

steam-boats, under proper management, to that point, which is about 800 miles from its mouth. Every account of that river represents the danger in navigating it much less for several hundred miles above that point, than it is near its mouth. This circumstance will render it much easier and less expensive to support distant posts in that quarter than has generally been supposed.

The troops at the Council Bluffs have become healthy, and are employed partly in cultivating the earth around the post. The flood in the Missouri is said to have been uncommonly great. A part of the public works at the Bluffs, which were erected upon too low ground, have been undermined by the water and fallen in, with a few pieces of ordnance.

A portion of the officers and men are employed in exploring the territory around the military post.—*Argus.*

Extraordinary Escape.—A few days ago, a gentleman went to visit the falls of Montmorency, near Quebec. As he was standing on the brink of that tremendous precipice, a prominent mound of earth, on which he had taken his station, yielding to his weight, gave way, and he was precipitated headlong. After falling to the depth of no less than 130 feet, his course was arrested by a projecting rock, from which he was removed by a companion, without having sustained any other injury than the dislocation of one of his arms, and a few trifling contusions! A medical gentleman, passing at the time, rendered him every assistance; and, far from being confined by the accident, he arrived in this city yesterday in the steam boat *Lady Sherbrooke*. [*Montreal Courant.*]

Importance of a Persevering Physician.
PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 30.

On Saturday evening last, a young Physician in this city was called in to see a woman in low circumstances, who had a large family of children, her husband being also sick. In a fit of insanity or despair she had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. When the Doctor arrived, he attempted to administer an emetic, but she resolutely clenched her teeth, and refused all assistance. He then procured an iron spoon, and with much exertion forced open her mouth, occasioning her the loss of two upper and two lower teeth, owing to her extraordinary resistance. The emetic was then poured down, and was immediately spouted back in the Doctor's face. "Death and the Doctor" were now fairly at issue; but the odds were on the side of Death, who was so stoutly backed by the patient. But our young Esculapius was not to be thus deprived of his victory. Hastily wiping his face, he posted off with all speed to the nearest druggist, where he procured a long elastic tube and a syringe. Thus armed, he quickly returned, having in his retinue the druggist and two stout black men, whom he engaged for the approaching conflict. Madam was immediately laid on her back on the floor, *sans ceremonie*, her head and limbs being well secured; and refusing to let the tube be passed through her mouth, our courageous Doctor inserted it into her nose, and passed it through the orifice in the roof of the mouth quite into the stomach, and with his syringe quickly pumped out the contents of her stomach. The laudanum thus pumped out was estimated at two ounces.

It was by such persevering exertions, that this humane and skillful young Physician saved a fellow-being from destruction. She is quite recovered.—*Free Journal.*

NORFOLK, AUGUST 28.

Extraordinary Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon last, about sunset, a decent looking man, a stranger, standing on the deck of a vessel at Taylor's wharf, enquired of a bystander what o'clock it was, and upon being informed, he observed, "It is time for me to be going!" and immediately plunged into the river and disappeared.—Several persons were near the spot at the time, who at a loss to account for so strange a proceeding, stood by the place where he went down, for some time, watching for his re-appearance, in order to assist him, should it be necessary. But he rose no more! On Saturday his body was found near the spot where the rash act was committed, and after the usual forms, decently interred. From a paper found in his pocket book, it appeared that his name was *Nathaniel Lemont*, of Bath, (Maine), aged 38 years—a letter was also found in his pocket, from his father at Bath, dated in 1819.

The Navy.—We understand that the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there; but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and in that sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages in the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. By this arrangement our vessels are, during their cruises, to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free Persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave-traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operation of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly victualled at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store-ships expressly sent from the United States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. &c.
National Intelligencer.

A person asking the name of an antiquated dame, a voluntary and yet a peevish maiden, was told it was *Madame de Stale*.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1820.

A CONVENTION.

