



SALISBURY

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1821.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Stokes County—A. R. Ruffin, for the Senate. The votes were—For A. R. Ruffin, 483; E. Shober, 478. John Hill and Joseph Linn, Commons.

Rutherford County—Col. Benjamin H. Bradley, for the Senate—Gen. John Carson and John McDowell, for the Commons.

State of the Poll.

Senate.	
Col. Benjamin H. Bradley,	536
Maj. William Greene,	429
Commons.	
Gen. John Carson,	965
John McDowell,	907
Richard Harrell, Esq.	426
Congress.	
Walker,	905
Vance,	528

"A SIGN IN THE WEST!"

Says the Wilmington Recorder, in republishing from our paper a toast drank in this county on the 4th of July last, and which concluded with "peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must"—and he has said truly; "it is a Sign in the West!" But we suspect the editor of the Recorder is not a believer in Signs; as there certainly have appeared signs enough in our political horizon to convince him, or any one else, that the western people are determined to do something—something more, we mean, than talking. We would by no means, however, have the editor suppose they have any notion of "rebellion;" far be it from them: for it would puzzle them greatly to tell whom they should "rebel" against, unless it be themselves! And they would be simpletons indeed to break their own heads, and declare themselves out of the pale of their own protection! The editor may rely upon what we say as fact; consequently he can put one side, for the present, the "strong hand," which he now holds in terrorism over the heads of "western demagogues."

We hope our language at this time is not calculated to "excite irritation;" as we really do not intend it. We are in the most perfect good humor with the editor of the Recorder, although we find it necessary to condemn the course he is taking, and to speak rather freely,—perhaps at times too much so,—of the badness of the cause which he has espoused, contrary, we firmly believe, to his own good sense and judgment. He will at all times find us neighborly; and whenever he shall give us a "call," he may assure himself it will be reciprocated.

IRISH POTATOES.

About one-half of the people in this section of the state as firmly believe that Irish Potatoes cannot be made to do well here, as the bloodiest Mahomedan believes in the saving efficacy of the Koran: but as the delusions of the latter, on comparison with our volume of inspiration, may be dissipated into nothingness, so the mistaken notions of the former will vanish before the test of a single experiment. Irish potatoes, of a good quality, can be raised among us. In confirmation of this opinion, there have been shown to us 15 of them, raised in this town by a family distinguished for public spirit and liberality in promoting improvements of every kind, which weigh 7 lbs. 2 oz. One of the fifteen alone weighs 15 ounces. Potatoes of this size are large enough; and, by a little care in cultivating, they can easily be made good enough. Irish potatoes do the best on new land, or land newly broken up from the sward; but old land, if well manured, will produce a handsome yield....in both cases, the land should be of a dry, loamy nature.

We wish—and the wishes of a great many others, we are confident, will be with us—that the farmers of this part of our state would turn their attention more towards the culture of the Irish potatoe than they hitherto have done. It is one of the most wholesome and nutritious table vegetables used. For our part, we would almost as soon dispense with bread at our meals as with potatoes....at least for one meal out of the three in twenty-four hours.

Destructive Fire.—On the 17th inst. the grist and saw mills of Saml. and David Linn, on Dutch 2d Creek, in Rowan county, were entirely consumed by fire. We are told that the fire took in the grist mill, in consequence of the toe of the spindle being overheated in the ink.

CASUALTY.

Killed, on the 10th inst. at the plantation of W. Harris, in Rowan county, by getting her head entangled in a threshing machine, Miss Sophia Cobble. Her head was mashed and mangled in a shocking manner. It has been suggested to us, that accidents of this kind may be prevented by planking over the face of the machine.

Colonel JAMES GARDNER has been appointed Adjutant-General of the army of the United States, under the act of the last Session of Congress, and has arrived in this city in order to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. *National Intelligencer.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Did WASHINGTON but live to see His statue drest in Roman Toga, In spite of all his mildness, he Would be provoked to say, "you r—e-a! You've drest me out, like stage buffoon, In Toga, Bracee, Sock and Sandal, And to your shame, you'll find too soon, The thing is, to your state, a scandal."

MESSRS. PRINTERS: As all your readers may not be acquainted with the particular cut of the costume, in which the statue of our beloved Washington is, unfortunately, attired, I take the liberty of giving, then, a short definition thereof, from the best authorities.

