



**SALISBURY**

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1821.

Randolph county, July 21, 1821.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WILSON:

It is a singular fact, that your papers, although printed within 30 miles of this office, arrive here four days later than those printed in Baltimore. By this mail I received yours dated the 10th inst. and Baltimore papers dated the 14th. It is a little surprising that the P. M. at Salisbury sends your papers via Raleigh to this office, by a circuitous route of 200 miles, when the direct mail route by Lexington is not more than thirty miles. The Raleigh Star is also forwarded to this office by Salisbury, and arrives one week later than the Register, which is printed in the same town, and comes by the direct route via Chapel-Hill. A notice of these errors published in your paper, might correct the evil, and have a tendency to gratify the wishes of subscribers to your paper, and also the Raleigh Star.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

R. G. MURDOCH,

P. M. Gray's Store.

[It is an unpleasant and unprofitable business to find fault; nine times out of ten, it is attributed to fretfulness, without inquiring whether there is cause of complaint or not. We do not publish the above letter for the purpose of censuring the P. M. in this town, but with the hope that it may elicit an inquiry on the subject, from an authority competent to correct these errors, as Mr. Murdoch calls them. It is true we have received complaints before, from other quarters, without publishing them; but there is a request in this...in the others there was none.]—Editors.

Many persons who write for a newspaper, (as well as some pamphleteers,) think as little of having their productions correct, either in their orthography or syntax, as if it were a matter of not the smallest consequence; and as to making them legible, it is what they never think of. The printer, they seem to suppose, is capable of deciphering characters which are neither Hebrew, nor Greek, nor Roman, and which bear no resemblance to anything either in heaven above, or the earth beneath: being thus put at a non plus, as the lawyers would say, he attempts to guess, and, as it frequently happens, he guesses wrong; the consequence is, the epithets blundering, careless, and, perhaps, stupid, are applied to him, in the civilest manner possible, to be sure, but in such generous profusion, that he is fain to cry out, hold! enough! But this is treating a serious subject in an un-serious way. The fact is, there is too much sad reality in it, to permit of the least degree of levity; for if we have escaped this racking and torturing of the feelings, a great proportion of newspaper editors have not; but we claim no exemption from the common lot.

Will Single may thank us (or not, just as he pleases) for the preceding remarks, as his piece called them forth. And will he be pleased, in return, to inform us whether it was from economy, or from what, that he used seven separate scraps of paper on which to write his communication in this week's paper? But what is more singular than all, (and which came very near adding a new wrinkle to our foreheads,) is, that on neither of these pieces of paper is one side connected with the other! We at first, thought we had got some cross readings; and that was what puzzled us. But we at last luckily discovered they had folios; and these served, like the thread of Ariadne, to extricate us from our difficulties. Will is thanked, however, for his communication; and although this "is really his first attempt," we would thank him next time to write as methodically as he did in the one previous to this his "first attempt."

Mr. Dwight, Secretary, Slanderer of the South, &c. &c. since his late base attack on the character of our state, in consequence of the justifiable outlawry of negro Cupid, for repeated attempts to set fire to Wilmington, has received frequent potions from the Cape Fear Recorder, difficult, we allow, to swallow, but calculated to restore a healthful tone to his system. His disease, as our readers must ere this, be sensible, is of a most malignant type, and is seated (we judge from the symptoms only) near the region of the heart; the difficulty, therefore, of coming at it, must be apparent; but while there

is life, there is hope. The editor of the Recorder certainly deserves credit for his benevolent and unremitting attentions to Mr. Dwight; whether they meet with a grateful reception, we cannot say, as we have no correspondence with the worthy Secretary. We hope he will not add to all his other sins, the sin of ingratitude. We extract the following from the last Recorder: the intention, doubtless, was good: but we are fearful of the sound of the latter article will not come like music upon the ears of Mr. Dwight:

**Highly Important!**—We forgot last week to inform Mr. Dwight, that we have received from the commercial Metropolis a cargo of two of "Indian corn,"\* and a fresh supply of "Cow-skins."

\*Mr. Dwight says we feed our slaves on Indian Corn: Ay! and ourselves too, most noble Secretary.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**The Subject of the "Western College"** continued.