Opposition, by our eastern brethren, to the call of a Convention, was what we expected; but that slander and abuse would be lavished on its friends, that their motives would be arraigned, and their principles called in question, we had not anticipated. We knew that our opponents could not rely on argument, and we therefore expected sophistry; but we did not believe they would resort to abuse, and back it up with folly. But we are sorry to say we have been disappointed. It is surely bad enough to be deprived of our rights, without having insult and slander superadded to legal injustice and constitutional tyranny. It is humiliating enough to be compelled to bow our necks to the yoke, without being told, that our condition, to be sure, is bad, but that it is better than freedom. Such is the manner, however, in which the free and high-minded people of the West are very courteously treated in the *Halifax Compiler* of the 8th instant, which we have but just now, through the politeness of a friend, obtained sight of. Such is the way in which the grievances of the people are disposed of, and their complaints regarded.

The editor seems to be terribly alarmed, because the western people show a commendable resolution to obtain a Convention; and because "the last and greatest effort" for that purpose, "that has ever yet been made," will be made at the next session of the Legislature. And really, Mr. Wright, is this any great cause of alarm? Does this excite so great an irritability of your nerves? Does the voice of the people convey such terror to you? or are you "only the Punch of the puppet-show, to speak and act as you are prompted by the jugglers behind the curtain?" Be that as it may, you certainly display not only a groundless, but a contemptible fear; and besides, you also grossly libel the people, who, we will inform you, as it is a fact of which you appear to be ignorant, understand their rights full as well, and are as capable of exercising them, as their eastern friends, who have so kindly and charitably taken them into their own keeping. It will answer very well for the minions of monarchy, or the caterers of aristocracy, to cry down the people, to represent them as ignorant, and too dangerous to be entrusted with power; but such opinions are not suited to this country; and little did we expect to hear them urged as a plea against the call of a Convention. In this country it is believed that the people are capable of governing themselves; the institutions and forms of government throughout the Union, sufficiently evince that they once possessed that ability; and the people of this State will ere long convince even the editor of the *Halifax Compiler*, that they now possess it.

The editor of the *Compiler* acknowledges "the propriety with which these gentlemen (i. e. the friends of a Convention) urge their claim," but still he opposes its being admitted; and the reasons which he gives are truly very sapient ones. They are such as the merest school-boy would disdain to use, and which, to borrow a phrase of his own, only "deserve silent contempt." We shall here take a final leave of this eastern champion, with barely observing, that should the present effort of the people to obtain their rights, not succeed, it is not the last that will be made: they would certainly be undeserving of them, could they abandon them so meanly. No: they will never rest until they obtain those rights and privileges which are theirs by birth-right, and which no constitution, no men of set-of-men can deprive them of, without the most flagrant injustice.

Some persons have indulged the hope that the eastern people were entertaining more liberal ideas, and becoming less hostile to the rights and interests of the West; but the rancor of the *Halifax* paper, and the more dignified and manly hostility of the *Cape Fear* Recorder and the *Raleigh* papers, must convince them of the futility of their hopes. We feel satisfied that we must depend on ourselves alone—that to our own exertions, to our firmness and perseverance, we must look for ultimate success. All we have to expect from the east, is the most determined opposition: justice and right will be thrown entirely aside, and power and self-interest be employed to prevent the call of a Convention, which would at once settle all difficulties, and place all the citizens of the state on an equal footing with each other, as it respects their political rights and privileges.

THE NEW CENSUS.

It will be shown, we think, when the results of the present census are known, that the population of some states has increased very little, and that that of others, if it has not decreased, has remained nearly *in statu quo*. Those states whose population will be found to have increased the least, will, we suspect, be Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine. A variety of causes have operated, during the last ten years, to create a spirit of emigration, and to transfer a large amount of their population to other states—some of these causes arose out of the peculiar state of the times during a large proportion of that period; but more out of the blind policy adopted and acted on by two of those states. These causes will not operate to any great extent, if they do at all, in the coming ten years; and the little operation they may have will be rendered harmless by the superior influence of counterbalancing circumstances, the almost certain consequences of which will be the retaining the population of the Eastern States within their own limits, for many years to come.

The population of New London, in Connecticut, in 1810, was 3182; at the present time, it is 3225; giving an increase of 43 only since the above period. Newburyport, which, in 1810, contained 7,634 inhabitants, at the present enumeration has but 6,737; having decreased

897. From the census of 1800 to that of 1810, the population of Newburyport increased 1,686.

SALISBURY ACADEMIES.

