

# CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1820.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication, (with the article enclosed,) from Fredell county, is under consideration. "A Western Carolinian" was received too late for this week's paper; it shall appear in our next.

## NEW COLLEGE.

In pursuance of the resolution we formed immediately after the subject of establishing a New College in the Western part of our state was first agitated, to use our utmost efforts, through the medium of the *Western Carolinian*, in furtherance of the design, we this week insert two articles concerning it; one of which is extracted from the *National Intelligencer*, the other from the *Raleigh Register*; and we shall continue to watch, with a scrutinizing eye, every movement that may be made in any manner connected with it, and carefully publish, *pro* and *con*, all that is said, done, or printed, relating to the subject. The *National Intelligencer* talks in quite an admonitory style—advises us to unite in family concord, and every one contribute his mite towards swelling our present Institution into a mammoth! Indeed, Mr. Gales, we are ever ready to receive wholesome advice; but, sir, do you suppose that 300,000 independent Western Carolinians are to be cajoled out of a great and laudable project—one which is fraught with more permanent benefit to the next generation, considered in reference to the march of reason and intelligence through the darkest borders of the earth, than any other that could be pursued—by a few tender motherly pats on the shoulder?

## EXTRACTS.

It is proposed, in the state of North-Carolina, to establish a second University, to be situated in the Western part of the state. As an evidence of the desire of knowledge, the proposition is, in that view, creditable to those who have conceived it. The multiplication of schools for teaching the elements of knowledge, is an object of high interest. We should like to see them distributed throughout the wide expanse of the Union, as they in fact are in some of the New-England states, in the proportion of at least one to every neighborhood. But does this principle apply with equal force to the multiplication of Universities, designed to promote the cultivation of the sciences, and of the higher branches of physics, mathematics, and polite literature? We apprehend not.—North-Carolina may be, and no doubt is, able to support well endowed Colleges; but an augmentation of the means of the existing Institution, an enlargement of the sphere of its studies, and a cordial and liberal support of it, would, it seems to us, contribute more to the diffusion of useful knowledge throughout the state, and perhaps more to the elevation of its character. There are in the United States already more Colleges than can command competent professors; and it is certain, that Degrees are granted with a facility which deprives them of all their value. It was otherwise in the learned world, when even Samuel Johnson, in the meridian of his fame as a scholar and philosopher, was long refused a degree, and at last with difficulty obtained one, because there had been some negligence or defect in the pursuit of his scholastic exercises.

*National Intelligencer.*

**A New College.**—The friends of Literature in the Western part of this State are desirous of establishing a new College in one of the Western Counties. Several pieces on this subject have appeared in the *Salisbury paper*, and it will probably be brought before the Legislature at the approaching session.

*Raleigh Register.*

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### THE CABAL.

Be just, and fear not.—SHAKESPEARE.  
At the present period of time, there is in this country a degree of calmness and freedom from party virulence hitherto unknown in the annals of America. And who can view this felicitous state of things without sensations of the most pleasing kind? The dark cloud of political delusion, which once obscured this hemisphere, has gently passed below the horizon; and it is to be hoped that it will not again rise to ferment the public mind.

On a close examination of the historical records of the most remote antiquity, and by tracing them down through the succession of ages to the present epocha, we are enabled to form a tolerably correct opinion of the causes which produced and accelerated the rise and fall of states and empires; the exaltation and dejection of certain characters who have figured on the great theatre of the world. But when engaged in reflections like these; when we think ourselves perfectly secure and happy, and lament over the cruelty and folly of mankind in past ages, our attention will sometimes on a sudden be arrested by the unexpected appearance of an assassin, who rushes from behind the curtain, with his unsheathed dagger, ready and willing to plunge it into the heart of him for whose friendship and character he had manifested some regard! Such a character as this must be viewed with an eye of distrust. But our utmost vigilance is often eluded: the garb of hypocrisy has deceived many. But it has fallen to our lot to not know many of such characters associated together. But when a number of persons, of apparent respectability, unite themselves in a Cabal, for the avowed purpose of filching from a man his reputation, and thereby depriving him of his very existence as a member of society, it is impossible for us to know in what light to view mankind. Must we conclude that morality and virtue have fled from the world? Have deception and rascality become the order of the day? I hope not. But late circumstances justify this opinion. The members of this cabal have been peculiarly distinguished for their patriotism, particularly in the late war! Their love of country and devotion to duty are the

rays of the sun in its meridian splendor!—Posterity must erect monuments to perpetuate their fame! The present generation is not disposed to favor them with a wreath of laurels!—O! degenerate age, why not reward this mighty host of worthies! We believe that this cabal is as meritorious, in some respects, as that which existed in the time of the unfortunate King Charles.

