

turbed state which accounts from other quarters had represented. A few agitators, and enemies of the constitutional system had been endeavoring to excite disturbances, but this was confined to a narrow space, and their designs were effectually frustrated.

#### FRANCE.

We have little to notice respecting France. The new ministry were occupied with making arrangements consequent on their accession to power. The funds had undergone considerable variation, and the Courier remarks that this indicated "the existence of political causes connected either with domestic or foreign policy." In reply, the Morning Chronicle observes, "we are unwilling to pronounce an anticipatory judgment on the present French Ministry. We cannot help, however, observing that their pledge to compensate the emigrants for their losses is of itself sufficient to excite an apprehension in France far from favorable to the public credit. Without realising this pledge they cannot expect the support of their party; and by realising it to such an extent as would satisfy that party, they would inflict a very serious blow on the French finances."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The ferment, if we may judge from the tone of the papers by this arrival, which prevailed as to Ireland, has greatly subsided. It appears, indeed, that the greater part of what was lately said as to that country being in a state of actual rebellion, turns out to be unfounded.

The meeting of the English Parliament has been prorogued to the 5th of February.

A vessel had arrived at the Cove of Cork, Ireland, from Lima, having 300,000 dollars, exclusive of silver bars, on board, for account of Lord Cochrane.—This is stated to be the second precious importation for the same distinguished character, a vessel having lately landed at Plymouth a quantity of silver estimated at 100,000*l.* sterling.

A further reduction has taken place of the Clerks in the Bank of England.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, dated December 27.

"Mr. Neuville's friends are in power, and, if here, he would be Minister of the Marine.

"The only intelligence from Turkey is in a letter from Prince Metternich at Vienna, who, without official intelligence, is of opinion that the report of the Revolution in Constantinople is true, and it is feared the ambassadors have fallen."



### SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1822.

We have received a communication respecting the late disturbances at Columbia College, S. C. and the suspension of nearly all the members of the Junior Class, written by one of the young gentlemen suspended, with a request to have it inserted in our paper. He says it is "an unvarnished statement of facts," and we doubt not that it is; but it is likewise, in the introductory paragraph, very personal, and speaks rather too severely of one of the Faculty of the Institution: by publishing it, therefore, we should (if nothing more) very probably be involved in a controversy at once uninteresting to our readers, and disagreeable to ourselves. We must, consequently, decline publishing it in its present shape. But should the writer consent to expunge a part of the first paragraph, or so to modify it as to remove the objections which lie against it as it now stands, his request shall then be complied with.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Bankrupt Bill still continues; and from the present appearance of things, is not likely soon to terminate. We are not sorry for this. Opposed to a Bankrupt Law in any shape, but particularly to one so anti-republican in its features as the Bill now before the House of Representatives, we wish the subject to be fully discussed; we wish the House to proceed deliberately; because we are confident that the Bill, viewed either as a public benefit, as moral in its tendencies, or just and equal in its operations, cannot be supported; and that the freer the discussion, the more odious will the Bill appear, and the more decisive will be its fate.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives, aside from the debate on the Bankrupt Bill, possess little general interest. If our extracts from, therefore, are few, it is because the whole are unimportant. The Senate, at the last dates, were engaged in the discussion of the Apportionment Bill. An amendment reported

by the Judiciary Committee, to strike out 40,000, the ratio fixed upon by the House of Representatives, was agreed to by a vote of 22 to 16; but on the question of filling the blank with 42,000, as recommended by the committee, a pretty lengthy debate followed, which ended in the postponement of the question to another day; we are of course ignorant how it was decided.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

There appears to be no subject within the whole range of legislative attention, which so completely baffles the wisdom of our law-makers, as the providing some method of educating the poorer classes of society. Committee after committee have made report after report; and yet the matter remains in the very same situation, as to legislative direction or assistance, among us, that it did among our Indian predecessors.