The exercises of these institutions are regulated in the following manner: The year is divided into two sessions, and each session into two quarters. At the beginning of each quarter, a committee of three of the Trustees are appointed, whose business it is weekly to visit the Academies, to attend to their general concerns, and to the progress of the scholars. At the end of each quarter, another committee is appointed, to conduct what is called "the quarterly examination." This committee take up the two last days of the quarter in examining the classes upon their various studies: this examination, though very strict, is not made public, being principally intended for the purpose of exciting industry and emulation among the scholars, and that the Trustees may judge of the improvements they make in their studies.

At the end of each session, a public examination takes place, and the report of the Trustees is published in the papers.

The examination of the last quarter took place a few days ago, and the committee who attended it were well satisfied with the progress of the pupils, of both the male and female departments.

In a short time, the large and commodious house intended for the male department, will be finished; when it may, without hazard, be said, that there is no Academy in the state where the pupils will be better accommodated than in the institution in this town. The houses are large, (being two story buildings, in size about 40 by 50 feet,) situated upon handsome sites and surrounded with pleasant groves of native growth. Every care is taken to render the situation of the Academies comfortable and pleasant, both in winter and summer; and indeed, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to deserve public patronage, and make their institution a place where the useful and ornamental branches of education may be acquired, not in a superficial, but in a solid and beneficial manner. G.

The Bellona Powder Works, near Baltimore, were blown up on the 29th ultimo. Three of the workmen were killed, and two others wounded, one mortally. One of the persons killed, was blown three hundred yards, with the loss of his head, both legs, and one arm. This is said to be the fourth time, since they were first erected, that these works have been destroyed.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY OF N. C.

The following is an extract of a letter from Professor D. Olmstead, of the college at Chapel-Hill, N. C. to Professor B. Silliman, editor of the "American Journal of Science," dated February 26, 1820.

"An extensive secondary formation has lately been discovered very near us. On the road between this place and Raleigh, travelling eastward, we come to it four miles from the college; but at another point it has been discovered within two miles of us. It is a sandstone formation. The varieties are the red and grey. I have traced it through the counties of Orange and Chatham, and have ascertained its breadth, between this and Raleigh, to be about seven miles. Its direction is a little to the east of south. If a line be drawn through the Richmond basin parallel to the great mountains west of us, it will pass through this formation; thence, must we not regard this as a continuation of the great sandstone formation, which W. McClure has traced to the Rappahannock? Must we not consider the Richmond basin and this as forming parts of the same formation? The varieties found nearest this place are not unlike the old red sandstone found in the vicinity of New-Haven.

"It was natural to look for coal here, and I have for some time directed the attention of my pupils and of stone-cutters to this object. Two or three days since, one of the latter brought me a handful of coal, found in the range, on Deep River, in Chatham County, about 20 miles south of this place. The coal is highly bituminous, and burns with a very clear and bright flame. It is reported that a sufficient quantity has already been found to afford an ample supply for the blacksmiths in the neighborhood.

"It is my intention to employ the first leisure I can command, in collecting more precise and extended information respecting this formation."

We cannot forbear, on the present occasion, to express how much our state has to anticipate from the scientific researches of this gentleman. It is a fact much to our discredit, that we live in a country abounding with many rich and valuable productions of nature, that have hitherto received not the smallest attention. There is scarcely a hill or valley in many, and particularly the upper districts of the state, that does not contain an abundance of nature's curiosities, in every way worthy our investigation. Our mineralogy is an extensive, if not a valuable treasure, which has, as yet, remained almost untouched; and while our sister states have either amassed considerable wealth, or added much to the stock of physical science, we have remained idle spectators, with our arms folded around us. Our geology, too, presents a most interesting field of inquiry; and while men in other states, illustrious for talent and knowledge, have been ardently engaged in successful endeavors to enlarge the boundaries of geological science, and have given the result of their labors and discoveries to the world, which have always procured for them enviable honors and substantial rewards, we have remained inactive, both with regard to the advancement of science and the reputation of our state.

