

yeark of talent, industry, and correct moral and political conduct, and we trust our young fellow-citizens will pursue the same persevering and enterprising path, that our country may be always supplied with men of equal worth and genius.—Advocate.

Battle Royal.—We are told that the following scene took place in Norman-street a few days since. A half grown Cat, more bold perhaps than prudent, fastened upon a large Rat that was out upon a foraging expedition, but was on the point of losing its prey for want of strength to hold it: at this critical moment the Cat was opportunely reinforced by an old Hen, which had probably been bearded of some of her tender offspring by this merciless depredator, and which, while Puss still kept her hold on her antagonist, actually picked out his eyes,—the Rat, however, blind as it was, still maintained the unequal contest, till the Mother Cat, seeing the struggle from a distance, flew also to the aid of her brave little Mouser, and soon decided the fate of the day, carrying off the before half conquered barbarian in triumph.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.)—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our poetical department was filled, before the beautiful lines communicated by MALVISA, were received. We shall give them a place, with great pleasure, in our next. The Presentment of the Grand Jury of Anson County shall occupy a conspicuous place in our next number. Its manner and matter richly deserve it.

A NEW COLLEGE.

We continue to receive accounts of the deep and lively interest which is felt in various parts of this section of the state, in the establishment of a new College in the West. On a subject so important to the present and future interests of the western people; one which so nearly affects the welfare of their children and children's children, and which is so intimately connected with their moral and political advancement—on such a subject, it was to be expected great solicitude would be excited. And such is the case. The feelings of the people were enlisted in its favor as soon as it was proposed. They saw and felt its importance. They looked not so much at the present, as the future. Their views were not bounded by the narrow circle of their own existence; but they embraced the interests of unborn millions, who are successively to inhabit the fertile hills and valleys of the west, who are to constitute the strength, and contribute to the greatness of North-Carolina. In their sober judgment they approved of the plan of a new college in some one of the western counties; and the good sense of the people, unbiassed by prejudice, unworshiped by party, and uninfluenced by interested or designing individuals, wisely decides wrong. In the present case, no influence was exerted, no excitement endeavored to be produced; the object was fairly and candidly proposed, and immediately and cordially approved. Its accomplishment now remains to be effected.

To every object of importance to the community, there will always be some opposition. This one, so big with the happiness and prosperity of the present and future generations, cannot expect to escape. As yet we have witnessed no direct hostility to it, from any quarter; tho' feelings inimical to its success, and unworthy of those who indulge them, we are sorry to say are manifested by persons among ourselves; by those who are bound by a common interest and local attachment to use their influence in its favor. The article from the National Intelligencer which we published two weeks since, though coming from a quarter where little interest, if any, could be supposed to be felt, and where a direct interference would be wholly improper, may be considered as the commencement of an opposition, open and undisguised. One of the editors of the above paper was at Raleigh but a short time before the article alluded to appeared in the Intelligencer; and he may there have been persuaded, through the influence of Chapel-Hill, (which is improperly thought to be opposed to a new college in the west,) to lend the aid of his respectable paper to the commencement of an opposition to the proposed institution. Such, however, may not have been the motive from which he penned his remarks; we hope not; but circumstances seem to favor our suspicions.

We have neither leisure nor room, at this time, to notice the objections which may be urged against the proposed college, nor to state the many arguments which may be adduced in its support. We shall enter more largely, however, into this subject, in a future number, unless some of our correspondents will do us, as well as our readers, the favor of taking it off our hands. They could not, perhaps, devote their talents, in a leisure moment, to a more useful purpose, than the discussion of a subject so important to the West, and so interesting to all who are in feeling, as in local situation, Western Carolinians.

REMARKS ON IMPOSTORS!

Sometime in July last, two persons were apprehended in Plattsburgh, in the state of New-York, under the name of impostors, and committed to prison. They stated themselves to be foreigners, who had been captured by pirates, with all their property, and were soliciting the charity of the public, to alleviate their misfortunes. They had papers, certifying to the truth of their account, purporting to be, one from the governor of Lavinia, a town said by them to be on Mount Appennine, the other from the governor of Logos, in Portugal. They had also translations of these papers, made in Philadelphia, to which were affixed the certificate of a Notary Public of that city, and the seal of the Governor of Pennsylvania. The magistrates of Plattsburgh wrote to the Mayor of Philadelphia, to learn whether any such persons were known there, and if so, whether they were really what they pretended to be. The Plattsburgh paper of Aug. 26, states that a reply had been received from the Mayor, and that the description given in it identifies the persons who passed by the name of John Capello and John Jacob Meece, for a year and a half, in Philadelphia.

worth ten thousand dollars, and has followed begging, under false pretences, for many years. It is also stated in the letter, that great numbers have been and are still engaged in the same business, and it is calculated, that under various false representations of distress by earthquakes, shipwrecks, fires, inundations, &c. &c. several hundred thousand dollars have been drawn from benevolent citizens, and carried out of the United States by this society of impostors.