It would, perhaps, be worth our while to inquire why this business, which, it is universally admitted, is of primary importance, has still been passed over. I don't much like to speak my mind, but really I have an opinion (perhaps one of my own) that our representatives are afraid that nothing effectual can be done, without incurring expenditures beyond the present resources of our treasury, and of course requiring some addition to be made to the taxes. "Ay, there's the rub." They may do what they please with any surplus they may find in the treasury; may give it for pictures, for statues, for roads or rivers, or whatever else their wisdom or folly may dictate; but woe be to the man who shall advise, or support any measure, however beneficial, which may eventuate in an increase of the taxes. In truth, I am a good deal that way inclined myself, and must be fully convinced that the object is of national magnitude,—one, to use a hackneyed expression, of vital importance, before I would give my representative leave to put his hand into my pocket and draw thence as much as he pleases. This sends us back again to the original inquiry; it compels us to examine what we had taken for granted in the outset, the magnitude of the object in view. It seems somewhat difficult to maintain by argument a proposition that none denies. But there are arguments, and forcible ones too, in support of the education of the poor, if we should be happy enough to find them. I do not mean to plead for the necessity of education for the rich; they can take care of themselves; and whether the legislature aid them or not, they will find means to educate their children. Not so the poor. I would premise, that I am not about to vindicate such an education as is proper before the person can be said to be "learned," in the common acceptation of that term; but only such a degree of learning as is usually understood by the term, an English Education. This is certainly necessary to the great mass of the people, whether they be considered in a civil, or political, or religious capacity.

Not to insist on the increase of pleasure that must arise to a reasonable being from a capacity of conversing with the living, or the "mighty dead," by means of books, the various transactions of man with man, and with which every man must be more or less conversant, call daily for the exercise of reckonings and other acts which are neither "innate," nor to be obtained without instruction; so far education is necessary to all men every where. But in our country there arises another argument for it from the structure of our government. In arbitrary states the duty of the subject is contained in one word, obedience; but even under the milder forms of monarchy, where the laws are in any measure the directory of the community, a knowledge of those laws in some good degree, becomes highly expedient to every subject, for the plain reason, that he may know how to conduct himself conformably thereto. But in a republic like ours, a fundamental principle of which is, that the majesty, the supreme, the law-making power, is resident in the people, the argument is irresistible, that the great body of the people should be well informed of their rights, their privileges and their duties. Public opinion, when strongly expressed, can do much in any country; in ours it does every thing. And it seems to me that this is a reason of no small force for universal education. Education is necessary, both for the proper exercise of power entrusted to us by our form of government, and to the perpetuity of the government itself. Ignorance is always liable to imposition. I should hope that no person, honoured with a seat in any of our legislatures, will or does disapprove of a general system of education, from a conviction that an increase of intelligence in their constituents would be fatal to their apotheosis. But I think it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that ignorance is the proper soil for the operations of demagogues.

Another consideration, which leads to the same conclusion as the former, is, that it is necessary to the understanding of our religion, that its professors should be able to read the records in which it is contained. We profess to be a nation of

christians; our constitution recognizes this religion, and the whole structure of our government supposes its reality. Witnesses, jurors, judges, officers, legislators, are all sworn on the gospels. I am not now arguing for the truth of christianity; I am asserting that it is the religion of the state; and this is undeniable. The religion of the bible is in a great measure historical, and is all of it contained in a book, or rather in sundry books collected together. In order that oaths should have a proper bearing on the conscience, it is necessary that we have some understanding of the contents of the book on which we are sworn. But if we admit the truth of the religion itself, a still more momentous reason arises, why every professor thereof should have education enough to read and in some degree to understand these sacred books, namely, that the concerns of eternity depend on the belief of certain tenets and the practice of certain duties; which tenets and which duties are to be sought for and to be found nowhere but in the scriptures.

Hoping that some or all of these arguments are satisfactory to every person, I think I may venture to affirm the necessity, the imperious necessity which is imposed on the legislature, to devise and provide, by some general system, for the education of every member of the commonwealth. Lycinus, it is said, arrived at the same conclusion by a shorter road. He asserted that every child born in the republic was the property of the state. Although I am not exactly able to comprehend the truth of this position, the result, so far as made it the duty of the governors to provide the means of general education, was a general benefit.

The greatest obstacle which occurs to me at present, to some general plan of education, arises from our dispersed and thin population. But although this reason may make it difficult to do all that might be wished, it certainly does not hinder us from doing something. Every county might have some schools for the education of the poor, supported in whole or in part by the public. The plan that strikes me as most likely to obtain the object would be, to empower the county court to appoint some number of intelligent persons in each county as a school committee, who should decide when and where those original seminaries should be placed; should inquire into the qualifications of teachers and contract with them; and when it should happen that the amount agreed on could not be raised by voluntary subscription, to apportion the balance among the inhabitants of the district, of the courts, or of the state, as might appear most advisable on calm consideration. I am not, however, tenacious of any particular plan, so that provision be made that those children, whose parents are unable to give any thing, may not be excluded from the school.

