

a more important trust, considered in all its bearings and future consequences, was never consigned to any body of men in the state of North-Carolina. Some thoughts on the subject have occupied the mind of one of its most sincere friends, who has taken the liberty, through the medium of this paper, to awaken the solicitude of its primary projectors, the Presbytery of Concord, with whom the design first originated;—of the Trustees, whose names are included in the act of incorporation, in whom the General Assembly of this state has reposed such high confidence;—and of the public at large, whose welfare, and the welfare of their posterity, are involved in it,—towards that truly important object.

No sooner was the design mentioned, in the above named Presbytery, than it received the most marked approbation of all its members, and the most hearty concurrence of that enlightened assembly, who were present on the occasion. This circumstance afforded an encouraging presage of its future success. Though only ideal, merely in embryo, it seemed like the first breathings of a propitious gale, which would one day fan it into a flame.

Inspired with a determination to go forward, a certain number of the members of the Presbytery of Concord, and through their invitations, a like number of distinguished laymen, met in Charlotte, to deliberate on the subject, and to give character and publicity to the design. Accordingly a Convention was appointed to meet in Lincolnton, on the 23d of August ensuing, and the citizens of the adjacent counties were requested to attend.

As to numbers, the meeting was respectable; and such was the intelligence, and high standing of the members in the ranks of society, as could not fail to give a tone to the undertaking, and recommend it to the notice and patronage of the public.

This Convention unanimously decided, that an attempt should be made "to establish in the western part of the State of North-Carolina a public Seminary of Learning, with a view to the general diffusion of useful knowledge, but more especially, to prepare young men, by the influence of religion and sound science, to act with honour and advantage in those public departments of life, which the state of the nation requires; founded on principles purely republican, to the entire exclusion of all party names or distinctions."

That all colour of local prejudices should be avoided, and a spirit of unanimity and reciprocity breathed into the design, from each county then represented (seven in all) a member was chosen to constitute a committee to nominate twenty-five Trustees to superintend the business, and to carry the design into effect. These were appointed throughout the counties that were expected to favour the object. Having thus far progressed, the Convention resolved to apply to the General Assembly for a charter, and made arrangements accordingly. Then, committing the great design, so well worthy of a free and enlightened people, to the smiles and patronage of the Governor of the universe, who holds in his hand the long chain of human events, the Convention dissolved, with a steadfast determination to continue their exertions and to recommend the intended institution to public favour.

A second general meeting took place on the 7th of February, at which little was done, but to concert such measures as were deemed most advisable to procure the funds necessary to accomplish the object. Since which, partial attempts have been made that way; and as much encouragement has been afforded to the patrons of the institution, where subscription papers have been preferred, as the present pecuniary distresses of our country gave cause to expect.

These are the outlines of the incipient steps which have been taken. No cloud has as yet passed over the design; no opposition has made its appearance; no obstacles stand in the way to discourage its friends, or admonish them to abandon the undertaking.

The legislature of this State in session,—the fathers of our country,—the guardians of our constitution and laws,—have granted us a charter; and we have "pledged our fortunes," as far as our "sacred honours," to use every reasonable means in our power to confer on the Western part of the state the contents of the prayer of our own petition. That honourable body saw the increasing population of our country, the necessity of such an institution, and the advantages to the world which might result from it. Their conduct is indicative of their high approbation, and best wishes for its future success: And shall we be so far wanting, both in gratitude and duty, as to betray our trust, and disappoint their expectations? Local collisions and prejudices were absorbed in the bestowment of the charter; and the General Assembly showed themselves worthy of their high station, in giving their sanction to a seminary of learning, to promote the happiness and aggrandizement of the state, and to be a blessing to future generations.

The considerations naturally attached to the mere act of incorporation, what has been done, and is now doing, by a respectable portion of the community, might, at

least, hold out a modest admonition to those who object against its necessity, and repress their fears as to its success. Silence, on that subject, will cost them but little; and it is at least as honourable to fail, as not to engage, in a good cause. But the language, "it is unnecessary; we have one in the state already; we are not able; these are hard times, (which last is too true) &c." may, perhaps, be considered, by a suspicious world, as originating from a different source; unwilling to have their generosity disturbed, or to be found in the thin ranks of neutrality. Every free man has, and ought to have, the exclusive management of his own property; and those that have not a disposition to give, have it in their power to withhold, and permit those who are friendly to the institution, to go on in their way, without interruption, and begin that great work which posterity will finish.

