

suspicion as to the murderer would have been silent, and further inquiry deemed unavailing—but being susceptible of immediate identity, the inference from the circumstance of its removal, in connection with the murder, became infallible. Nor is it less worthy of remark, that all the stones which were sewed up in the blanket with the body, should have dropped through the rip, and been lost, save this particular one, which seems to have been specially reserved by the same inscrutable agency which caused it to be detached from its depository at the landing, to bear witness to this horrid deed! Thus can Providence make even the stones to cry out against the guilty murderer!

It was further proved, that the day after Yellowly passed the landing, there was one person less in the boat with him than was seen on board the preceding day; and that the missing person was he who was said to be a passenger, and who was reported to have had a large sum of money about him. No particulars whatever respecting this person have transpired; nor have we heard what became of the canal boat and hands. It appears, however, that Yellowly, for the apprehension of whom a warrant was issued, has fled.

It is proper to remark of this man, that those who have had any transactions with him in this place, believed him to be upright in his conduct and incapable of a crime so atrocious. So favorable indeed is the report we have had of him, that although we have been in possession of the above particulars for more than a week, we declined publishing them until we could do so upon official authority.

the editor of the Press will not fail to forward us the numbers containing the discoveries of this worthy competitor of Col. Symmes, this detector of Isaac Newton's fallacies and fooleries. How absurd will it soon appear, that any one should ever have believed in the doctrine of centrifugal and centripetal forces, of attraction and gravitation, in the theory of the tides, the laws of motion, &c. "It is a beautiful sight," says a late writer, "to see Newton moulding the earth to its proper shape; saying to the tides, hitherto shall ye come, and no farther; chaining the planets to an immovable centre, and prescribing limits to the eccentric wanderings of comets. How elevated his rank, how far removed from all who have preceded him in the same cause!" Alas! that this panegyric should be so unmerited. Henceforth, let England no more reproach us for our lack of science; let her no more tauntingly ask, "what new constellations have Americans discovered?" They have discovered new worlds, and given a new and rational astronomical system to the old world: they have overturned the system of Newton; of that Newton who is the boast of England; whose "philosophy was that of England;" whose "genius was the most rare that any country or age has produced!" Yes, they have done all this! and now let England blush, and hang her head in silence!

But Kentucky and Alabama are not the only parts of this favored land of science which are productive of these wonderful geniuses; even we, in this quarter, have some of them. It is not often that a more original genius is found than Capt. Fungus. He has not only made discoveries himself, but has improved on the discoveries of others. He at once adopted Symmes' theory; and, unlike him, has applied it to some practical purpose: he has used it to account for many of the phenomena in the natural world, which have so long humbled the pride of philosophy. He has established, by a course of reasoning as incontrovertible as mathematical demonstration, the important facts, that the earthquakes which sometimes set this world of ours "reeling to and fro like a drunken man," are caused by the trip-hammers of the natives of the inner world, with which they forge huge battering-rams to clear the ice away from the aperture at the poles, and keep their sky-light open: that from some cause or other, (probably the anniversary of their independence is one, and the Christmas holy-days another,) they at certain times have great rejoicings, and on such occasions make large bonfires, which burning up through this shell, cause our volcanoes: that the *aurora borealis* is produced by the intramundane boys diverting themselves with fire balls, the light from which being refracted by the polar ice, darts forth in ten thousand directions, and serves the double purpose of astonishing the comets on the more favored parts of this hollow spheroid,—so he terms it,—and affording a very seasonable light to the Greenlanders, (the next door neighbors to the comets,) during their long and otherwise cheerless night. We should feel a great deal of pleasure, as well as pride, in saying more of Capt. Fungus; but time will not permit. We have spoken of some of his improvements, because they had an intimate connection with our subject; of his original and important discoveries we have said nothing.

We record the above facts, merely for the purpose of showing, that in spite of all the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviewers may say, we are really a scientific people; that while in Europe they have scarcely one truly great man in an age, here they spring up like mushrooms; and that so common are they, we think no more of them, than of so many dunces or lunatics.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Bingham & White: Let me take the liberty to prescribe for the case of "John Poorman," whose complaint appears in your 61 No. A patient should be aware of the danger he exposes himself to, by mistaking or misrepresenting his disease; and from the symptoms which appear, it is to be apprehended that John has mistaken the true cause of his complaint.

In numerous cases which have fallen under my own observation, and which were at first supposed to originate in some folly or extravagance of the wife, on more nice examination, and with the aid of longer experience, they have turned out, nine times out of ten, to have been produced by the husband having too frequently joined, not, indeed, with "tea parties," but with more pernicious whiskey parties at "the grog shops." Now John, if my conjecture is right as to the cause of your disorders, (and it is agreed among most of the Doctors that mortgages, debts, &c. are strong indications of the fact,) your cure is easily effected, depending more on abstinence, than on any active course of medicine. Only attend to the following recipes, which I offer you gratis, and your complaints will doubtless soon vanish.