We have understood, that this august cabal are sometimes in the habit of sending petitions to the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of removing Postmasters from office. They act in the true cabalistic character: they hand about a secret petition to none but members of the cabal. They take care to not have it mailed at the office whose postmaster they design to remove. No! they fear their designs might be suspected, and the object of their intrigue might have an opportunity to defend himself.

I have not yet ascertained whether this cabal is composed of men of sense generally, or whether there is a demagogue, (or ring-leader,) among them, whose superlative qualifications entitle him to the honorable office of President. It may be that their rules and regulations do not admit of a president: perhaps they have a *Bashaw*, with two tails. This is, no doubt, a title more appropriate to their manner of proceeding.

We have been informed that a cabal, not long since, made an attempt to remove a postmaster from office in a small village in North-Carolina by the name of "Concord." The petition was handled precisely in the manner above described. But unfortunately for that honorable and well-meaning cabal, it appears that the Postmaster-General has not responded favorably to their designs! And he has acted wisely, too. The Postmaster-General is a man whose character stands above suspicion; and we are certain that he is acquainted with the postmaster at Concord; and we are equally certain that he will not remove him from office, so long as he conducts that office as well as he has hitherto done. Nothing but a charge of impropriety of conduct represented to the Postmaster-General by men whom he can confide in, will ever cause the removal of said postmaster.

ARGUS.

## CONVENTION.

The subject of a convention, no doubt, will be brought before the legislature at the next session. It seems to have excited considerable interest among our western brethren, and uncommon means have been taken to convince the people of its necessity. The great champion of the measure, who figured in the senate at the last session, unfortunately for them, will not be a member of the next; and we, who think a convention unnecessary, and are willing to live under the constitution in its present form, have also to regret the absence of some of those who effectually showed its utility, and stopped the torrent of innovation. We do not pretend to assert that there are no imperfections in the constitution, or that it is a perfect instrument—but we are opposed to innovations: for experience shows, that when we commence, it is uncertain where we will stop. At the time that the constitution was formed, no one will pretend that we had not as great men as we have at present. While this is acknowledged, it may be said that government, like the arts and sciences, is progressive: while we freely admit this, yet it is a fact that it is also subject to degeneracy. We are somewhat like the girl, who, on being told by her father that if she married she would do well, but that if she remained single she would do better—she replied, that she was satisfied with doing well, and would leave it to others to do better. We have tried the constitution: the innovators may, perhaps, and only perhaps, make it more perfect; but we are satisfied with it as it is; we view it as a sacred bequest of the heroes of the revolution, and shall always approach it with the utmost sanctity, and, as far as is in our power, endeavour to preserve its principles pure, and its provisions unaltered and unadulterated.

[Cape Fear Recorder.]

In the above article the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder has taken a ground in opposition to a convention, which we should not have supposed any editor in the United States would have considered tenable. Such a policy may suit the genius and disposition of the people of China; but never can be adopted by the enterprising and free-born sons of an enlightened republic. That we had many great and good men at the time the constitution was formed, no one can be disposed to deny; the rich inheritance they have transmitted to us is a brilliant testimony of the fact; but it is also a fact equally uncontrovertible, that we have now many great and good men, firmly attached to the liberties their fathers fought for, and who also possess the additional advantage of having for forty years tested the goodness, and consequently of observing the defects of the constitution which the founders of our freedom formed, as it were, out of chaos.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder acknowledges that there are errors in the constitution; but he is opposed to improvement, because "experience shows that when we commence, it is uncertain where we will stop." As well might this plea have been alleged to arrest the progress of the revolution. But the great men who lived in that degenerate age when our constitution was formed, were not limited by such narrow views; determined to meliorate their condition, they boldly rushed forward, unappalled by the consideration that they should not know "where to stop." Nothing is more certain, than that perfection in government, as well as in the arts and sciences, must be arrived at by a series of gradations; and the limited perception of man does not qualify him to say, thus far shall the march of improvement proceed, and no farther.

We cannot see the force of the comparison which the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder has introduced into his piece. The girl, in pursuing the choice she had made, fulfilled the intention of Providence; but Providence never intended that we should set ourselves down in indolent inactivity, without attempting any improvement of our moral or social faculties.

