

# SALISBURY

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1821.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical communication of "Pythias" shall have an insertion. His perseverance is commendable; though his previous disappointments seem to have soured his temper a little. He is rather unlucky, we think, in his choice of terms: we can as easily conceive of a topographical, as of a "typographical eye." "Pythias" will understand us.

The annual Examination of the students of the University of this State, will commence on the 30th of this month, and continue until the 7th day of June. On that day the commencement of the college will take place.

## CONVENTION.

The citizens of the Western part of North-Carolina are not the only people anxious to have a Convention, for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of their state. Indeed, that many of the states should feel the necessity of making certain alterations in their respective constitutions, is not at all to be wondered at, when we consider the times and circumstances under which these constitutions were adopted. For instance, the constitution of North-Carolina was framed in December, 1776, only a few months after the declaration of independence by the Continental Congress. Those of that day, who are still living, well know the great changes which have taken place, in the situation and circumstances of the state, since that eventful period. These changes, alone, would render necessary certain alterations in our constitution. But in addition to this, experience has proved the error of certain principles contained in that instrument; such, for example, as giving to each county, be it great or small, the same number of representatives, instead of apportioning the representatives to each county according to the ratio of its population.

It is for similar reasons, no doubt, that the people of other states are calling for Conventions. We see, from the last papers, that the Council of Censors of Vermont, have unanimously determined to call a Convention, to meet at Montpelier, in February next.

It was only last winter that the people of Massachusetts, by their delegates, were met in Convention, to alter and improve their constitution. Their alterations and amendments have lately been submitted to the people, and, we presume, with some exceptions, have received their sanction.

About four years ago, the people of Connecticut formed an entirely new constitution, which is, in the opinion of every enlightened, liberal minded man, greatly superior to the former constitution or charter under which they lived.

New-York, in 1801, called a Convention, which made several important alterations; but it seems the people find that their constitution can still be improved; and they accordingly, as prescribed by the law passed at the last session of their Legislature, authorising the call of a Convention, expressed by their votes on the 24th ultimo, their wishes on this subject.

Now, we would ask, are the freemen of North-Carolina the only people that cannot be trusted with a Convention? that cannot be trusted with their own rights? So, indeed, our Eastern friends seem to think;—but so the citizens of the West do not think;—and not thinking so, the period is not distant, when the people of, at least, the Western part of North-Carolina, will meet in Convention.

## EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

We made some cursory remarks in our last on the preference given by persons holding offices immediately from the people, to offices in the gift of the President, and expressed our opinion, that the continual increase of Executive patronage furnished cause of serious alarm to the honest politician, and to every friend to the purity and duration of our republican institutions. The importance of the subject is a sufficient apology for again resuming it.

If the patronage of the Executive be permitted to increase as it has done, without any counteracting measures on the part of the people, it is nothing extravagant to say, that it may ultimately destroy the main pillar of our liberties, the primary elections by the people. For what restraint will be placed on their representatives in the National Legislature; what regard will they have for their constituents, and what will deter them from betraying or abandoning their interests, when the offices at the disposal of the President, (and which might be given only as the price of promoting his views,) possess far greater attractions, and are deemed more honorable, than those in the gift of the people? 'Tis no reply to say, that their representatives will generally be men of too much honor, too republican in their principles, and too proudly independent, to be swerved from their duty by temptations of that kind. Some of them undoubtedly will be such. But if one fourth of the members of Congress at this time, in the infancy of the republic, would leave the service of the people to accept of a petty office from the President; what may we not expect at a future period, when the patronage of the Executive shall extend from sea to sea? when he will not only have to appoint collectors and deputy-collectors on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific? when the great inland seas of our country shall be surrounded with cities and whitened with commerce, and thus enlarging the sphere of his influence and increasing his patronage? The time will come when the republic will exhibit this delightful appearance; when our vast territory will be settled with a numerous population; when the time may come when the people

will not ride, when state rights and state sovereignties will be known only as "things that were," when the government will become consolidated, and the President be not the servant, but the tyrant of the people.

