



SALISBURY

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1821.

The Sacrament was administered in the New Church in this place, for the first time, on last Sabbath, by the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, assisted by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, pastor of Poplar Tent congregation, Cabarrus county. The number of communicants was very considerable; and the congregation assembled to witness this interesting rite unusually large.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Western College will meet at Lincolnton, on the 29th of this month, for the purpose of locating that important institution. We repeat this notice, that all who feel an inclination to attend, may be duly apprized of the time.

The following toast was drank at the late celebration of our Independence at Oxford, and published in the Raleigh Star of the 21st ultimo:

By Mr. S. K. Sneed—May the freemen of North Carolina not be led so far astray by the cries and threats of Western Demagogues, as to vote for a Convention.

Pitiful ebullition! Bright specimen of intellect!

Thus, people of the WEST, are you treated by the East! by those who possess all the talents and all the refinement of the state, and who are, if the above be taken as evidence, in every sense of the term, *Gentlemen!* But be true to yourselves, and the shafts of malice, and envy, and folly, will fall powerless at your feet. The time is not distant, when even the proudest of the eastern aristocracy will feel the necessity of laying aside that contempt with which they now treat you; when they will learn that they can no more successfully contend with you with moral and intellectual, than with physical force.

The legislature of Connecticut (says a northern paper) has passed a law to prevent the spreading of Canada thistle.—The law requires every owner or possessor of lands to cut down all the Canada thistle growing thereon, or in the highways adjoining the same, so often as to prevent their going to seed, under penalty of five dollars for every neglect.

Now we conceive the legislature had no more right to pass such a law, than it has to prescribe what kinds of grain a farmer shall sow, or to enact that he shall raise ruta baga instead of potatoes. The object of the law is good; but the method to attain it is not. It is another instance of over-much legislation added to the many others which we have witnessed in these times so prolific of strange events, of wonderful discoveries, and of new inventions in legislation, law, religion, mechanics, &c. &c. to the end of the chapter. The farmers certainly will look to their own interests, and doubtless clear their farms of thistles, without legal coercion; and to keep the highways clear, would be, we should suppose, the duty of the overseers or surveyors. In this case, as well as in some others, the farmers would probably thank their legislators to "LET THEM ALONE." If legislation is to be employed upon objects so trifling, and so palpably out of its sphere, we may next expect to hear of a law compelling farmers to raise a certain quantity of scull cap, to prevent people from running mad, and of some other medicinal herbs, such as mayweed, camomile, balm, sage, &c. to guard them against sickness, and thereby expose to starvation that very numerous and useful class of our citizens styled *Doctors*. We advise one and all to look about; for there is no knowing where or in what this legislating mania will end. It is likely to end in the ruin of some of the states; and if our National Legislature should legislate to the extent required by some of the legislating gentry, there is great fear it will end in the ruin of us all.

The following copy of a bill for the division of Rowan county came to us enclosed in a letter dated the 8th, post-marked the 17th at Mock's Old Field, and handed to us by the postmaster in Salisbury on the 31st ultimo, the day on which our paper was issued, and of course too late for insertion last week.

When we commenced the publication of the Carolinian, we pledged ourselves that it should be devoted to the interests of the WEST: we avowed our determination cautiously to steer clear of county politics, and not to admit into our columns any communication that, from its local nature, could only be interesting to a very small portion of our subscribers. Every person, upon reflection, must feel the delicacy of our situation. At first thought, the following appeared to us to have so direct a bearing on the sectional interests of the county as to exclude its publication; but upon further consideration, as it mentions no names, and as the bill, in itself, may probably be of interest to many of our subscribers, we concluded to publish it agreeably to request; and should have done so without a single remark, but for a report that has reached us.—Within a day or two we have been told it is currently reported that we absolutely refused to publish the bill, either gratuitously or for pay! We would charitably hope that the report is founded in mistake, rather than in malice and falsehood, the usual attendants of little minds.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A BILL providing for the Division of Rowan County.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of Rowan County lying north of a line beginning on the Randolph line at a point from which a due west course will pass north of Salisbury ten miles, thence a due west course until it intersects the south fork of the Yadkin river, thence up the said south fork until it intersects the Iredell line, be, and the same is, hereby declared to be a separate and distinct County, under the name of Davidson.

An abstract from the original rejected bill.

Given 2d June, 1821.

W. HILL, Secretary.

SELECT TOASTS.

At Brattleborough, (Vt.)

The American Soldier—In "times that try men's souls," his blanket is his mantle—his tent his bed and tabernacle—his knapsack his storehouse—May his fortune, with his rations, be ample, and his reward, the sweets of liberty and safety.