"Toga, in Roman antiquity, signifies a wide woollen gown, or mantle, which seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, differing in fineness and largeness, according to the circumstances of the wearer, and used only on occasions of appearing in public. Every body knows that the Toga was the distinguishing mark of a Roman: hence the jus togæ, or privilege of the Toga, was the same with the privilege of a Roman citizen,—i. e. the right of wearing a Roman habit, and of taking, as they explain it, fire and water through the Roman empire."

So much for the Toga.

Sandal, "in antiquity, a rich kind of slipper, worn on the feet by the Greek and Roman ladies, made of gold, silk, or other precious stuff, consisting of a sole, with a hollow at one extreme to embrace the ankle, but leaving the upper part of the foot bare. In modern times, Sandals are worn by the Pope and Romish prelates, when they officiate; likewise, by several congregations of reformed monks. The last consists of no more than a leather sole, fastened with latches, or buckles; all the rest of the foot being left bare."

It is a great pity that whoever contracted, or arranged matters, with Mr. Canova, respecting the statue, should be so overreached, as to accept of some old heathen, as a substitute for the true representation of Washington.

Every classic reader that might see it, without knowing who it was intended for, would immediately look back among the heathen Gods, and heroes, and endeavour to class it in its proper place. It would never occur to him, to search for the original in modern times, and, more especially, in America.

The sock, or sandal, was a most unfortunate thought, as it never was worn by Rome, except on the stage, and then only in the lightest and most frivolous characters. Clowns, jack-puddings, and merry-andrews, still appear on the stage in sandals; and so contemptible were they held by the ancient Romans, that the gravity of tragedy was never permitted to be invaded by the presence of the sock. No performer in tragedy durst appear on the stage, other than in buskins (boots.)

The symbols are as unhappily selected as the dress. What has the Father of his country to do with the head of Medusa? whose hair was changed into snakes, on account of her adulterous commerce with Neptune. She was one of the three daughters of Phorcus, who had but one eye between them, and could change into stone those whom they looked on. This might be emblematic of the qualities of some Roman tyrant, who delighted in the destruction of his countrymen; but never can apply (by any possible construction) to the philanthropic and benevolent American hero.

Sculpture is the most ancient method known of recording events. Long before letters were given to man, the chisel and the brush were made use of to transmit to posterity historical facts. Every known hero was attired in the garb in which he usually appeared, or in which he performed his greatest actions.

Hercules is clothed in the skin of the Nemean lion, and later heroes in full armour.

When posterity wished to know the peculiar dress of any particular age, they had only to refer to the statues of that age, for the fact; and whether it referred to a military or a civil dress, the question was at once solved, and fairly solved.

It is not necessary to say much on this subject, to prove how gravely the Italian has imposed on us. The thing itself is as ridiculous, as it would be to introduce Brennus in corsets, or Carricktacus in breeches and fair top'd boots.

The explanation of the whole imposi-

tion consists in the difference between making a blanket cloak, and a full suit of uniform. My neighbour, Squire K—, can give every satisfaction on this point. It requires much labour and care to finish a number of well worked button holes, and to put on an equal number of buttons, together with all the facings, capes, lapels, &c. of a suit of uniform: a blanket cloak is nearly finished with a single flourish of the shears.

CONCORD.

The following communication came to hand too late, to be of any service, as our paper will barely reach Lincolnton, before the important question of the location of the college shall be decided; but as our correspondent thinks it may "yet meet the eye of the Trustees" before the die is irrevocably cast, and as he is anxious to have it published, we feel no disinclination to gratify him. In the discussion of this question we hold the scales impartially; although, from a private remark of "P." we judge that he thought we might possibly be inclined to *favoritism*.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Trustees of the Western College.

GENTLEMEN: To you is committed an important trust. The management of the Institution over which you preside, requires you to bring to its aid all the zeal, and talent, and disinterestedness, which you can command. It will call into requisition the commanding influence of your individual and associated efforts. An important crisis in the history of the Western College is near at hand; and you will shortly realize an event with which the prosperity, if not the very existence, of this seminary is intimately connected. In a few days it is expected that you will select a spot for its location. Your attention has been recently called to the consideration of this subject. In a late number of this paper you have been advised that in selecting an eligible site, the following particulars must be regarded: 1. Public opinion; 2. Centrality; 3. Healthiness; 4. Fertility of soil; and 5. The state of society.

The author of the article referred to must grant a brother of the quill the privilege of amplifying a little the discussion of these topics as presented in his lucubration. His design would not allow him to be as diffuse in the consideration of this part of the subject as the other. You will therefore admit the propriety of a farther elucidation, particularly as it regards the three former items.