These apprehensions may be considered by many as the fancies of a mind unwarrantably suspicious, as the effects of narrow and degrading views of the moral powers of mankind. They are not such. We view man as he is; as history shows he always has been; and thence draw our conclusions. We form our opinions on facts, not on suspicion. "Every man," said Sir Robert Walpole, (and he certainly was placed in no unfavorable situation for judging,) "has his price." This is too sweeping a declaration; but the honorable exceptions are comparatively few. It would not be unwise, however, for the people to act as though they thought with the English minister: in that case they would be more cautious in selecting persons to whom they would commit the guardianship of their interests; they would watch with a more jealous eye the measures of their rulers and the conduct of their representatives; and they would carefully block up every avenue to corruption in the latter, and to a dangerous accumulation of power in the former.

Public opinion should not only be decidedly expressed against this hankering after Executive honors by the people's representatives, but it should likewise, we honestly and sincerely think, become a fixed law of the republic, that no member of Congress shall accept of any appointment under the President during the term of his election. The framers of the constitution, deeply read in the knowledge of human nature, provided, that "no senator or representative, during the time for which he was elected, shall be appointed to any civil office under the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time;" but to secure the object contemplated by this clause, it is indispensably necessary that the prohibition should go to the extent above mentioned. The object of this clause is to place Congress beyond the reach and temptations of Executive influence; but it is evident it does not do it; the necessity of the proposed amendment, therefore, or something similar to it, follows of course.

## INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

Proposals have been issued, at Albany, by Messrs. Websters & Skinners, for printing "the secret Debates of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States." These debates are to be given from the notes of the late Chief Justice Yates, of New-York, copied by his colleague in the convention, Mr. Lansing, late Chancellor of that State. The work will make about 350 pages, and the price to subscribers, bound and lettered, would be \$2 50. This will be a very interesting work, if reported with the ability and fidelity which the names of the gentlemen authorize us to expect. In elucidating the principles of the constitution, and the views of the sages who formed it, it will be an invaluable acquisition to the statesman and politician.

National Intelligencer.

## SOUTHERN INGENUITY.

Among the curiosities of modern days, which are calculated to interest the public and excite the attention of the moralist and philosopher as well as the merchant, there is one which, altho' its existence is well authenticated, has not, in our opinion, been noticed in the manner which its importance deserves. We allude to the very curious phenomenon of petrified cotton, the actual existence of which can now no longer be doubted, as, in addition to the many proofs which have been exhibited in other cities of the United States, there is now one in Baltimore, which may be seen at the warehouse of the Union Manufacturing Company, and if examined will dispel the doubts of the most incredulous.

This curious petrification weighs thirty pounds; it was found in the centre of a bag of cotton, marked No. 213, which arrived here a few days ago, in the schr. Harvest, from Charleston, S. C.; and the notorious honesty of the South Carolina planters, precludes all suspicion that it could have originated in any other way, than by the petrification of the cotton, which, no doubt, was very honestly packed in the place where this wonderful substance, so much like a real stone, was discovered. A judicious friend who examined this curiosity, with most becoming gravity advised, that it should be sent as a present to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; and in this opinion we heartily concur; as in that Athens of America, the moral as well as the physical consequences to be expected from such transmutations, would be luminously explained and illustrated. (Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

## PENITENTIARIES.

Men do not always accurately distinguish between the real principles of a system and its abuses. We confess that penitentiaries in most places have been erroneously conducted; but is this any reason why the whole system should be brought into discredit? Some have even talked of cancelling the whole, and again resorting to the bloody code of Draco! A committee of the last congress has made a most injudicious report upon this subject. The legislatures of Pennsylvania and of New-York have acted with more justice, in unravelling the causes of abuse, and trying to avoid them. The report of the Auburn state prison of New-York, the acts of the last Pennsylvania legislature, and Mr. Livingston's report to the assembly of Louisiana, are evidences of the dawning light upon this subject. No penitentiary can succeed well which is not so constructed as to answer these two purposes: 1st. Of making the convicts sleep alone; you must not mix together the young and the old, the comparatively good and bad, the hesitating and

the hardened offender; but you must keep them at night, and on the Sabbath, as much apart as possible. 2d. You must, moreover, make the dark and solitary cells an indispensable portion of their punishment. Add to these precautions, that they shall be punished as soon as they misbehave, shall see few or no strangers, shall serve out all, or nearly all, their time, and be made to work when they are put to it, with as much tenderness as is consistent with the strict rules of discipline, and you avoid most of the errors into which these institutions have fallen. You would scarcely ever see a convict returned for a second offence. Some economists wish to convert it into a money making machine: there lies one great mistake. You ought to force the convict to work: turn a certain portion of his time to account, and prevent his work from being wasted or sacrificed; but the making or saving of money is only a subordinate consideration. The great object is punishment—punishment that is certain to be inflicted, and effective in preventing crimes as far as possible. The gallows is certainly cheaper. It costs the society less to punish in that way, but this punishment is so uncertain that it deters less from the commission of crimes, and these crimes cost us a great many more lives and a greater waste and insecurity of property. To lay out then as much money upon these penitentiaries as will make them effective, is in fact the truest economy to the whole society.—Eng.