By Stephen Greenleaf, Esq.—The American Farmer—May they enjoy the rewards of their labor in abundant harvests, flowing vintage, full granaries, crowded barns, large dairies, teeming herds, lusty bullocks, glutted stalls, stout horses, fine fleeces, fat hogs, great potatoes, huge pumpkins, a good market, fair prices, no cheating, no visits by the worm, the fly, the grasshopper, the mildew, by early frosts, by direct taxes, by needless subscriptions, by sheriffs or constables—and beware of being overreached by merchants, wheedled by lawyers, cajoled by butchers, swindled by gamblers, beset by pick-pockets, dunned by tavern keepers, coaxed by jilts, or deceived by one another.

At Amenia, N. Y.

By Thomas Hitchcock, Esq. a Bachelor—The Fair Sex—We with pleasure anticipate a return, ere long, to their former charming simplicity of manners and dress; for loveliness needs not the aid of foreign ornaments from England, France, and India, but "is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

By Mr. Hall, in behalf of the ladies—May the Dandies and old Bachelors be carried off in the bellman's cart with the rest of the rubbish.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Rocky River, July 12, 1821.

Messrs. Editors: The following report of the examination of the Rocky River Academy was hastily written, with no idea of publication; but from the solicitation of a number of respectable gentlemen, I am induced to send it to you. A.

The examination was held on the 11th of July, in the presence of a number of literary gentlemen. Upon the 12th, the students entertained a very large audience by an interesting exhibition.

1st Class. J. E. Kerr was examined on Latin grammar; his examination approved.

2d Class. R. A. Springs, and L. C. Kilpatrick, were examined on Erasmus: these little boys sustained a good examination.

3d Class. C. Locke, W. S. Macay, and C. F. Harris, were examined on Nepos. Their examination is highly approved.

4th Class. E. Willie and J. Willie were examined on Virgil. Their examination is sustained.

5th Class. D. Coleman, C. Pearson, M. Moore, M. Locke, O. Willie, J. Orr, W. Harris, I. Wilson, C. Harris, and John Harris, were examined on Virgil, Greek testament, and Cicero. This class acquitted themselves remarkably well.

6th Class. J. E. Morrison, J. M. Wilson, R. Hall, C. Morrison, J. Alsobrook, W. E. White, J. H. Wilson, and T. Harris, were examined on Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Greek testament, and Lucian. This class sustained an excellent examination.

7th Class. J. M. Davidson, L. Alsobrook, C. Harris, M. W. Morgan, and L. Harris, were examined on the languages in general, and geography. These young gentlemen manifested a knowledge of their studies highly satisfactory. Mr. Davidson sustained a very good examination on Euclid.

All the students of the Academy were also examined on the Scriptures, and acquitted themselves very satisfactorily.

In some of the above classes, more honor is, no doubt, due to certain individuals than to others; but from the difficulty of placing a just estimate upon the comparative merit of every scholar, and from the accuracy of the students in general, the assurance is given to those who feel conscious of superior merit, that the distinction they deserve is willingly ascribed to them.

It is stated, with pleasure, that there is no necessity of reprobating any student, either for inattention to business or irregularity in conduct. But the young gentlemen of the Academy are urged to remember, that 'tis not barely passing through the forms of schools or universities, that will give a taste for erudition, or command public approbation. Habits of study must be formed, and a taste for learning must be cherished. Science must be loved before it ever will be possessed; and this attachment can be formed only by persevering attention and unbending resolution. A rare combination of talents may raise their possessor even to the eminence, and carry him through all the eccentricities, of a Crichton; but 'tis the most undivided industry alone that can give the sway and overpowering excellence of a Chatham, or a Mansfield, or insure the eminence of a Hale, a Rittenhouse, or an Edwards. When the attainments of science are made with reluctance, and its difficulties viewed with hesitation, the doubting votary may give up the race, and despair of ever passing the goal of eminence. But the most powerful of all considerations should stimulate you in the arduous pursuit.—Gratitude to parents, who have strewed your path-way with the dearest privileges, and whose solicitude is yet awake, and is yet hovering over your prospects, should kindle the flame of daring enterprise. And the brightest prospects which a fine and generous country can open to her sons, are before you. Now it is you may take the incipient steps to distinction; now the foundation of a literary mansion may be laid, and upon this foundation you may build a commanding, and lofty, and beautiful edifice, or a tottering, decaying, and despicable fabric. 'Tis now you may enter the opening flowers of literature, and extract from them sweet draughts, upon which you may feast in the cells of retirement, when the winter of old age shall have driven you from the lively theatre of human activity.—Now it is that you may lay up those sound treasures which, when the clouds of adversity shall have arisen, and the storms of bereavement have burst upon you, will alleviate the heavy pressure, and point to a world of peace, where storms of sorrow never blow, where the rage of enemies is never felt, and where adversity is unknown.