Perhaps it will be said, "should a public seminary of learning be established in the Western part of our state, it will prevent, in some degree, the increase and prosperity of our present University." This is not expected, nor is it intended. To the credit of the founders and patrons of that institution, it struggled against a current of difficulties, from its commencement; and it has never received from the state, nor individuals, that degree of liberality, to which it was justly entitled. Yet it has arisen to a degree of eminence that reflects honour on our country; and perhaps there are few public seats of learning in the United States, in which the real constituents of a liberal education may be more perfectly obtained. The state of North-Carolina, however sparing in point of liberality, has received advantages from it; but not a supply of learned characters in all the public departments of life, adequate to her extent and population. Of those who practice the law, which sometimes serves as a school of preparation for the higher and more important stations which the nation requires; of those who practice medicine, to relieve the sufferer, and to prolong useful lives,—there may be, apparently, in point of numbers, no great deficiency. But as to the other learned profession, which unites the "testimonies of Israel, with the thrones of judgment," religion with jurisprudence and civil policy, there is a deplorable deficiency, both as to number and qualifications. Say, on an average, that each county in our state contains eight thousand souls; say sixty counties; the whole number will be four hundred and eighty thousand. Say a public teacher of religion for each thousand; the whole number, to accommodate all, would be four hundred and eighty. Whereas we have little more than a competent teacher of religion for each of our villages in the state. Dr. Belknap the writer of the history of New-England, says, "that every town and country village ought to have a minister, a lawyer, a physician, a magistrate, and a school-master." As to the latter, competent school-masters, "to teach the young idea how to shoot," inexpressible is the lack. Shall we suffer our posterity, our precious posterity, the treasure, and who ought to be, by education, the ornament and future defence of our country, to live in ignorance and die in guilt? Our "University," to which I am ever ready to tender my small tribute of gratitude and respect, can do but little to furnish public characters, compared with the exigencies of the state, and the increasing population of our country to the West and to the South. This institution has been in operation since the year 1798. About 200 hundred young men (more or less) have received from it the honour of the first degree of a liberal education. And with them, as with all others, in every part of the world, who have had similar advantages, not more than a small majority of the whole have arrived to stations of public usefulness. Some make choice of private life; into which, if the good effects of a public education were carried, it might not only prove the "post of honour," but also of comparative happiness, and a benefit to the community. Some are taken off the stage of action, at, or soon after their entrance on it. Painful and unnecessary would it be to relate the course of life pursued by others. Wherefore, that the world may obtain a sufficient number of public characters, many must be ventured; like all other lotteries, we may expect blanks, as well as prizes, and a liberal education must be rendered extensive.

So much has been said on the advantages of a liberal education, that nothing can now be expected, tending to enforce or to illustrate its importance. Every situation, and every pursuit in life, are capable of improvement. In proportion as the human mind is cultivated, the blessings of civil liberty are enhanced, and the enjoyments of domestic life are multiplied; the dignity of human nature is exalted; our views of moral purity are enlarged, and our notions on religion are enlightened.

To a people, blessed with a government founded on the principles of republican simplicity and freedom, this subject presents itself clothed with the utmost importance. For it is no less true, that virtue is necessary to perpetuate a Republic, than that knowledge is essential to the attainment of virtue.

To the Western part of North-Carolina

na this subject is peculiarly interesting. Deprived of an equal representation in the deliberative Assembly of the state, and consequently subjected to the government and control of a minority, they seek in vain for a remedy, while their efforts are without unity, without energy, and consequently without effect. It is not intended to be intimated, that no change in the constitution of the state will take place, until the progressive influence of education shall enlighten and unite the people of the West, in a manly and irresistible demand of their natural rights; but it is contended, that to a defect in mental cultivation, must be attributed that apathy, which has so long rendered the western people indifferent to the political degradation in which they live, and which has characterized their attempts at redress as feeble, unconnected, and inefficient.