Three persons, having similar papers, relating like tales of misfortune, and no doubt of the same fraternity, have visited this village within the past year, and levied their contributions on the sympathy and generosity of our citizens. One of these impostors was here but a few days since, and succeeded, we believe, in imposing on several persons. He left us for the Forks; and we advise our fellow-citizens in that quarter to be on their guard, and not let the artful and plausible tales of an impostor filch from them their money. Had he remained in this place but an hour longer, he would have shared a like fate with his associates in New-York.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not?
Bad is the world, and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought.

SHAKESPEARE.

Free and bold discussion, on every subject, is the vital spirit of reason and of truth. A topic that shrinks from inquiry, must be bad; and a principle that cannot bear analysis, must be visionary.

One of the greatest questions which at present agitate the minds of the people of this state, is that of a CONVENTION: And it is a subject which should not be treated with levity by any person who regards the rights and privileges of men. The people of the western section of North-Carolina have borne the yoke of oppression long enough: It is now high time that they should boldly assert their rights, and demand those privileges which are theirs by birth-right.

Those who are opposed to a Convention, are constrained to acknowledge that the constitution is defective; yet they are willing to forego these defects, rather than apply the proper remedy! But it must be remembered that those who advance such "reasons" reside in the eastern part of the state, where the constitution, with all its defects, operates materially to their advantage. Such doctrine might be tenable, provided our government cherished aristocratical principles, sacrificing the interests of the many to the benefit of a few. But the American people hold such a government in abhorrence, and as fit only for tyrants. It is, therefore, the duty of every man in our state, whose principles are in unison with those of the American government, to oppose aristocracy in whatever shape it may appear.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the framers of our constitution were gifted with the spirit of prophecy: but it may be fairly presumed, that had they foreseen the evil which now exists, some provision would have been made, whereby a remedy might be effected without much difficulty. Under the provisions of our present constitution, a minority governs a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina! Not a single law can be enacted without the consent of the minority! Does this look like a republican government? Can any person believe that it was the design of the virtuous framers of our state constitution to bring about such a state of things? I think not. Yet we are told by some of the eastern editors, that we must suffer this oppression: that they have lived and done well under the present constitution! We do not feel disposed to question the purity of the motives of those editors; but it is presumed that the public at large will judge for themselves.

I do not wish to hear any more of the eastern and western interests: We are all as one great family, and our only object in view should be the general welfare of the people. The people of this state should not be divided, like the petty republics of Greece, where each was under a distinct government. Our interests should be the same. Equality of representation is what we ask, and this is no more than a just and reasonable request. It has been remarked by a philosophical writer, that men in general have two opinions, viz: one of interest the other of right: which of these two opinions governs the eastern editors, does not require much discernment to discover.

Some of the arguments which have been used in opposition to a Convention, are almost as ludicrous as the following, which sometime since came under my immediate observation: It so happened, that at an election for a person to supply a vacancy which occurred in an office of trust and profit, one of the candidates happened to be born in one of the adjacent counties; for this circumstance he met with considerable opposition; in fact, it was urged with as much warmth by a few individuals, as if he had been a native of Hindostan! And but a short time since, on nearly a similar occasion, the same objection was made: One of the oppositionists went so far as to declare, that we might as well send to France for persons to hold our offices, as to take those born out of the county!!! The person who made this declaration, we might say, in the language of Mr. Locke, is taken for a person of "large, sound, round-about sense!"

It is absolutely a stigma of the age we live in, to advance such sentiments. Such opinions might suit the dark ages of superstition—when the tales of hobgoblins were taken as supernatural aspirations. But such absurdities will not be brooked by the people at this time of day: They have intelligence and independence enough to think and act for themselves: They are not to be so easily ensnared by sycophants, whose unself-like arguments are like cobwebs hanging out to catch flies.