Improve the privileges you now enjoy, and these attainments and their dear consequences may be realized; but if neglected, they will give poignancy to the multiplying stings of disappointment.

It is with pleasure the statement is made, upon facts which justify it, that the morality, brotherly concord and decency of deportment, which have ever characterized this Academy, mark the students who now compose it. Religion, with the solemnity of its truths, has often been presented to the attention of the young gentlemen, and 'tis hoped not without effect. 'Tis this, after all, to which every attainment should be subservient. Learning, with all its blandishments, must vanish away, and the arts and the distinctions of life will be forgotten; but Religion will remain forever, and forever bloom. It is this that gives lustre to the acquisitions of the scholar; and without it, they only assimilate him to the prince of darkness, and fit him for deeds of atrocity.—"Learn this," says Price, "and you secure every thing: lose this, and all is lost."

Of the talents, and qualifications, and industry, of the Rev. JOHN M. WILSON, teacher of the Academy, the writer of this report need say but little. They are too well known to the public to be enhanced by any eulogy he can give. As in every department of life this excellent man is an ornament to society, so as a teacher he has given the highest example and commanded universal approbation. The prosperous existence of the Academy for more than ten years, without the least jar or difficulty in the exercise of its discipline, without any discommodation to those who live around it, or without the slightest umbrage to those who have been its patrons, are the best testimonials to the worth of its superintendent. There are other testimonials, no less numerous and no less precious: they exist in the hearts of those who have been his pupils. These speak but one language when they talk of his merit, and this is the language of grateful admiration.

Whether men of so great worth, and of the profession of those who are engaged in teaching Academies in our country, should be thus occupied, is not a question now to be determined; but it is worthy of remark, that some of the most distinguished men, in different ages of the world, have been thus engaged, and some bright luminaries in science have been thus educated. Follow some of the greatest men in the Grecian and Roman republics to the sources from which they received their education, and you will go with them to Academies. Men no less distinguished in heathen mythology than Pythagoras, Plato and Socrates, taught Academies, and taught some distinguished men. Look at Europe, when that flood of light burst upon it which opened the eyes of deluded thousands, and how was it ushered in? It was principally by Academies.

The Academy of Geneva educated, perhaps, as many great and good men as any seminary since the 16th century, for the length of time it existed. Conducted by the learned Calvin, it sent forth bands of champions in the reformation of letters and religion. It was from the Academies of Germany that so many advocates for liberty and religion arose in that nation, during the 16th and 17th centuries. The same may be predicated of Poland, England and France, for a length of time.

In our own country, some of its brightest ornaments in church and state have been educated exclusively in Academies. The distinguished

Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, in conversation with a gentleman from the south, lately made the following observation: "In search of those men who will hereafter be the pillars of our government, I go to well organized Academies in religious neighborhoods. In our dissipated cities, every laudable effort is generally paralyzed by temptation, and every flattering prospect blighted by intemperance. But in the Academies to which I allude, order is preserved, morality is maintained, and systematic habits of study are formed. These give to talents their proper direction, and call into action powers of mind which would otherwise lie dormant. And such are the temptations in most of our colleges, that it requires a course through such Academies to form in young men habits of sufficient strength to resist the enticements of the profligate and the snares of death."

These facts show us the folly of those attempts which have been made, even in our own state, to wrest away from Academies their proper dignity, and so contract their operations that hirelings alone will engage in conducting them. It is a blow made at the foundation of science; made insidiously, it is confessed...but made from interested and contracted designs. Give to Academies that extent of operation and that respectability which they should claim, and which, in the best of countries, they do possess, and order, and stability; and commanding influence, will be given to our colleges. But we close.

Thanks are returned to those families in which the students have been accommodated, for the attention and tenderness manifested to them.

May the guardian hand of Jehovah guide the pupils, and reward the teacher.

Remarkable fact.—A child of a mechanic of Cheltenham was lately vaccinated, as a preventive of the small pox; but the patient appears to have caught the infection previous to vaccination. What is very astonishing, both diseases maintain an equal ascendancy, and the child is likely to do well.—[London paper.]

The Bedford, Penn. Gazette, giving an account of a hail storm which recently did much damage in that town, mentions an affecting circumstance. A robin was found in its nest, dead; the blood flowing from the mother upon her young; whom she guarded with her protecting wings even to death. A similar fact is stated to have taken place in Fairhill, Montgomery county, Md. Surely the constancy and affection of these martyrs to maternal love deserve the tribute of an elegy from some of our poets.