The increasing wealth, population and intelligence of the upper districts of North-Carolina, most certainly require that such a course should hereafter be pursued, as will evince to the world that they feel their importance, and that they discern and appreciate their local advantages. An opportunity now presents itself, to exhibit the correctness or incorrectness of this position; and the ultimate failure, or final success, of the "Western College," will determine the character of the people. Of the usefulness of a literary institution, for the usual purposes of liberal education, in this part of North-Carolina, nothing will now be offered. It is a proposition, too obvious to require proof, too clear to receive illustration. Of the successful prosecution of the means necessary to the establishment of a "Western College," more doubt may be rationally entertained. This is a subject which will doubtless engage the minds of all its friends, and the most serious consideration of those gentlemen who have been designated "Trustees" of the intended institution. Both as individuals, and as a corporation, most important duties have devolved upon them. The writer of this article has it in view, rather to stimulate to exertion, than to point out and advise to the most proper measures to be pursued. But on these and the subject of "Sines" in general, he designs to offer some considerations in a subsequent paper. Hoping, in the mean time, to pass without censure, and to receive the cheap, though valuable tribute, of being thought, "first, a friend to his country, and next, to all mankind." [TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of one and a half per cent. for the last six months.

We are authorized to state, that William R. Pharr has consented to become a candidate at the approaching election, to represent the county of Cabarrus in the Senate of the next General Assembly; and that George Kluttz and William McLean, Esqs. are candidates for the Commons.

We are likewise requested to state, that the elections will in future be held at the house of Isaiah Dewese, in Cabarrus county, instead of James McCole's. This alteration was made by the County Court.

We are requested to state, that H. Alenong is a candidate to represent this borough in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Those persons who have preserved files of the Western Carolinian, and who may wish to get them bound, can have them well done, on very reasonable terms, by applying at the shop of Mr. Young, book-binder, next door to this office.



DIED.
At Brainerd, in the Cherokee nation, on the 7th June, the Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, D. D. of Salem, (Ms.) aged 50. Having been advised by physicians to take a voyage and journey for the benefit of his health, he left Boston for New-Orleans at the commencement of the present year. He suffered much from the boisterous passage; and his constitution was so far impaired, that he never regained his strength afterwards. With great patience and perseverance he pursued his way through the country of the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, visiting the missions there, and encouraging the good work by his paternal counsels. His weakness, however, continued and increased, till he quietly fell asleep in Jesus.

The death of this good and great man will be lamented as a public calamity. He occupied stations of extensive usefulness; and, in consequence of his numerous excellent qualities, deservedly enjoyed a high reputation.

Hampshire (Ms.) Gazette.
On the 16th of May, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. THOMAS SCOTI, D. D. Rector of Aston Sanford, Bucks, and Chaplain to the Lock Hospital. He was extensively known, both in Europe and America, by his literary works, the most considerable of which was his Commentary on the Scriptures: his latter days were chiefly employed in revising this valuable work.

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same: And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 26th day of August next, otherwise the shares of subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next; and on the same day, and at the same place, the shares of subscribers who have failed, or shall fail by that day, to make payment of instalments heretofore required by the President and Directors to be paid, will be sold at auction.

FREDERICK RANDLE,
Treasurer of the said Company,
July 14, 1821.—535p10

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three journeymen Carpenters. And he also would take two or three boys, of good families, as Apprentices to the business.

N. B. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT,
Salisbury, N. C. July 21, 1821. 3wt61

Houses and Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell all those well known possessions in Salisbury on which he now lives; and also, an adjoining new house, not quite finished, with two back Lots. There are on the premises large and convenient Buildings, suitable for any kind of public business. As the stand and property are generally well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description. It will be sold in detached parts, or altogether, as may suit the purchaser. A short credit will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call and view the premises.

B. P. PEARSON,
Salisbury, July 4, 1821. 6wt64

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday, the 16th inst. a Negro Boy named Harry; about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, very black complexion, handsome features, his clothing not recollected. I suspect he is lurking about the confines of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. I will give any person ten dollars who will deliver him to me in Cabarrus county, or confine him in Concord jail, so that I can get him again.

