, 320 acres of land, on the waters of Lick Creek, joining John Wyatt, Henry Smith, and others. Said land to be sold as the property of William Dayly, for the tax for 1818-19, JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.

September 1, 1820. 3m13

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of HARGRAVE & BEARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to John Beard, and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to said Beard for settlement.

JESSE HARGRAVE,
JNO. BEARD.

Anson County, August 22, 1820. 4w12

State of North-Carolina.

IRDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Robert Works,
vs.
Hart's heirs.

Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hazlet Hart, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, that the said Hazlet Hart appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of November next, then and there plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be granted according to the prayer of said petition.

Witness,
ROBERT SIMONTON, Clerk C. C.

Letter Press Printing.

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

BLANKS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,
For sale, at the Office of the CAROLINIAN.