In a preceding attempt to stimulate the friends of the intended institution to exertion, and to awaken the attention of the public at large, several thoughts were exhibited, as they occurred to the mind of the writer, of a general nature, without any advice, or directions as to the steps of procedure, to carry the design into execution. As to the manner in which matters should be conducted, at this very important stage of the business, there may be a diversity of opinion in the minds of those who are equally interested in its welfare. A perfect work, from imperfect agents, cannot be rationally expected. There is no man, or body of men, secure from error. All must pay, at some time, or in some shape or other, that tribute of imperfection, which is due to human nature. But when the mind is intent to obtain an object, it will commonly direct the most proper and successful means.

The first consideration, and that of the highest magnitude, which presents itself, is, the realizing a fund, sufficient to give the institution a respectable and imposing commencement. On this subject the writer will venture a few suggestions. As the Western College is intended for a public seat of learning, the public must build it, endow it, and finally perpetuate its existence. If this position be correct, it will follow, that a primary and essential step to be taken, will be to interest the minds of the people in the undertaking—to instruct them as to its necessity and probable advantages to themselves, to the rising generation and posterity, from age to age, to the most distant period of time. Soon after the commencement of the American revolution in the year 1774—1775, Congress sent forth some known and influential characters to travel into the various provinces, to inform, to excite, and to combine the minds of the people in the cause of liberty. Something similar to this, it is thought, must now be done, and soon done, to give animation and strength to the intended institution. Should the people be cold and indifferent, you can do but little. But use the means to create in their hearts the fund of approbation, or good will, and the fund indispensably necessary will naturally follow. It must rise by public opinion, public impulse, and public patronage, if it rise at all. All should be embodied in the design of creating funds; let no citizen, however poor, or obscure, escape your notice.

It will certainly be a part of the duties of the Trustees, at their meeting, to consider what extent of country, either in this, or in the State of South-Carolina, may probably unite in the design. With a view to lead the way to obtain a universal contribution, let that extent of country (be it more or less) be divided off into a certain number of districts; say two counties composing one. Let a public character be appointed to travel into each of these districts, (and if convenient) accompanied by a layman of respectable standing in society, to inform the people at large, as to the nature and objects of the institution, and interest them in its favour. This measure is not intended to supersede or check any other means, of a more limited nature, which may be thought advisable, to collect funds.

The utmost pains should be taken to render subscriptions as universal as possible, that the burden may not be felt by any; that all ranks and conditions in life may mingle in the same great cause; that, by a general connexion in point of contribution, the poor may indulge the pride and feel the pleasure of being donors, rise to a level with the rich, and rejoice in that portion of property, however small, which they possess in the Western College. The smallest sum will be thankfully received—the widow's mite, and the rich man's talent, are equally acceptable on the altar of charity or the public good.

An experiment has lately been made of an unlocated or general subscription, in a society whose standing, whether as to number, or wealth, is no more than an equality with many others in this section

of country. There is no doubt of their subscription amounting to eight hundred dollars; and at this time, it is thought more. In the bounds of the Presbytery of Concord, there are, perhaps, more than forty congregations. Eight hundred dollars, from each, would amount to \$32,000; a larger sum than your building committee reported would be required to erect the buildings which would be necessary at the commencement of the institution. And if the above named Presbytery, according to the example stated, can do so much without pressure to any individual, what cannot the whole of our fellow citizens do, who may unite in the design? And from the above example, it is also evident, that it is unnecessary, to give existence to the College, to bring the site into market, by a confined located subscription.

The want of attention to a general mode of contribution, circulated throughout the state, was certainly one main cause of the indifference of the people towards our useful University. Let all do something; let us act with concert, and energy; and when the undertaking is completed, we shall be more surprised at the ease with which it was performed, than at the magnitude of the work.

Having said something as to the *How*, next comes the *Where*. On what spot of earth, "somewhere to the south west of the Yadkin river," shall the Trustees fix the site of the intended edifice? Ah! "Now comes the tug of battle;" I hope not. The public interest is at stake, and the term "Trustee," excludes the entrance of private views, party feelings, or prejudices. These may have no share in the decision, and yet there may be, and probably will be, an honest diversity of opinion. To prescribe, is not intended. To present some materials for consideration, is the sole design of the writer; and some things intimately connected with the matter may escape his notice. The following particulars strike his mind as worthy of consideration: 1st. Public opinion. 2d. Centrality. 3d. Healthiness of situation. 4th. Fertility of soil. 5th. The state of society; or, what now is, and will most probably in future be, the habits and morals of the people around it.

If these particulars should have weight, several sites may come under your view, which may seem to partake, in some degree of them all, and render it difficult where to fix your choice.