In the highly respectable geological treatise of Professor Cleveland, which has been for some time before the public, we do not recollect to have noticed but two or three localities of minerals in North-Carolina. This, the most unlettered peasant or superficial observer can answer, is not because our state is entirely destitute of these natural deposits; but it is owing entirely to a want of taste among our citizens for these pursuits. Too much engaged in the duties of active life, and engrossed in mercenary affairs, they have not had that leisure for scientific investigation, which the interest and importance of the state in a political, as well as in a moral point of view, so much requires. It is, therefore, with the fondest desire that we look to the labors of Professor Olmstead to raise us from that station in the confederation which we have so long unjustly held, and to direct us, in future, to the resources of our own soil, for those numerous and important applications to the practical arts, and to the common purposes of life. It is, indeed, a field broad and rich, and cannot fail to reward every new research with some interesting discovery. *Milton Intell.*

SUN-FLOWER COFFEE.

A writer in the *Plough* has recommended the seeds of the sun-flower as a substitute for coffee, which, for agreeable flavor and cheapness, is equal, if not superior, to any other kind that has been tried.—*Merc. Chron.*

Petersburg Prices Current.

(From the Petersburg Intelligencer.)

MERCHANDISE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C. D. C.	To
Bacon	lb.	8	9
Brandy, apple, old	gal.	3	4
..... peach	do.	6	7
..... cogniac	do.	1 75	3
Corn, new	bbl.	2 50	2 75
Cotton	lb.	18	19
Coffee	do.	29	30
Flour, superfine	bbl.	4 25	4 50
..... fine	do.	3 50	3 75
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 1/2
Iron	ton, 100	110	
Lime, shell	bush.	25	30
..... stone	do.	2	2 50
Molasses	gal.	37	40
Porter, Philadelphia	doz.	2 75	3
Powder, American	reg.	7 1/2	8
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	1 25	1 50
..... Antigua	do.	1 10	1 37
..... New-England	do.	50	55
Sugars, brown	lb.	10	14
..... loaf	do.	24	26
Salt	bush.	55	55
Shot	ewt.	12	12 1/2
Tea, Young-Hyson	lb.	1 25	1 37
..... Imperial	do.	1 40	1 45
Tobacco	hhd.	6	10
Wheat	bush.	87	90
Whiskey, double rectified fruit	gal.	73	1
..... common	do.	40	45
Wine, Madeira	do.	3 50	4 50
..... Claret	do.		
British Dry Goods	adv.	100	

New Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber has now in operation, a new Machine for Carding Wool into Rolls, at his dwelling, near Miller's bridge, on Abot's Creek; where he will card wool into rolls at ten cents per pound. The wool, before brought, must be well washed and picked; have all matted ends and dirty locks cut off; also, all sticks, burrs, and other hard substances, carefully separated from it, as they tend to injure and ruin the cards. One pound of clean grease, or oil, will be required to every ten pounds of wool, with a sufficiency of strong sheets, or linen, to contain the rolls.

Those who may want wool of different colors nicely mixed, can be accommodated.

AZARIAH MERRELL.

Roman County, N. C. Sept. 18, 1820.—3w15

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *SHOE & BOOT MAKING BUSINESS*, in the house formerly occupied by H. Slighter; and where he intends carrying it on in the most fashionable manner, in all its various branches, with the greatest neatness and despatch. He pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to deserve public support.

HENRY SMITH,

Salisbury, Sept. 19, 1820.—15c

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY:

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

Caleb Erwin, } Original Attachment:

vs. } Alexander W. Hite,

William Erwin, } summoned as Guaranties.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Erwin, resides beyond the limits 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 unless the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and then and there plead, answer, &c. Judgment final will be taken against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty, and the forty-fifth year of American Independence. [15] JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk.

\$500 REWARD.

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in erecting "The Yalikin 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. 13

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Furcl's ferry, in Columbia county, 10 miles above Augusta, in the State of Georgia, on the 23d of July, two negro fellows, *GEORGE* and *SALISBURY*. *George* is about 27 or 28 years of age, very black, six feet one inch high, has a pleasing countenance, an impediment in his speech, and shows his teeth much when he speaks. *Salisbury* likewise is very black, has rather a down look, is about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. It is supposed they will make for Fredericksburg in Virginia. Whoever will apprehend said negroes and deliver them to the owner, or secure them in any Gaol so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid.
REASON D. BEALLE,
August 14, 1820.—4w12c

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of HARGRAVE & BEARD in 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.—4w12c

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 Davy, for the tax for 1818-19.

JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.

September 1, 1820. 3w15

Letter Press Printing.

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