It is important that public opinion be consulted in a transaction in which there is a general interest. This consideration, however, is not paramount to every other: the reason is obvious. Public opinion is often erroneous, and generally capricious. If you attempt to regulate your decisions according to the movement of this undefined and ever varying something, the helm you guide will become unmanageable, and inevitable destruction must ensue. Like other functionaries, you are bound, in foro conscientie, to act from a regard to the benefit, rather than the opinion, of the community. It is proper, however, in the present instance, to consult public opinion. In doing so, you must have access to correct sources of information. In this respect you must feel yourselves in a dilemma: you cannot, as yet, have received a full and correct expression of the public sentiment. It has not yet been ascertained; nor are you possessed of any data that will authorize a legitimate conclusion. The state of subscription must not be assumed as a criterion of the wishes of the majority. If, for instance, the sum subscribed in favor of the eastern side of the Catawba exceed that of the western, you are not to infer from this fact that the former is the spot in which, according to public opinion, the Western College must be located. In the one case, more wealth may be possessed by individuals, or more effort may have been excited to procure subscriptions, than in the other. Either of these facts will account for any inequality of patronage that may be realized.

To secure the approbation of the community, and a general patronage, a central and healthy situation must be selected. If the Western College be fixed in an extremity of that district of country which it is principally intended to furnish with the means of an extended education, the other will be aggrieved, and withhold its co-operation. It is highly desirable that parents and guardians, who have children and wards to be educated, should be situated within a moderate distance of literary institutions. A frequent intercourse, both personal and by letter, between parents and children, is necessary to the preservation of parental influence and filial affection. Very few of our citizens are in a condition to meet the expense of time and money which is requisite to maintain this intercourse, when a distance of several hundred miles intervenes. Moreover, it is not a fact, as has been affirmed, that students generally remain within the walls of a college from the time of matriculation till they are graduated. There are two or three months every year allotted to vacations. Where should youth spend this time, but under the paternal roof?

If it is true that "a few hundred miles distant from a public seat of learning is not an object of much weight," what, it may be asked, is the necessity, or even propriety of establishing a second college in North-Carolina? Why do we not patronize exclusively our University? especially as, in the opinion of the author of the sentiment quoted above, "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." Would it not be infinitely preferable for the talent and wealth of the whole state, which are to be appropriated to the department of education, to concentrate in Chapel Hill? If, notwithstanding the absence of public and private munificence, it has acquired a rank so respectable among the literary institutions of our country, would not the fostering hand of patronage, judiciously and liberally applied, raise it to an elevation equal, if not superior, to that of Yale, or Middlebury, or Harvard?

There is no difficulty in ascertaining, with a sufficient degree of correctness, a central situation. It is distinctly understood that the Western College is intended for the benefit of the western part of this state, and the northern districts of South Carolina. Hence the Yadkin river may be assumed as the eastern, and the extremity of the state as the western line of demarcation—including a distance from east to west of about 250 miles. This statement will determine a central situation. Another consideration, in connexion with this, is worthy of being regarded with particular attention. If you shall be able to realize an Institution of high literary, moral and religious character, students will come from the interior, and even the southern parts of South-Carolina and Georgia, to imbibe the healthful streams of science and religion. In the location, then, you must accommodate those states as far as is compatible with the advantages of our own.

That a college should be placed in the most salubrious region attainable, is a position the importance of which all admit. Youth are inexperienced and imprudent. They are neglectful of the preservation of their health, and require to be watched even in this respect with parental tenderness. Removed from the inspection and discipline of their fathers' house, their health is put in jeopardy from every quarter. It is assailed on one hand, by excess of study, on the other, by excess of riot. A thousand trivial and unnamed indiscretions, in an insalubrious climate, may gradually undermine and ruin the best constitution, before it has acquired a firmness and consistency of character. Facts prove the truth of this assertion. That the health of students is generally impaired, and often irretrievably ruined, every day's observation abundantly testifies. Parents cannot but feel a deep solicitude for the health of their children, when removed from their immediate notice and control. A primary consideration with them is the salubrity of a college atmosphere: That their children may breathe pure air, and drink wholesome water, is an advantage which has the ascendancy over every other. If, then, there is to be found in North-Carolina, north-west of the Yadkin, a spot of earth which will ensure to the Western College a degree of health above that of another, there you must fix its location. If, on the other hand, any part of this generally healthy country is subject to autumnal intermitents, on that spot you must not erect an edifice to be devoted to the pursuits of literature. Select a salubrious situation, and you may expect to receive, from time to time, large accessions of students from the sickly regions of the south. Neglect this precaution, and you will be deserted by those of your own citizens. Chapel Hill, and many others, will be preferred, on account of healthiness, to a college in certain countries south-west of the Yadkin.