To consult public opinion, in fixing the site of the Western College, is certainly a matter of the first importance. On this it must depend for an introduction into the world, until time shall mature and confirm its character. The people in this state, in that of South-Carolina, and in the counties in Virginia north east of us, have a general acquaintance with this section of country, and the general character of its inhabitants. On this subject I shall not enlarge; it would lead on to comparisons, which are neither very polite, nor very agreeable. But the more carefully you investigate this matter, the more important will it appear in your views; and believe it, there will be some sites mentioned, that will be more popular in the eyes of the community at large, than others.

The second item mentioned, is that of *Centrality*. This might be difficult to ascertain at present, inasmuch as our boundaries are undefined; neither is it a matter of any great importance. A few hundred miles distant from a public seat of learning, where the students generally remain, from the time they enter, until they graduate, is not an object of much weight.

A third item in the enumeration, is *Healthiness*. There are so many places on an equality in this respect, that there is but little danger of erring.

A fourth particular mentioned, to invite the residence of the College, is fertility of soil. This is certainly a consideration that ought to be attended to in fixing the site. But all the provisions that will be soon needed, will bear but a small proportion, to the proceeds of our country, place it where you may. In this, as in the last mentioned particular, you cannot readily err. We are not about to transport the cities of Philadelphia or New-York "south west of the Yadkin river." One thousand acres of land could be so cultivated, as to supply it for a century in the wholesome, substantial necessities of life. And if plainness and frugality, both as to diet and dress, be not introduced and continued, it is better to leave off before you begin.

The fifth and last particular mentioned in the foregoing enumeration, is the *state of society*; what now are, and will most probably in future be, the habits and morals of the people around it. This item demands your most serious and impartial examination, and ought to stand in the front of your decision. As the College, and the inhabitants around it, will necessarily come into contact, the question will at once occur, "Will the people give a tone to the morals and habits of the College; or will the College give a tone to the morals and habits of the people?" The answer is so obvious, that it requires neither proof nor illustration. However deficient our country may be, in point of those acquirements that tend to refine and exalt human nature, and which compose the blessings and comforts of social life;

yet still, there is a diversity. Diversity of soil will always lead on to a proportional diversity in the condition of the inhabitants. That section of country embraced by the noble streams of the Yadkin and Catawba, which, ere long, will form a safe and easy passage to the ocean, the Creator of the world seems to have signalized as a land of equality in the condition of its inhabitants. From its natural situation, it is not in the power of many to be very rich, but in the power of all to possess and enjoy an ample portion of the necessary conveniences and comforts of this life. Not an acre of land, so rich by nature, as may be found elsewhere; but not one, but is of value, either as a forest, or for cultivation. Craggy mountains, lakes, impetrate lagoons, or the dominion of useless waters, have not been suffered to enter into its happy formation. The present population of that tract of country which lies between the above named rivers, as to light and information, decency and urbanity of manners, sameness of ancestors, industry and morality, and, lastly, union of mind, both in civil and religious opinions, cannot be considered inferior to any other where the Western College can possibly be fixed. Nature has said, and posterity will verify the assertion, that it will, in a future day, be as fair and as pleasant a portion of territory as will be found in the United States.

Giving the above mentioned section of country its due, takes nothing from the merit or advantages of any other. It is the wish of the writer, that when all the sites that may be offered, shall come before the view of the Trustees, that each one may have, without favour or partiality, its deserved weight in the scale of decision.

Where is the spot that would most likely and most speedily, "gather into one" the various grammar schools now established in those parts of our country? And now let the Presbytery of Concord, and the clergy of all denominations; professional characters, who owe their all to education; wealthy laymen, whose fathers came poor to this country, and they now rich; emigrants from Europe, who have found liberty and plenty here, with all the inhabitants of our country, in whatever station or condition in life—unite in the great design. We need it at home, and in its effects, it will be needed abroad. The tide of population is now rapidly rolling to the West and to the South; and it is our duty to do all we can to promote their present and future happiness. These emigrants are our brethren; "the world is all before them, where to choose their place of rest, and Providence their guide." May the kind Providence of God shed his richest blessings on them, while they pass through the wilderness to the promised land, and "make the desert before them like Eden, and their future residence like the garden of the Lord."