1. Rise at five in the morning, and betake yourself to some honest and active employment; this will give you a natural appetite for some durable nourishment, and save you the expense of a glass of bitters,—the effect of which is infinitely worse upon your animal and mental system than even tea itself. Breakfast at 8 or 9 with your family.

2. Abstain the remaining twenty-four hours in each day from brandy, whiskey, and rum, with every other kind of ardent spirits; if, however, your stomach is too much depraved to admit of an immediate

and entire disuse of these, I charge you on the peril of your fortune, your morals, and your life, not to go to "the grog shop" for the smallest dose, as that is the seat of infection, will perpetuate the malady, and perhaps make it hereditary.

3. Keep your engagements with men,—that is, promise nothing but what you have it in your power to perform—this will convince every body that, although you owe them, you intend to lead a life of temperance, honesty, and industry, and they will predict your recovery, without removing you to the hospital (brick house.)

If rigid attention to the above does not produce a "radical cure" of the disorder which you complain of, by the time I hear from you again, I must conclude the good lady's insatiable thirst for tea, procrastinates your cure, and I will endeavor to prescribe for that also.

Your faithful servant,
ESCALAPIUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Printers:

Believing it unnecessary to discuss the subject of a Convention, for the purpose of casting any additional light thereon, I, in this communication, shall only throw together such ideas as have suggested themselves with regard to the proper time and place for the meeting of a Convention.

As to the time, I presume my fellow-citizens of the west think with myself, that one more application should be made to the legislature for their consent and approbation; if this should be withheld, there is but one sentiment on the question whether it is expedient for the people to convene and amend the constitution of North-Carolina.

On other considerations than the impression that the next General Assembly will sanction a Convention, it may be expedient to delay until the close of the next session of the legislature, to wit: uniformity of action. On an object of such importance as the amending the constitution of a populous and wealthy state, it is necessary that all parts of the same be, or have an opportunity of being, equally represented. The question then occurs, what method shall we pursue, to give each individual his proper weight in the convention? In this I shall barely suggest the outlines of a plan, in order that those more immediately concerned may mature the same and bring it into action. This task, I think, naturally devolves on the members of the General Assembly who are friendly to legitimate representation.

There being little expectation that a majority of the General Assembly will act honorably on the occasion, the people of the west look to their representatives for a proper scheme of representation in the convention. We wish to have sufficient numbers to represent the people fairly; and at the same time we wish to provide against the inconveniences which arise when legislative bodies are too large and unwieldy: perhaps one representative to every 5,000 free citizens, would be a proper number. It will be necessary, also, for them to appoint the time of election, and the time and place of meeting in Convention. The election, probably, might be held on the first of February: this would be long enough after the rise of the Assembly for every one to be apprised of the time of election; and would likewise give sufficient time for the members to meet in Convention and amend the constitution previous to our next annual election.

When the Convention should meet, I conceive to be immaterial, provided it be long enough before the usual time of election to give the necessary notice of the number of representatives each county is entitled to elect: probably the middle of March, or first of April, would be a proper time.

On the selection of a place, there may be a diversity of opinions. Some may contend, that as Raleigh is the seat of government, it ought to be that of the Convention. From these I am not disposed to dissent, provided the approbation of the legislature should be obtained for the Convention; otherwise, I presume the citizens of Raleigh ought not to expect that favour. Others, with more propriety, may put Fayetteville in nomination: those I think have many arguments in their favor; among them I shall enumerate one or two only, to wit: that it is the emporium of commerce in the state, and conveniently situated. Asheboro' is said to be the nearest central village in North-Carolina; but probably the smallness of the place, and sterility of the soil in the neighborhood, would operate measurably against the place. Greensboro' is a delightful and opulent country town, able to accommodate several hundred persons with convenience. Salisbury is probably inferior, in point of convenience, to no town in the upper part of the state, and near enough to the centre to prevent any reasonable grounds for murmuring. Lincolnton and Morganton have each of them much to recommend them, and little to be objected to either as the seat of the Convention. Upon the whole, there are many conveniences attending each of the places enumerated, and no serious objection to any of them; so that there will be no difficulty in making choice of a proper

site to be honored with the presence of the intended Convention.

It may be that the eastern gentlemen of the type, as well as their influential supporters, will treat this communication with seeming contempt; but it would be well for them to recollect, that we are the descendants of the men of '76, and possess enough of the spirit of our venerable ancestors to vindicate our rights, if assailed by a domineering ministry, actuated by the same principles as those of the British parliament of that day.

A. Z.



MARRIED.

In this county, on the 13th instant, Mr. William Pinkston, about sixty years of age, to Miss Margaret Coughenour, aged sixteen.



DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Peter, an infant son of Mr. Michael Brown, aged about two years.

In this county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. John Wade, aged 80. He was a soldier of the revolution, and what is a little remarkable, considering the great age to which he arrived, he was a constant whiskey drinker.