SAMUEL W. BURNS,
Rocky River, Cabarrus Co.
July 12, 1821. 3wt62

Mahogany Furniture, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he has a quantity of prime St. Domingo MAHOGANY, and other materials suitable for making good and substantial work. Persons who may want Furniture of Mahogany, would do well to call and see a specimen, which the subscriber has now on hand, and judge whether they cannot be accommodated at home on more reasonable terms than abroad.

Also, Furniture of common wood, made on reasonable terms.

J. CONRAD,
Lexington, Rowan County,
July 16, 1821. 6wt64

WATCH and CLOCK MAKING, &c.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues his business at the former place, opposite the Bank, Main-street, Salisbury; where all favors in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He has lately received from New-York a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are the following, viz:

- Gold and silver Watches;
- Fine gold Seals and Keys;
- Gold, gilt and steel Chains;
- Patent diamond, pearl, topaz, paste and jet
- Ear Ornaments and Finger Rings, newest fashions;
- Coral, amulet, garnet and hair Bracelets and Necklaces;
- Best Sheffield plated Candlesticks;
- Silver table and tea Spoons manufactured and for sale;
- Silver Thimbles and Pencil Cases;
- Yellow and white Spangles;
- Military Stars, Eagles, &c.

Clocks, Watches and Timepieces, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

Watch cases, sword mountings, &c. gilt in the best manner.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and hopes, by attention, to merit the continuance of their favors.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts with the firm of Wilkinson & Horah, are requested to call and settle the same.

W. & H.
Salisbury, July 3, 1821. 56

Lost, or Mislaid,

ON the 2d instant, a red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some cash, and the following papers, viz: One note on Col. Peter Ballew for \$850, given 30th September, 1816; one do. on Elisha P. Miller for \$50, given 24th April, 1821; one ditto on George Connelly for \$432 43, given 24th April, 1821. The above notes are payable to myself. Also, a bond given by John Sudderth to myself, for the completion of a title to 400 acres of land. I forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, and the said endorsers from paying them to any person but myself.

THOMAS FLEMING,
Burke Co. June 21, 1821. 159r

Mail Route.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to the regulations of the 15th Congress relating to post routes, the mail which passes from Camden, S. C. to Statesville, N. C. is to pass by Mill Grove, N. C. once in each week, which will be on Thursday.

The above route is now in operation.

THOS. HYR, Post-Master.
July 4, 1821. 2wt59

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rev. C. C. July 3, 1821. 57

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is just opening, and offering for sale, at his store, opposite Mr. Slaughter's, Salisbury, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, China in sets, and Queen's & Glass-Ware, Hard-Ware.

Among his Dry Goods, are superfine black and blue Broadcloths, of a very superior quality; common Cloths, of different colors; very fine and common Cassimeres; Canton Crapes, black and other colors; Silks; Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &c. &c. Also, Ladies' Bonnets; a general assortment of Hats and Jockey Caps, and of gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes, best and common quality; ladies' and men's Saddles; Bridles and Saddle-Bags; Cotton Cards; Gun Powder and Shot, of the best quality; and a variety of other articles.

He has, likewise, fresh Imperial Tea, of the first quality; as well as a good assortment of GROCERIES, in general.

As he wishes to make quick sales, he will dispose of his Goods, for cash, at a very small advance from cost.

GEORGE MILLER.

Boot and Shoe Making.

BENEZER DICKSON begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, in all of its branches, on Main street, nearly opposite the new bank. As our provisions are much cheaper than they formerly were, it is no more than right that we should reduce our prices to suit the hard times. I have, therefore, come to the determination to charge, in future, the following low rates, to wit:

Gentlemen's Bootees, first quality	\$ 6 50
Gentlemen's Shoes, do.	2 50
Women's Shoes, do.	1 75
Shoetees, best quality	3 50
Footing Boots	3 25
Bottoming Boots	2 00

Although the price of work is reduced, the public need not be afraid that the quality of it is to be reduced also; but on the contrary, I will warrant my work to be made of the very best materials, and as fashionably and durably executed as any that can be done in this part of the country.

The public will please call and try: And if they don't like...they need not buy.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, at as low rates, in proportion, as the above prices for manufacturing.

E. DICKSON,
Salisbury, July 12, 1821. 58

RETURN OF Taxable Property.

