

produce wheat, but likewise in great abundance, and of excellent quality. And this same county, which, ten years ago, did not raise more than one fifth of what it consumed, now raises more than it wants for its own consumption. Improvement has been equally rapid, and equally great, in every other department of husbandry. Their breeds of cattle, of sheep, and of hogs, have been greatly ameliorated. And it may also be said, that the Ladies have not only improved in loveliness, but increased in usefulness and real estimation. They are now more industrious; more simple and republican in their manners; more polished in their minds. They are excited a spirit of enterprise and exemplary industry, and rose above the prejudices which idleness and fancied distinction attach to useful employment. For the cause of all these effects, we must look to the Agricultural Society. This is only a very imperfect sketch of the good which has been effected by one of these institutions: the aggregate of all would be truly astonishing, and almost incredible.

Our only object in the above, is to excite a spirit of improvement among our own farmers. The same means will produce the same results here. Let an association of the kind above mentioned, be organized in this county. Let every farmer be public spirited enough to join it, and become an active member. Let funds be raised to be laid out in premiums, to be awarded every fall, in a public manner, to persons who shall deserve them by their experiments and improvements in the delightful and necessary arts of husbandry: Let this be done, and we venture to predict, that ten years hence scarcely an old field will be seen in the county; and that lands which now produce five, will then produce fifteen bushels to the acre; and such as now yield nothing, will then afford abundant crops.

**Large Potatoes.**—A potatoe was showed us last week, raised in the garden of Daniel Clark, Esq. of this village, which measured three feet four inches in length, and one foot in circumference. The papers from various parts of the Union, for several weeks, have teemed with accounts of the uncommon productions of nature the past season, such as mammoth apples, squashes, pumpkins, &c. and we now have the pleasure of adding a mammoth potatoe to the list of wonders.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
A second number of the "Review of the Athenian Club" is requested, before we come to a decision.

**A NEW COLLEGE.**

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
The subject of instituting a public chartered seat of learning in the Western part of the state of North-Carolina, has been noticed by different public papers. The merits of the measure have been differently spoken of. While some publications, emanating, (at least ostensibly,) from distant places, speak with hesitation on the subject, the cause has been nobly pleaded by others more immediately within the sphere of operation, and where the necessity and importance of the measure can more easily be ascertained. What degree of interest and zeal the measure ought to excite in the public mind, will be developed in the answer to the two following questions:

1st. Is the measure necessary?  
2d. Is it one that can be effected?  
First: Is the measure necessary? From various considerations, it would appear that an affirmative answer must be here given. 1st. The example of our sister states forms a strong presumptive argument that the measure is necessary. Has any other state in the Union, possessing the population of North-Carolina, entertained the opinion that one public seat of learning was sufficient? Has Massachusetts deemed one sufficient? Has Vermont? Has New-York? Has Pennsylvania? Has Virginia? &c. &c. We are attentive to the policy of our sister states in other respects, and disposed to learn from example.—Why attentive in every other respect, but turn a deaf ear to the particular now in hand? I repeat it, that the uniform example of other states constitutes an argument violently presumptive in favor of the measure here advocated. 2d. The convenience of the Western section of the state requires the institution of another public seat of learning. From the western limits of North-Carolina to Chapel-Hill, is not less than 300 miles. At so distant a place, it is both inconvenient and expensive to locate at first, and to keep up that parental intercourse which is necessary during a college residence. 3d. The preservation of our resources at home, our local situation, and the circumstances of our country, make it necessary that expenditure of money at distant places be, as much as possible, avoided. Under present circumstances, this object is not sufficiently accomplished. Notwithstanding the University of North-Carolina, located at Chapel-Hill, not a few of our youth go into neighboring states, or distant places, to finish their education. 4th. The accommodation of that part of society to which heavy expenses are not convenient. This provision embraces a large, and, in every respect, an important share of the population of this western section of country. Large fortunes are rare. It is the happiness of our country, that property is well divided.