## From the National Intelligencer.

We have been favored with a copy of the following opinion. It is proper that it should be published, for the information of persons whose names have been dropped from the Pension List, on account of the amount of their property, in conformity with the act of the 1st May last—and who are about to make application to be reinstated on the Pension List. The timely publication of it, it is hoped, will prevent much unnecessary trouble and needless expense to the parties concerned; for it will be seen that the law-officer of the government has decided that the Secretary of War has no right to reinstate a pensioner stricken from the rolls under the act of May 1, 1820:

Office of the Attorney General of the U. S.  
February 19, 1821.

Sir: The act of the 1st May, 1820, in addition to the Pension law of the 18th March, 1818, makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to strike from the list of pensioners the name of every person, who, according to the evidence of the schedule required by the act, ought not to remain on it. I am asked whether he has any power to restore, on subsequent and different evidence, the name of any person who may have been stricken off on the evidence of the schedule: to which I answer that he has not; because the law, which is the only warrant of authority to him, gives him no such power. If it be desirable that he should possess it, Congress must confer it, or he cannot, with any propriety, assume its exercise.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WIRT.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,  
Secretary of War.

The total amount of population in the territory of Arkansas, as appears by an abstract of the census, is 14,276.

## MARRIED.

On the 5th April, Mr. Wm. P. Stockton, of Huntsville, Surry county, N. C. to Miss Nancy Etchason, of Rowan county.

## Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,  
ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

May 8, 1821.—6w48

## Look Here!

ON Tuesday, the 17th instant, the subscriber lost his Pocket-Book, in the town of Concord, with the following papers, &c. viz.—A note on John Harris, Thos. G. Polk security, and made payable to A. Y. Partee, date 1820, for \$600; one do. on John Rogers, made payable to Robert Ramsey, and assigned by him to F. Gibson, date 1820, for \$125; one do. on Thomas Smith, payable to Oliver Harris, for \$49, date 1819; one do. on said Smith, payable to F. Gibson, for \$37, date 1821; three judgments on Jno. Jamison, stayed by Jas. Jamison and Jno. Andrews, given to Rick'd Fleming, amounting to about \$130; two judgments on Samuel Wallace, given in favor of said Fleming, amounting to upwards of \$108; one note on James Lamm, for \$11, assigned to F. Gibson by John Carrigan, date 1821; two notes on Benjamin Baker, one for \$7, and the other for \$2, date 1820; two proven accounts on Sarah Patterson's estate, one for \$6, and the other for \$1 20; one note on Alex. C. Scott, payable to F. Gibson, with a credit on it for \$25; Thos. Allison's receipt to F. Gibson for a note put into the hands of Jos. Gheen, constable, for collection, \$36; an order from Arch'd Houston to Jos. Young, for \$10.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of the above notes and judgments; and those who owe the money to me, are also forewarned from paying it to any person but myself, as I have not transferred them to any one. I will allow a liberal reward to any person who will deliver said papers to John Travis, at Concord, or to me in Rowan county.

FRANCIS GIBSON.

## Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercises of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonies of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service—among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast.—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments; and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Rudiman's and Adam's Grammar, Cordeix, Historic Sacra, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wettenthal's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilson's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies, and books used, will be—Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's, or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography and the use of the Globes, Whelpley's and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagances, the trustees earnestly desire, that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisition must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these Institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the Institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about \$3,000 per year.

It is therefore indispensable, that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required, that the tuition money in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.

By order of the Board,  
THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Salisbury, May 1, 1821.

Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

## Train Oil.

10 Barrels of Train Oil for sale, low for cash. Apply to the PRINTERS.  
May 1, 1821.—47

## Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—304f

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

## New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,  
Hard-Ware, and  
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27

J. MURPHY.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM.—Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty active, yellow complexion, and large white eyes.—Any person securing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

JACOB HOYLE.

April 14, 1821.—152e

## An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business will be taken at this office. A tractable, intelligent lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral and industrious habits, will meet with

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