In Iredell county, on the 26th ultimo, William Linny, in the 82d year of his age, after a lingering and painful illness of eight or nine successive months. The deceased was late of the county of Louisa, in the state of Virginia. As well as can be ascertained, Mr. Linny was born on the 7th day of October, 1739, in the Island of Great Britain; at the age of 14 years, was put on board a Man of War, and continued in that service seven years; he was then regularly discharged, and afterwards served as an apprentice seven years to the blacksmith trade. He then came to America, and landed from the Neptune on the coast of Virginia, February 27th, 1768; in which state he resided (principally in the county of Louisa) until February, 1816, when he removed to North-Carolina, Iredell county. It has fallen to the lot of surviving friends often to record the triumphs of the dying christian; but in few instances have they been more conspicuous, than in the subject of this article. His "chamber was truly privileged beyond the common walks of virtuous life." About three hours before his death, he called the writer of this broken narration, and stated, that being by profession a baptist, he wished a minister of the baptist connexion to preach his funeral sermon in a particular grove near to where he directed he should be interred, from the 14th chap. Rev. 13th verse, and a Hymn from the same text to be sung on the occasion. His departure was tranquil and serene. Without a wish to live, a struggle or a groan, he resigned himself to death, and fell asleep in the arms of a compassionate Redeemer. [Communicated.]

To the Public.

UNDERSTANDING that there is a report in circulation relative to my professional character, I feel myself bound to give the public a correct detail of the circumstance which gave origin to such a malicious report.

I was requested, on the 7th of May last, to visit the late Mrs. Graham, of this county. I found that lady in the last stage of typhus fever: pulse between 135 and 140 in a minute, small and feeble, accompanied with every symptom of dissolution. Being urged to prescribe, I did so, and left my patient with a firm confidence she could not survive more than 30 hours. Accordingly she paid the debt of nature within the limits of that time. I afterwards inquired of Mr. Graham if the medicine I left had the effect intended, and he answered that it had, but that she continued to sink. Some few weeks after a son of Graham's was taken sick, and was told by his father there were salts in the house, and that he had better take a dose. Accordingly he did, and in a few minutes after began to complain of the most excruciating pain in the stomach. He requested that I might be sent for immediately; but before the message arrived at Mocks Ville, he died. On examining the paper which (as he thought) contained the salts, he found it in reality to contain Saltpetre. He then suggested the idea to some of his neighbours, that the saltpetre might have been left by me, when I visited his wife; which cruel suggestion was the cause of the report. Now the fact is, I never visited the boy as is reported, nor did I ever leave a particle of saltpetre at Graham's: all that was left was one cathartic and a small vial of anodyne drops. The saltpetre must have come from some other source. Since that time, another of the family died; but fortunately for me, I was not the attending physician, as it might have afforded a splendid seal to the assertions of those despicable wretches who thus sport with the character of individuals.

A. SCHOOLS.

Mocks Ville.

Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September, 1821.—2w65

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment... Blake Piercey and others summoned as garnishees, James Edwards vs. Brice Ogle: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Ashville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him. #169
Test. JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment... garnishees summoned, &c. Joseph Patterson versus William Addington: July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Ashville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him. #169
Test. JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security.
THE COMMISSIONERS.
September 1, 1821.—6w65

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, Executors.
WM. J. WILSON, }
Lincoln County, N. C.
July 19, 1821. #1015

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mocks 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

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

Stop a Runaway Negro!

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. a heavy, well made, and very black NEGRO BOY named Lannon. He is apparently about 25 years old, is very fond of dress, very foppish, and assumes an air of importance among other negroes, but when spoken to by a white man, affects a great deal of politeness; he generally wears large whiskers. He was formerly the property of James Ramsay, Esq. of Rowan county, N. C. from whom he ran away, and was absent nearly three years, during which time he was in the Forks of the Yadkin, and passed under the assumed name of free Elick Graham. It is probable he will make for the state of Ohio, as he once before attempted to get there. Any person lodging said negro in any jail, or giving me information so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded.
ANDW. N. ALLISON.
Sept. 1, 1821. 66

Stop the Runaways.

FORTY Dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers, living near Union Court-House, Union District, South Carolina, two negro men, GABRIEL and GEORGE. Gabriel is a stout made black fellow, between 25 and 30 years of age, near six feet high, has pretty large whiskers, rather a down look, unless when spoken to, when he appears plausible and intelligent; has no particular marks recollected.—George is between seventeen and twenty years of age, about five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, a little inclined to yellow complexion, has holes in his ears, and wore lead in them when he went off: he is quite plausible, and a little inclined to be forward in his manners when spoken to. Their clothes of common quality, and pretty much worn; common wool hats and shoes were worn by them when they went off. They were lately purchased in the state of Virginia, in Richmond and Petersburg, and were raised, as we were informed, Gabriel by Mr. Depp, of Powhatan county, and George by Gen. Floyd, of or near Lynchburg; and it is expected they will attempt to return to one of those places. The above reward will be paid on their delivery, or twenty dollars for either; or ten dollars for each, if apprehended and confined in any Jail in the United States, and information given so that we get them.
WM. & GEO. W. RICE.
August 29, 1821.—4 56