But to the credit of our state be it spoken, I have not heard of but one county that ever

made such pretensions; and the number of persons who were engaged in that way of acting was small. I cannot say that they were of that way of thinking, as the veriest idiot would not believe it.

In order to exhibit the full force of such reasoning, I will suppose a case: The territory which lies within the limits of North-Carolina was once destitute of a single county; but in process of time, it was inhabited by persons from other states and nations; when the population increased, it was deemed necessary, for the convenience of courts of justice, &c. to run divisional lines through said territory: and thus, at length, by such divisional lines the number of counties have increased to what they now are.—Now it will appear plain to every one, that these divisional lines alone have caused a superiority of the people of one county above those of another! If this is not the case, it must be self-evident that it is nothing else in truth. I wish it to be understood, that I do not pretend to deny but some counties have more intelligent men in them than others; this is too plain a truth to admit of a doubt; but I most absolutely deny that the birth place of a person alone, (supposing it to be in an adjoining county, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the line,) derogates from his character or abilities. Under such circumstances, it is to be hoped that all petty local jealousies will be done away, and the people in general will look to the common welfare of all. It is said in Holy Writ, that "a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand." Having such high authority before our eyes, it certainly ought to restore harmony and good will among us. I before observed, that the people of this state are as one great family; and it is their duty and interest to unite together in well doing. This happy period, I trust, is not far distant. HOMO.

Remarkable.—In taking the Census of the town of Waterford, in Connecticut, the following singular facts appear.—Waterford has a population of about 2,240 souls—among which are the following aged persons:—

One male aged 92	One female aged 97
One 91	One 90
Two 89	Three 85
Two 86	Two 82
Two 85	One 84
One 84	One 81
One 83	Three 80
Two 82	One 79
Two 81	
One 80	Total 2443
One 79	

By this statement, it appears that the united ages of twenty-nine persons above enumerated amounts to 2443 years, being an average of nearly 85 years to each. We question whether the like instance of so great a proportion of aged persons can be found in any town in the United States. National Intelligencer.

General Post-Office.—The number of Post-Offices in the United States is four thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the length of post-roads is 71,522 miles. The amount of postage for the year 1819 was \$1,204,680; the cost of transportation of the mail \$717,843; and the compensation to Postmasters \$375,964.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 5th of this instant, at the house of George Eilers, a bay Stud HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old last spring, branded on the left shoulder with O, a scar on the left thigh, and a few white spots on his back; also, a saddle and bridle was taken with the said horse. If any person will give me information of said horse, so that I get him again, I will give him the above reward, and pay all reasonable expenses. JOHN AMBURN. Rowan County, Oct. 12, 1820.—3w19r

Roger Williams' Estate.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the last October term of Montgomery County Court as Administrator upon the estate of Roger Williams, deceased, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber. ARTHUR HARRIS. Montgomery County, Oct. 13, 1820.—3w19r

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820. Thomas Neely, John Neely, Rebecca Neely, Aaron Townsend and Martha his wife, Isaac McLellan and Peggy his wife, John McCahern and Polly his wife, versus, Isaac Neely, and Reuben Dixon and Jane his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Salisbury Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte against him. [3w19r] Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820. JOHN ARNOLD, as Debtor, vs. Jud. Atta. served in the hands of Benjamin Good. JAMES MILLER, Creditor.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides in another government, it is ordered that all proceedings be stayed for three months; and that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, on the first Monday in November next, and reply, plead, to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. 6w17 A Copy: JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Iredell county, Third-Creek, one iron gray MARE, between five and six years old, with crooked hind legs; and a sorrel FILLY, one year old in August. I will give the above reward if any person will give me information so that I get them again; or if delivered, I will pay any reasonable expenses. JAMES LOCKE. Oct. 7, 1820.—3w19r

Great Bargains.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 24th inst. and continued until all is sold, a variety of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Groceries, if not previously sold at private sale. For all purchases under \$5, cash; over \$5 and under \$20, six months' credit; all sums over \$20, a credit of twelve months. The sale will take place at the store of the subscriber, near the Court-House. ANDREW MATHRU. Salisbury, October 9, 1820.—2w19

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 Snikey Gigs, Kittereens, 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. A kind of repairs belonging to the above business shall be done at my shop, with neatness and despatch. A. N. JARR. Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1820.—16