As to fertility of soil, and the state of society, additional remarks are superfluous. Moral and religious habits pretty generally pervade this part of the state: Industry and frugality characterize the great bulk of its population. Provisions, too, of the various articles of food, are easily procured to any given extent. Five hundred or a thousand students could be abundantly supplied, in a single county, with all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of life.

Gentlemen, you need not be informed that on the western side of the Catawba these several advantages are combined, and demand your preference in the location of the Western College. You may travel from Lincolnton to Asheville, at any season of the year, and find uninterrupted health, and an abundance of provisions. As you approximate the Blue ridge, these blessings of human life are increased in value and quantity. If the location be fixed east of the Catawba, you will prefer an extremity, and the most unhealthy spot of that region intended to be benefited by this Institution; unless, indeed, you were to select a spot near the source of that river. There, on either side, you may find a most desirable site, exceeded by none in beauty, healthiness, and fertility. May you have that wisdom which is profitable to direct.

The true poet is always great, if compared with others; not always so compared with himself.



MARRIED.

In this county, on the 12th instant, Mr. Daniel Helmstetter, to Miss Elizabeth Livingston. On the 16th inst. Mr. Jacob Fisher, of Cabarrus county, to Miss Christina Miller, of Rowan Co.



DIED.

In this county, on the 17th instant, from the kick of a horse, Smith Miller, son of Jacob Miller, aged eleven years.

On the 12th instant, at Falton, Major Jacob Haynes, of that place. In him the community has lost an intelligent, honest, and useful citizen.

At Washington, N. C. on the 30th ultimo, after an illness of but a few days, Mrs. Mary Walcott, of New-York, consort of Samuel Wolcott. This accomplished lady had sojourned with us but a few months, during which time she had undertaken the "delightful task to rear the tender thought, and teach the young idea how to shoot," in which sphere, she shone conspicuous. Her death is a loss which will be long regretted by the citizens of Washington.—Recorder.

At his seat, near Utica, N. Y. a few days since, the venerable WILLIAM FLOW, one of the signers of our Declaration of Independence. All praise of this excellent and patriotic gentleman would fall far short of his real worth.

Notice.

JAMES THORBURN, of Norfolk, Virginia, Merchant, sole surviving Copartner of the several Copartnerships heretofore doing business as merchants at Fayetteville and Wilmington, under the Firms of

Robert & James Donaldson & Co. Donaldsons, MacMillan & Co. and Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.

Having, by his Power of Attorney, bearing date 17th March, 1821, appointed Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville and John Hogg of Wilmington and Fayetteville, jointly and severally, his Attornies, with power to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive the debts due to said Firm or any of them, and generally to act for him as survivor as aforesaid, in all things needful and necessary to the final adjustment and close of the business of the said several Firms: Notice is hereby given thereof, and all persons whatsoever, in any wise indebted to any of said Firms, are hereby requested to make payment of the debts by them respectively due, to either of said Attornies at Fayetteville, at their Counting Room on Haystreet, opposite the Branch Bank of the United States.

JOHN HOGG, Attorney, in fact as aforesaid. Fayetteville, N. C. July 20, 1821.—3 64

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there 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. August 24, 1821. 64ts

Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS, WM. J. WILSON, Executors. Lincoln County, N. C. July 19, 1821. 1015

Public Sale.

WILL be disposed of at Public Sale, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of September next, all the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Milch Cows, Calves, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. and likewise, some Household Furniture. Also, his Distillery, containing two Stills, one of 110 gallons, of a superior quality, and one of 60 gallons, with a complete set of hogsheads and troughs.

Terms of purchase will be made known at the time of sale. At the same time, the subscriber will rent to the highest bidder, (unless previously rented by private contract,) for one year, the Plantation, with all its appurtenances, on which he now lives.

THOS. HOLMES. August 23th, 1821. 3w64

Philip Mock's Estate.

NOTICE.—At Rowan County Court, August term, 1821, the subscribers obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Mock, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

JACOB MOCK, Admrs. WM. SPURGIN, August 25, 1821. 3w64

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.