"We have tried the constitution," and found it defective; to alter it we conceive would be to amend it. We cannot participate in the fears of the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, that the degeneracy of the present age

Some writers have asserted, that every age has degenerated; from Adam to Noah, and from Noah to the present day, degeneracy has marked the steps of erring man. But will a comparison of one age of the world with a succeeding age warrant such a conclusion?—Should we not find rather that the darkness which covered the world, like a thick cloud, has been gradually diminishing, until a degree of brightness gilds the horizon? Let us, then, believe that we still have "great men," men whose minds are enlightened by the light of experience, and whose hearts glow with a warm and ennobling patriotism, and who would touch the "sacred bequest of the heroes of the revolution" only to enrich it. We are deeply impressed with the importance and value of the liberty which we inherit, and shall strenuously endeavor to preserve the principles of our revolution pure and unadulterated; but do not desire to consider it, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. Equal representation is the life and soul of republican institutions;—but does the charter of our liberties secure this blessing to us? Well may the Wilmington editor say he is satisfied with the constitution as it is, while his section of the country has twice the weight it is justly entitled to. But such an assumption of power is in opposition to the spirit of our constitution; and we consider the present apportionment of our representation as a foul blot on this instrument—a stain which it is incumbent on us to remove. It was not the intention of the framers of our constitution, that this inequality should exist; and short of such an amendment we shall not be contented to stop. It is a degree of perfection we must arrive at; and inactivity in its accomplishment would indicate a want of that spirit which actuated our fathers in the achievement of our independence.

[Wilmington Record.]

## From the Fayetteville Gazette.

In consequence of a recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce at Philadelphia, a meeting of the merchants of that city was held some weeks since, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures relative to the tariff proposed at the last session of Congress. This proceeding has been followed by similar meetings in many of the commercial towns in the northern states, which have resulted in the expression of sentiments decidedly opposed to the system of protecting duties suggested by the manufacturing class. It seems that the persevering efforts of the manufacturing interest have produced considerable alarm in the commercial community of the northern and middle states; and preparations will, no doubt, be made to give the national legislature, at the next session, an opportunity of hearing both sides of the question. The manufacturers will petition; the merchants will remonstrate; shrewd calculations of profit and loss will be made by both parties; the members of Congress will make long speeches; and, during next summer, the people may have the pleasure of reading them, if they should happen to have money enough left to pay for the *National Intelligencer*.

We commenced this paragraph merely for the purpose of saying that the contest between the two parties in the northern states will relieve the planters of the south and west from every apprehension of being taxed for the benefit of northern manufacturers; but, having incidentally mentioned the long speeches in Congress, we take the liberty of adding a few remarks on the subject. Economy is a cardinal principle in the theory of the government of the United States. In several instances, and under different administrations, this principle has been departed from—Many of these instances were attended by circumstances which excused, or, at least, palliated the deviation; but, among all the expenditures to which our government is liable, there are none more evidently useless, or less excusable, than those which arise from the long debates in Congress. The American people, it must be confessed, are naturally fond of talking; and every honorable gentleman, who happened to have popularity enough in his district to be elected to a seat in the national legislature, may be supposed to feel a desire to convince his constituents that they have not mistaken his oratorical talents. When, therefore, a Missouri bill, a tariff bill, or any other bill begins to fill the lobby with idlers and the heads of young statesmen with profound speculations, the new member rises, professedly with extreme diffidence, but secretly enjoying the hope of appearing, in due time, in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*. Now, we would recommend to the editors of that respectable paper to suppress every speech that is not worth reading. This plan would have a tendency to destroy one motive, at least, for making speeches; and though it is by no means improbable that much would still be said which a rigid censor would decline to publish, yet we think it a fair conclusion that Congress would save time, and that the nation would save money, by the regulation.

We have heard of half a dozen unlicensed dealers in calomel and jalap being called to consult in a case of dangerous disease, when, happening to disagree in opinion, each maintained his own theory, and prolonged the consultation, until they literally talked the patient to death.