[Village Record.]

Maying.—In Dunkin, Ireland, on the 1st of May last, the wife of P. O'Felan was delivered of four sons and a daughter, all in good health; 16 months before, she had 3 children at a birth.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the following Religious Publications will be received by the subscriber, at the Post Office, Concord, N. C. to wit:

1. The Gospel Herald, a neatly printed weekly paper, price \$2 50 per annum, edited by the Rev. Henry Fitz, New York. This paper gives the opinions of every denomination of christians.
2. The Christian Monitor, a monthly miscellany, price \$1 50 per annum; published at Baltimore.
3. The Boston Recorder, published at Boston, Massachusetts.
4. The New York Christian Herald, published monthly. Price \$3 per annum.
5. The Christian Spectator, published by an association of gentlemen at New Haven. Price \$3 per annum. This work is also published monthly.
6. The Religious Intelligencer, a weekly paper, edited by Nathan Whiting, New Haven. Price \$2 50 per annum, in advance.
7. The Missionary Herald, a monthly publication, price \$1 50 per annum. Printed by Samuel T. Armstrong, Boston. This work contains an account of nearly all the missionary transactions.
8. The Weekly Recorder, published by the Rev. John Andrews, Chillicothe, Ohio. Price \$3 per annum.

JOHN TRAVIS.

July 30, 1821.

1w

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, Executor.

July 31, 1821.

60ts

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.

H. P. PEARSON.

Salisbury, July 4, 1821.

6wt64

Select School.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has removed his Select Boarding School to Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 13 miles from New-Haven, and 63 from New-York; where he occupies one of the most elegant and commodious houses in the State; and the number of his pupils is limited to 15 only.

The principal design of the School is to prepare young gentlemen for Yale College, or any other University in the U. States. Students desirous of entering the Freshman Class in the College above named, will pursue the study of Arithmetic, Adam's Latin Grammar, Prosody, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, Sallust, Greek Testament, and Dacier's Græca Minora.—Those desirous of entering a more advanced Class, will be instructed in Geography, English Grammar, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Algebra, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Heights and Distances, Plane and Sphæric Trigonometry and Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of History, Composition, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, &c. with the Latin and Greek Languages continued through various authors.

In addition to the above will be taught, if desired, the French and Hebrew Languages, and the study of Botany as an amusement, during the floral season.

The terms for Board, Tuition, bedding, washing, fuel, candles, and room, are two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, payable half yearly; the first half year in advance.

The discipline and government of this School will be addressed to the pride and honour of the student; and an appeal by letter to the parent will in all cases precede in any ultimate measure.—It is believed this school will be equal to any of the kind in the United States; as the number is more limited, the circle of sciences tendered to the student more extensive, and the undivided attention of the preceptor insured to his pupils.

Gentlemen desirous of more particular information on the subject, are referred to the Hon. Stephen Elliott, LL. D. Thomas S. Grimke, Esq. Joseph Bennett, Esq. Benj. F. Hunt, Esq. in Charleston; to the Hon. James M. Wayne, Abraham Richards, Esq. Savannah; John Devereux, Esq. Newberh, N. C.; the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, Edmund Law, Esq. Washington city; William Gwynn, Esq. Baltimore; John Spangler, Esq. D. Yorktown, Penn.; the Hon. Langdon Cheves, Philadelphia; the Hon. Peter A. B. Widener, Esq. Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Wm. Stillman, Esq. New-York.

And for general information, the subjoined Certificates are respectfully submitted.

Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY has received a regular education at this College, and sustained, while here, an excellent character, and a respectable standing in his class. He has been employed for some years as a teacher of youth, with success and approbation; and it is believed that he is qualified to give instructions in the various branches specified above.

JEREMIAH DAY,

President of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1820.

In the above recommendation, I fully and cordially concur.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,

One of the Professors of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 24, 1820.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. DAY, D. D. LL. D. to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, dated Yale College, Oct. 23, 1820.

DEAR SIR,

There may, perhaps, be put into your hands, a copy of an advertisement of Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY, of this State, who proposes to establish a select School, for the accommodation of a small number of youths from the South.

Considering him as a man of estimable character, of liberal attainments, and correct principles; I have taken the liberty of furnishing him with a certificate, for the purpose of encouraging him in his proposed plan of instruction. Should any of your friends think proper to afford him their patronage, I trust they will not find their confidence misplaced.

With the highest respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JEREMIAH DAY.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Washington City.

P. S. A similar letter was also written by President DAY to the Hon. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, LL. D. Stratford, July 20th, 1821. 6wt66

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

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 350 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

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

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 traveling, 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.

6wt53