THE 21st and 28th days of the present month are appointed to take in the taxable property in the Borough of Salisbury. Attendance will be given on each of those days, in the Court House, from the hours of 10 to 12 o'clock, and from 1 to 4 o'clock.

The Sheriff will attend on the same days, to collect the tax due in said company for the years 1819 and 1820.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of July, 1821.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER 4, Elias Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, Jacob Alexander, James W. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander, Dr. Arch. G. Anderson. B. Miss Caster Black, Matthew Bain, Joseph Brown, Benjamin Bacon, John Black, Reuben Bozelle, Waltis Bibb, Wm. M. Bostwick, Dr. L. Byrne, John Beard, Hugh Bain, Samuel Bigham. C. Azariah Coburn, David Chambers, William Cathey, John Cones, Moses Christenberry, James Chavers, Jonathan B. Castle, Robt. Caldwell, sen. Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Robert Caldwell John Churchill, David Cuthbertson. D. John Dulin, John H. Davidson 4, Jane Dunn, James Dinkins, Mark Dirden 2, Rice Dulen, Sugar Dulin, Sampson Doster, John Dought. E. Frederick K. Elmer. F. William Flanikin, Samuel Pharr, James Freeman, David G. Flanikin, William Felts. G. John C. Garrison, John Gardner, Rev. Isaac Greer 2, Thomas Gibbons. H. Mrs. Sarah Hales, John Hipp, Joseph Hart, John Hall, Lewis Harvey, Jonathan Harris, Alexander Hogan, John Houston. J. William Johnson, to the Jailor at Charlotte, Patience Jones, Lyman Johnston. K. Messrs. Hugh and Alexander Kinning, Hugh Kirkpatrick. L. Samuel W. Lindsay 2, Robert Lindsay, Robert J. Lowrie. M. John Mulwee, Andrew McNeely, General Michael McLeary, Hugh Matthews, William McKinley, Samuel McWherter, William McCombs 2, Robert H. Morrison, Andrew Moore 2, Hugh B. McCain. N. Mrs. Margaret Neil. O. John H. Orr, Nathan Orr, James Orr. P. James Pope, Robert Potts, Joseph Purviance, James Pottes, John Phillips. R. Milas I. Robinson, William Rives, Andrew Rea, David Rea, Adam R. Rynex. S. Philip Sadler, Master or Secretary of the Phalux Lodge, William W. Spears, John Sing, John C. Stockinger, John Spratt, Price Sanders, Thos. Spratt, Alexander Scott, James Spratt, Robert Scott, Thomas B. Smith, William Simmons, Miss Anne W. Starling, Thomas Seeray. T. John Tye, James Turner. U. Mrs. Eliza Ulrick. W. Joseph Wilson, Thomas Williamson 2, Samuel Wilson, Joseph Weeks, Thomas Walker, John Wilson. Y. Henry Youngblood.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, July 1st 1821, which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MARY ALLEN. B. Margaret Bain 2, Martin Blackwelder, Nancy Bain, Thomas G. Barnett, Jacob Boston, Catharine Brown, Peter Butler, Solomon Buris. C. Philip Charkar, John Crittendon, Dr. Robert H. Carson, Jacob Coleman, jr. F. William Fullenwider, David Foster, Paul Farr, Allison Fleming. G. John Goodnight, Micajah Gainey, Ephraim A. Green, Mily Gallar, John Garmon, William Glover. H. Joshua Harris, Robert Hall 2, Pomey Higley, Abner Higgins, George Houston, Joseph Huny-cut. J. John Johnston 2. M. Michael McMacking, John Misenhimer, Wm. William W. Minor, M. W. Morgan, Millon McClellan. P. James Pharr, Jesse Price, David Pervianes, Alexander Picken, Samuel Picken, Henry Petree, Elizabeth Pervianes. R. Sherwood Rooland, Joseph Reed, A. F. Russel, Philip Rumble, Wm. Rogers, John M. Rickert. S. Silas Shiun, Michael Sides, John Strube, Marvil Suggs, Elijah Smith. T. Needom Thomason. W. Joseph White, James M. Willie, Michael Walker.

DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

A beautiful edition of Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws of England, in 7 vols. may be had for \$60, on application to the subscriber.

D. STORKE.