## PHILADELPHIA, SEP 8.

The launch of the ship of the line, the *North-Carolina*, took place yesterday, as had been advertised. She was full of men, chiefly volunteer militia, with a band of music: at fifteen minutes past two the stars were cut, and she moved slowly and steadily down on her ways, and shot off into the water in the finest style, amidst the huzzas of thousands of spectators and a Federal salute, putting the steamboats, sloops, and small craft, moored in the river, to shame by her huge size and appearance on the water. She is of the finest model and workmanship. The river presented a gay scene before the launch, being filled with vessels, displaying flags of various descriptions, and the tops filled with men; and graced by the presence of great numbers of ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the publication of the Board of Health, the concourse of spectators was not so great as might have been anticipated. Among them, however, we understand, were several members of the Board. [We presume they acted on the same principles as the parson, who told his flock not to do as he did, but to do as he bade them.]

## WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 13.

We have the satisfaction to state that the materials are already on the ground for the *New Theatre*, for building which a subscription to a sufficient amount has been effected, upon a plan presented by Messrs. Warren and Wood, Managers of the Philadelphia Company. The building is to be situated on Louisiana Avenue, not far from the spot where the temporary Circus stand two years ago.

We see, in the works of a public nature now going on here, fresh evidence of the enterprising spirit of our citizens, who suffer no inconsiderable privations from their general desire to build up and adorn the city. Besides the Capitol, the Centre Building of which is far advanced, and exclusive of private buildings, seventy or eighty in number, we reckon the following improvements of a public nature, which are now carried on by individual subscription or from the corporation fund, viz.

The City Hall.  
A new Catholic Church.  
A new Presbyterian Church.  
An addition to Presbyterian Church near the Capitol.  
An addition to St. John's Episcopal Church.  
A Baptist Theological Seminary.  
The New Theatre.  
In Georgetown, which may be considered as part of the City, the old Presbyterian Church is contracted to be rebuilt.  
In this city, a subscription is on foot for building also a Unitarian Church.  
A new Lodge-Room and School-House is about to be erected near the Navy-Yard.  
There is now laying down, in the city, fifteen thousand running feet of graduated pavement on the sides of the streets, besides ungraduated foot-ways.  
We almost literally leave no stone unturned in our determination to do whatever we can to improve our city and accommodate it not only to the present and future wants of its inhabitants, but to the convenience and comfort of those who come to reside in it, or whom business or pleasure induces them to visit it.

Not. Intell.

KEYNOTE ELECTORS.—The following is an official statement of the whole number of votes given in the state for Governor and Lieutenant Governor:

For Governor.	
Adair,	20,493
Logan,	19,947
Deshaw,	12,419
Huller,	9,357
For Lieut. Governor.	
Barry,	53,522
Blackburn,	22,722

A plurality elects; so that JOHN ADAIR is now the Governor of the State of Kentucky, the 7th day of this month being the commencement of his official term, and William T. Barry, Lieutenant Governor thereof.

RUSS-IsLAND.—The recent warmly contested Election in this state has eventuated in the choice of Job Duffee, a Republican, as one of the Representatives to the next Congress. For the other Representative, Mr. Ebley, also a republican, and at present a Representative from that state, has a plurality of 60 or 70 votes over S. W. Brigham, his opponent; but a majority of all the votes being necessary, there is some doubt whether, by the scattering votes, a new election may not be made necessary.

Some fellow (seconded), says the editor, and we cannot pretend to deny it entered the office of the *Halifax (N. C.) Compiler*, and so deranged the head, which is in large type, that it read HELFIAH COMPILAX.—Metropolitan.

## Gig and Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, lately from Baltimore, having a few days since, rented of B. P. Pearson all his shops and tools, respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of North-Carolina and the contiguous districts of South-Carolina, that he intends carrying on the

### Gig and Carriage Making Business,

in all its various branches. He hopes to have it in his power, in a short time, to supply the former customers of the establishment, and all others who feel inclined to purchase, with a neat assortment of Sulkeys, Gigs, Kitcherens, Dearbons, &c. finished in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit. Orders from gentlemen in the country, and those living at a distance, will be attended to with punctuality. All kinds of repairs belonging to the above business shall be done at my shop, with neatness and despatch.

A. N. JUMP.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1820.—16

## New Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber has now in operation, a new Machine for Carding Wool into Rools, 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 linc's, to contain the rolls.

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

AZARIAH MERRELL.

Rowan 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.—15p

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

### CABARRUS COUNTY:

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

Caleb Erwin, } Original Attachment:  
vs. }  
Alexander White, }  
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, Clk.

## 500 Dollars Reward!

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in covering "The Yarkin 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 weatherboarding. 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 party.

LEWIS REARD, Proprietor.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1820.