Finally, to succeed in the object, much, indeed almost every thing, must ultimately depend on the individual exertions of the Trustees. They are particularly called upon to satisfy the expectations of the people, by devoting themselves seriously to the purposes of their appointment. Let them correspond individually, with the most liberal and influential men in the Western parts of this state, and in the state of South-Carolina. They are earnestly entreated to divest themselves of all local interests and prejudices, and to pursue, with a single eye, the general good.

In this, as in all undertakings, "UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL."  
July 19, 1821.

COMMUNICATED.

**MOCK'S OLD FIELD.**

A number of the citizens of the Forks celebrated the Fourth of July at this place. Among the Toasts drank on the occasion, the following are selected for publication:

- 1st. *The Day*—Can our fellow-citizens in the East have forgotten that their brethren in the West are the descendants of the men of '76?
- 2d. *A Convention of the People of North-Carolina*—"Peaceably if we can...forcibly if we must."
- 3d. *The Old Battalion*—May we part friends: Your children are of full age, and wish to set up for themselves; they have built you good houses, and will leave you in affluence.
- 4th. *The Forks of the Yadkin*—We have planted the Olive; may its branches wave across both the Yadkins, and continue to flourish till our brethren learn to prefer right to power.
- 5th. *The Lexington side of the River*—May a community of interest and of suffering, produce a unity of sentiment and of action.
- 6th. *The Long-Square*—The thing is too long and slender... "And thereby hangs a tale."
- 7th. *Archibald D. Murphy, and the Internal Improvements of North-Carolina*—May posterity cherish the fame of this man, until the waters cease to flow.

CASUALTY.

Was drowned, in this town, by falling into a well, on Thursday last, MARIA, infant daughter of Dr. Long.

JUNIOUS SNEED, Esq. of the vicinity of Raleigh, has been appointed Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina, vice Moses A. Locke, Esq. resigned.

James P. Taylor has been elected one of the Directors of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, in the place of Thomas Henderson, Esq.

**ERRATA.**—In publishing the conclusion of Mr. FISHER's address, several errors, in the hurry of getting the paper to press, escaped our notice; they are as follows:

Page 2d, third paragraph, 1st column, after the sentence ending with *shearing*, the following should have been inserted: *Here, we do not average more than 2 lbs. the head.* Same column, 24th line from bottom, for *deadful*, read *wonderful* revolution. Second column, 9th line from top, instead of 10,000, read 70,000.

We are requested to state, that JOHN LINN-SAY, Esq. is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the Senate of the next General Assembly; and that B. SENEWON, Esq. declines holding a poll in his favor.

Col. HENRY RARRS, we are authorized to state, is a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Maj. P. H. SWINK, we are requested to state, declines being a candidate for Commoner in the next General Assembly.



At the house of Mr. Wm. Chambers, near this town, on the 23d inst. Mr. James Robinson, aged about 60 years. He was a native of Argyle, in Scotland, but has been a resident of this state for thirty years.

**Salisbury Bank.**

THOSE persons who have business in the Bank are requested to take notice, that there must be two securities to their bonds, besides the endorser. An erroneous opinion has gone abroad, that one name other than the principal is sufficient. I hope attention will be paid to this notice.

A. HENDERSON,  
President of the Salisbury Bank.  
July 26, 1821. 3wt62

**Negroes for Sale.**

ON the Tuesday and Wednesday of August Court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.  
E. PEARSON, Executrix.  
July 31, 1821. 60ts

**Taken Up,**

AND committed to the jail of Rowan county, on the 12th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of *Rose*; says she is the property of John Cobb, or Cox, a speculator, who purchased her on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of John Bell, and was going towards the south. She says that her husband, by the name of Ned, and herself, got lost from their master in travelling, and she again from her husband. She appears to be about 30 or 35 years old; about five feet high, dark complexion, thin visage, and speaks quick. The owner is requested to come forward, according to the act of the Assembly, and receive her.

WILLIAM HOWARD, Jailor.  
Salisbury, July 30, 1821. 6wt65

**Laborers Wanted.**

I will give a liberal price for twenty or thirty hands to assist me in getting timber and rock to repair my dam.

A. MACAY.  
Salisbury, July 23, 1821. 59

**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. 3wt64

**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.

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

**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, 7  
July 16, 1821. 5 6wt64

**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.  
Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

**Caution.**

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note given by me to John G. Lintile, for 50 dollars, dated February the 27th, 1821; which note, or bond, I am determined not to pay, as the said Lintile is indebted to me to nearly the amount of said bond.

AUSBORNE WILKINSON,  
Cubarrus, July 2, 1821. 169c