To whom it may concern
SOMETIME in August, 1818, I and my brother Jeremiah Potts, purchased of Hugh O'Neal, of Iredell county, a tract of land, to the value of six hundred and seven, eight dollars, for the payment of which we gave the several notes, jointly, payable at different times. Shortly after this purchase was made, my brother wishing to come the sole owner of the land, I withdrew my claim and applied to Mr. O'Neal to have my name erased from the notes; but upon his assurance that I should never be called upon for payment, I let the notes remain as they were. Within a short time, however, I have understood that Mr. O'Neal, finding that my brother will not be able to make good the payments, is intending to make me responsible for the balance which is at present due. This is to give notice, therefore, that having received no equivalent for said notes, and being under age at the time I signed them, I shall not pay any part of them. JEREMIAH POTTS. Rowan County, Oct. 4, 1820.—3w19r

Horse Stolen.
STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, (supposed by a negro fellow,) on Saturday night, the 23d of September, a dark sorrel horse, about 9 years of age, 14 1/2 hands high, a white spot on each shoulder, but no other marks. The said negro was seen four miles from the place where the horse was stolen, by three travellers, who described the horse and negro. The negro had a new blanket and new saddle-bags on the horse. He was on the great road to Guilford county. I will give TEN DOLLARS REWARD for my horse, so as I get him again, and Ten Dollars for apprehending the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. Rowan County, N. C. } MICHAEL ZINKE. Sept. 30, 1820. } 3w17r

500 Dollars Reward!
EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in covering "The Yadin 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

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. which, if not taken out by the first day of January, will be sent on to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM ANDREW, Sarah Anderson, Benjamin Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Frederick Aaron, B. James Blair, Robert Bigham, sen. Samuel Boyes, Robert Barnhill, Darling Belk, Matthew Bain, Samuel Blair, C. John Costen, Thomas Cashion, John Carelock, Robt T. Cheek, Robt Carr, William Cooper, jun. Adam Cooper, Wm. Campbell, Rev. Thos. B. Clarkson, 2. D. S. Susana Dow, Eliza Dow, David Dow, Robert Davidson, John Davis, Sugar Dulin. G. William Goforth, Willis Gibbs, Alexander Gillespie, Polly Gardner, John Gingles, Saml Gordon, John Garrison. H. Jonathan Harris, Samuel Huie, Joshua Hadley, John Hall, John Harris, William Hamilton, John Hays, Jeremiah Hood, John Hodge. J. Cadwallader Jones, John Johnston. K. Messrs. Kirk and Alexander, Robt Knox. L. Thomas R. Lion, John Little, 2. Nancy Latta. M. George Morrow, 2. James McKnight, Alexander McClenaghan, Judith Monroe, Judith N. W. Monroe, James Martin, Richard Morrow, Michael McLeary, John McLaughlin, Margaret McCorkle. N. Samuel Niel. O. Edwin Jay Orsborne. P. John D. Pettis, Francis Perry, Joseph Putyance, Henry Pharr. R. Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Etem Room, James Roper, Rachel Robinson, James Rone, John Hitch, sen. S. David Smith, 2. David or Hugh Smith, Margaret Skelly, James C. Sloan, Seth Sexton, The Sheriff, Hetty Smith, David Stinson, Eli Stewart. T. Samuel I. Thomas, James G. Torrence, John M. Thomas. W. Allen Wynens, Joseph Wilson, William I. Wilson, Jordan Williamson, Catharine Wallace, Matthew Wallace, Samuel Wilson, Samuel I. Wilson, Benjamin West, Thomas Walker, David Wilson, Thomas White, Rev. John Williamson. Y. William Yandel. W. H. SMITH, P. M. October 1, 1820.—3w18

LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, North-Carolina, October 1, 1820.
B. Asa Barnes, John Barton. C. A. W. Carowea. D. Henry Cline, Joseph Crawford. E. John Davis, Charles Dorton. F. James Elder. G. Ebenezer Flinn. H. Francis Glass. I. Elisha Honeycutt, 2. James Handley, Abner Higgins, Dr. Daniel Hazellus, Dr. William Houston. J. John Jarrat, 2. L. Zachariah Lyerle, Jonas Lipe. M. Richard A. McRee, John S. McCaleb. P. William Peacock, Henry Phifer, William Porter, Benjamin Plunket, Elizabeth Phifer. R. Nancy Ruscl. S. Martin Stough, Michael Sides, John B. Skillington, John Stirewalt, sen. Elijah Smith. W. James Walters, Isaac Wile, Philip Wagner, O. Wile, James Wier. SILAS TRAVIS, P. M. By DAVID STORKE, A. P. M. 3w17r

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