From a variety of considerations, it would appear that education can be prosecuted with comparative economy in the western part of North-Carolina. The soil is fertile; provisions abundant, and the customs and manners of society comparatively plain. Matters of fact support the allegation here made. Education, in every form in our power, has actually been prosecuted here, and is now prosecuted on more economical terms than in the most of other places. On this subject I would inquire, have the late regulations of some of our public seats of learning no unfriendly bearing on that numerous portion of society whose interest is now under consideration? I refer to the long collected residence that is now

required, in order to graduate. The plan appears to be, that the student shall reside four years. I ask, what must the effect of this plan be? Beyond a doubt, 1st. The degradation of Academics. For if they are to be circumscribed in their operations within the very narrow limits that are set them; if they are permitted to preside over the mere first principles of education only, every man of weight and character will shake his hands clear of them, and retire from the scene where his entertainment, profit and improvement, would be essentially gone; and his opportunity of utility to the public completely circumscribed. Is not this an event to be deprecated? Have well regulated Academies no important bearing upon the literary interest of our country? 2d. This plan must exclude the less opulent part of society from the field of science, and throw a monopoly of learning into the hands of the rich. College expenses are heavy; and for so long a period of time cannot be borne by those who are not wealthy. I ask, is there nothing to be deprecated in this state of things? Is there nothing aristocratic? Is there nothing menacing, both with respect to the interest of church and state? Let none suppose that the writer is an advocate for a smattering in education. No: if a College arise in the West, we wish and design it to be inferior to none in point of solid learning and science. This, the writer insists upon it, can be accomplished without the long college residence hitherto noticed.

From the first institution of Princeton College, and until within a few years, after a respectable acquaintance with the dead languages, and a good knowledge of geography, the student that was attentive to business was sure to graduate in two years. Was this an insufficient course? Let the merits of the men that were introduced into the literary world under this course answer the question. Are not these the luminaries that have shone in the church, in the medical department, and at the bar? Are not these the men that have figured in our legislative councils, and thundered in the field of battle? Thus it appears that the long college residence, and the consequent heavy expenditures now by some of our public seats of learning imposed on the student, are artificial rather than necessary. If it be said that the field of science is extending, the measure, therefore, that is here complained of is necessary; I answer, let well regulated Academies have their full weight in a course of education. Here expenses are comparatively light. Thus the same point can be obtained, and learning not be put out of the power of the less wealthy part of society.

5th. The interest of religion and morality would seem to require the measure. If all the youth of our own state that are pursuing a literary course, together with a considerable number from neighboring states, are to be collected together at Chapel-Hill, it will be difficult to preserve that order, that morality and virtue which are vitally important for the honor and interest of an institution; and for the honor, interest, and usefulness in life of those who emanate from it. In any department of life, in proportion as the number is great which is collected together, in the same proportion is it difficult to support order, and preserve the interest of morality and virtue. Hence the rigid discipline that must be kept up in armies. And hence the vigilance and discipline that has been kept up, and must be kept up, in the cumbrous and massy European universities. The number ought to be respectable, so as to awaken a spirit of due competition, &c. But there is a boundary that it ought not to pass. In pleading the cause of religion and morality, the church will duly appreciate the weight of the argument. She laments the paucity of competent Ministers of the Gospel, and mourns over her silent Sabbaths. Her eyes are upon the fountains of science, and she devoutly supplicates that they may be preserved pure. But ought the church only to be solicitous that virtue and science be combined in our seats of learning? Has the state no interest in such an issue? To affirm this would be rash, and in opposition to the dictates of common sense, and the results of experience in every age of the world. Ancient legislators accorded with the sentiment of the poet, 'Tis fixed by fate, irrevocably fixed, Virtue and vice are empires' life and death.

If this is true with respect to other governments, it is certainly eminently true with respect to a republican government. A government occupying a fair portion of Europe, a few years ago, made the bold experiment of exterminating religion. She changed the Sabbath day, prostrated the temples of worship, and wrote over the burying-grounds, "This is the place of eternal sleep." The event was awfully admonitory. The ruins were terrible; and with a voice like thunder, teach the nations of the earth to stand far from that forbidden ground.

Coincident with the doctrine here advocated, is the farewell address of our immortal Washington, to the people of the United States when he retired from the Presidential chair. He called upon them, in order to maintain the interest of their country, to be careful to support the interest of religion and morality. "Cautiously," (says he,) admit the idea, that the latter can be maintained without the former." He adds—"A volume would not be sufficient to trace the connexion of religion and morality with civil society." The same thing is necessary to complete the standing and character of the student. Will any hesitate to admit that morality is essential to a finished character? Great talents and learning, rising in conflict with moral excellency, never can be a blessing to society, but must be an object to be deprecated. And is morality firmly based on any other bottom but that of religion? Thus the interest of both civil and religious society, and the completion of the character and standing of the student, combine to enhance the

importance of the argument now under consideration. This argument must stand in full force, except it can be made to appear that the interests of religion and morality are already suitably consulted and supported in our Southern seats of learning. Whether this is the case or not, let two things determine: 1st. The paucity of Ministers of the Gospel that emanate from them; 2d. The testimony of those that have had an opportunity of inspecting the state of religion and morals among those that compose them.

The second point developing the merits of the zeal and operations in the West, to institute a new College, is, 2d. Is it an object that can be effected? To accomplish the object, two things are necessary: 1st. A charter from the Legislature of the State. This, I take it for granted, can and will be obtained. 2d. Funds to meet the expenses of the undertaking. Upon this ground, is there any evidence that we ought to despair? In point of funds, what evidence have we that the General Assembly will not hold out the hand of generous co-operation? What operation would more immortalize the names of the ensuing Legislature, than to arise in their majesty, and found a seat of learning that would promise fair to be a blessing, not only to the present generation, but to generations yet unborn? In the history of every country, the founding of a respectable seat of learning forms an important era. The legislature has the power; and we have yet to learn, that they have not the will to patronize the cause of learning. But should we not be so fortunate as to obtain public aid, does it hence follow that this great project must fail? Other seats of learning, of great importance, viz Princeton, &c. have been founded and long supported by private munificence. And has that liberality that once poured blessings on society, now taken its flight? We are not prepared to believe it. There is much wealth in that section of country concerned; and we have yet to be convinced, that there will not be a disposition to disburse it upon so interesting a call. In this state of mind we are supported by the liberal overtures of a variety of individuals. A number have said, if the plan goes into operation, they will give one thousand dollars towards it. Many can be found that would contribute that sum; and, probably, be as well without it as with it. The unanimity of the public is great, the zeal remarkable; it may therefore be fairly calculated upon, that liberal munificence will be pretty general.

The matter, then, stands thus: The necessity of another public seat of learning is supported by the examples of our sister states—by convenience—by the preservation of our resources at home—by the accommodation of the less wealthy part of society—and by the interests of religion and morality. That it is an object that can be effected, appears from the consideration, that the Legislature will not refuse a charter, and with it will probably grant some assistance in point of funds. But should we receive no public aid, as to funds, the wealth of that section of country concerned is respectable, and their liberality with respect to so great and important an object, we hope, may be relied upon. Let it be understood, that from the first movement on this subject, we have conferred with many leading characters in the upper parts of South-Carolina, who feel interested in the object, and pledge every suitable co-operation in order to its accomplishment.

To advocate this great project before the General Assembly, must devolve upon the representatives from this western section of the state. We hope that none will be insensible to its importance; but that, with all possible zeal, they will support a cause so important to society in general, and particularly to that section of country to which they belong.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.  
SPAIN.—We have it from such authority as satisfies us of the fact, that the King of Spain has ratified the treaty with the United States for the cession of the Florida; we are also satisfied that the ratified treaty is now in the United States, and will be submitted to Congress, immediately on its assembling next month.

The manifesto, the tyrannic and warlike manifesto of the Emperor Alexander, on Spanish affairs, which we lately published, has been explained to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish King and Cortez. The Emperor is understood to have declared, in his explanatory state paper, that his first manifesto was predicated on the belief that the Army had usurped the authority of the Kingdom, and dictated to the people by force of arms the present established form of government; but that subsequent advices having conveyed a more correct statement, and his imperial Majesty being satisfied that the change in the government has been the act, not of the army, but of the Nation, he is now entirely reconciled to the change, and hopes the constituted authorities and the Spanish people may enjoy prosperity and happiness under the newly established order of things. These explanations and congratulations have been received in the most friendly spirit, and the best relations of friendliness are established between the two governments.

A Plan for effecting Bonaparte's Liberation.—The curious paragraph which follows, is from a private letter from Paris, of a recent date.  
"The King, though pretty well just now, is still very feeble; and you may rest assured, that in the event of his death, some strong measures will be taken with respect to the English now residing in France and its dependencies—'tis whispered among the higher circles, I mean the old marshals, &c. that on the above event taking place, every Englishman will be put in close confinement till the emperor is restored to liberty. They at the same time disclaim any idea of again placing him on the throne; but they say, their country is degraded by allowing their former hero to remain a prisoner in the hands of their insatiable enemy.—Dublin Reviewer."

A Frenchman in New-Orleans has advertised to cure by means of music, the ladies who may be sick.

**DIED.**  
At the Bay of St. Louis, near New-Orleans, on the 11th Sept. Mrs. RIPLEY, wife of Gen. Ripley.

**Fayetteville Prices Current.**  
(COMPILED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.)

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Lacon	lb.	10	12
Beef, mess	10	4	5
fresh	25	25	26
Beeswax	gal.	25	3
Brandy, Cgg.	70		
Peach	60	65	
Apple	30	34	
Butter	lb.	45	50
Coffee	bush.	15	
Corn	100 lb.	3	50
Cotton, Upland	bbl.	3	25
Flour, superfine	bush.	1	10
fine	gal.	1	25
Flax seed	1	60	70
Gin, Holland	lb.	8	12
Northern	100 lb.	6	50
Hog's lard	5	6	
Iron, Swedish	lb.	10	12 1/2
English	gal.	40	45
Lead	bush.	30	40
Molasses	100 lb.	5	6
O's	bush.	75	1
Pork	gal.	1	25
Potatoes, Irish	100 lb.	4	5
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	bush.	15	1
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	1
New-England		50	60
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turk's Island	bush.	1	90
Liverpool ground			1
Steel, German	lb.	11	12
blistered			25
Sugar, Muscovado	1	12 1/2	1 25
Loaf	1	20	1 40
Tea, Young Hyson		1	75
Hyson		1	50
Imperial		1	75
Gunpowder		1	50
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow		12	15
Wheat	bush.	60	
Whiskey	gal.	55	60

**Salisbury Academies.**  
THE semi-annual examination of the pupils will commence on Monday, the 4th, and close on Thursday, the 7th of December next. Parents and guardians are respectfully requested to attend.  
The exercises will recommence on the first Monday of January next.  
In the female department are taught reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, belles lettres, history, drawing, painting, music, and needle-work.  
In the male department are taught the usual branches of literature.  
[2M]  
THO. L. COWAN, Secretary.

**Lost.**  
YESTERDAY, in the main street of Salisbury, between Mr. Young's store and my house, or on my own lots, a red morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing one note of hand on M'Crump, Esq. given the week of our Superior Court, payable ten days after date, amount, \$58.50; one on Robert Beard, given the same week, amount, \$20; one of the same date, given by John Brandon, of \$13.50; and one of \$52.70, given by Hugh Torrence, Statesville, dated October 31, and payable one day after date. Also, one bank note of \$5, on the Newbern bank, with a number of judgments, and other papers. The above notes of hand are all payable to myself.  
All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, as their payment has been stopped. Whoever will return the pocket-book, with its contents, to the subscriber, shall receive a liberal reward.  
BENJAMIN P. PEARSON.  
Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1820.—2w22

**Notice.**  
WILL BE SOLD, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 20th inst. for cash, four hundred and forty-four acres of land, on the Yadkin river, known by the name of John Long's ferry, (including said ferry,) and all improvements thereon; levied on to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Jacob Smith and George Smith, executors, John Butner and others, against said Long.  
JOHN BEARD, Sheriff.  
November 6, 1820.—2w22

**Notice.**  
THE person who took from my house, probably by mistake, on or about the 3d inst. one new pair of black cloth pantaloons, and one pair of brown stockinet do. partly worn, will oblige the subscriber by returning them soon.  
THOMAS HOLTON.  
November 6, 1820.  
N. B. An immediate attention to the above may save the person who has them in his possession some trouble.

**Notice.**  
THERE will be a Bill presented to the next General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, for a division of Rowan County.  
THOS. HAMPTON.  
October 13, 1820.

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
ON the night of the 20th instant, a BAY HORSE, 14 1/2 hands high, small star in the forehead, swabby mane, one of his hind legs white—racks at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and throws his feet an unusual distance apart. A suitable reward will be given by the subscriber, living near Charlotte, for the delivery of the horse, or information where he may be found.  
4w21  
Oct. 31. WILLIAM J. POLK.

**State of North-Carolina,**  
RANDOLPH COUNTY:  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.  
JOHN ARNOLD, ss. } Debt. Jud. Atta. served in the hands of Benjamin Steed.  
JAMES MILLER. }  
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.  
Oct. 17. A Court. JESSE HARTLEY, C. C.