#### A FARMER.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

FROM THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

We learn from the Indian country that the Cherokees and Osages, have lately had some fighting, in which the former have been completely successful. The Cherokees were divided into parties, one of which, amounting to 50 or 60, fell in with a party of Osages, (principally composed of old men, women and children,) and killed and took nearly the whole, and have brought in about 63 scalps and prisoners. One Osage woman, refusing to follow the Cherokees, was set on a horse and shot, and her body afterwards thrown on a fire, and consumed. Another party of the Cherokees, consisting of about 200 men, had not returned at our last accounts, but we learn that they had fell in with the Osages, and killed and took a much greater number. These successes had occasioned great rejoicings in the Cherokee nation, and the lives of a great number of the defenceless prisoners had been sacrificed.

The Cherokees took a large quantity of skins, furs, and other property, from the Osages, a considerable portion of which was burnt, they being unable to bring it with them. Among the articles brought in were the hats, clothes, &c. known to have belonged to one or two white men who are supposed to have been murdered.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ramage, of the U. States' schooner Porpoise, to the naval officer commanding at Charleston, dated

"Off the North Coast of Cuba, 25th Jan. 1822."

"I have just time to tell you I shall be at Charleston in two or three weeks. I have taken and destroyed six piratical vessels, burnt two of their establishments, killed some of their people, and have now some prisoners on board. I also recaptured from them an American vessel, which had been in their possession three days. I have one of the schooners taken acting as a tender, and find her of great service."

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 15.

Havana papers of a late date have been received in this city by a gentleman in Congress, the contents of which are quite interesting.

Among the official papers, is a declaration of independence of the people of the Spanish part of San Domingo. This act

begins thus: "No more dependence, no more humiliation, no more submission to the caprices of the cabinet of Madrid." After the usual protestations and oaths, they enter into a long list of grievances, and declare that a pupillage of 328 years, an imbecile loyalty to the king of Spain, a perfect abnegation of self, living, moving, thinking and acting only for Spain, was long enough. They complain of the cession to France, their abandonment and suffering during the war with that republic, of the ingratitude of the mother country towards the native heroes who reconquered several strong places during that period, the general devastation and misery brought upon them by the total neglect of the metropolis, the preference given to Europeans for high offices and sinecures, expensive military establishments supported out of the exhausted revenues of the Province. They say, that if an uninterrupted series of abuses, vexations, injustice, and neglect, were wanting as a motive for this salutary change, no part of America could exhibit a picture so charged with black and horrible spectres, as that unfortunate Island, which was the first in order, and the last in those improvements which constitute the happiness of nations; but sentiments of honor, principles of justice, reasons of utility and public expediency, are the noble motives which stimulate them to pronounce an eternal emancipation from Spain, &c. &c. This state paper bears date the 3d day of January.

Not less interesting is a letter from O'Donoju, (now deceased,) to the Secretary of War, giving an account of the condition in which he found the people of Mexico, on arriving there; the futility of any attempt to oppose the revolution by force; and the motives of policy which induced him to enter into an amicable arrangement with Iturbide, &c. to place a Bourbon on the throne of independent Mexico. We shall endeavor to publish a translation of the whole of this letter.

Several other documents are published, relative to transactions in Mexico, which could not be accounted for until after the death of O'Donoju.

The late Governor of Vera Cruz still holds the castle of San Juan de Uloa, from which he will not withdraw without an order from the Cortes. It is said this resolution has been taken by him in consequence of the despatches by the packets for O'Donoju, &c. having fallen into his hands as the commander in chief, since the death of O'Donoju, and departure of the late Vice King, which put him in possession of the secrets of the ministry and the King, to which he was a stranger before.

At Havana, there are two Vice Kings, and an immense number of officers of every grade, and of men, on their return to Spain. The ship of the line Asia, and the sloop of war Deamante, were to sail from Havana for Spain on the 24th ult. with a large convoy, and a vast quantity of wealth. It is supposed that this is the last cargo of the kind that will ever sail from the Americas to the mother country.

Havana is represented as tranquil, with about 7000 volunteers, well armed and rigidly disciplined. This force gives protection and comparative tranquility to the city.

Among the volunteers in the cause of Greek freedom, is Mr. Gordon, at present Commandant of Tripolizza. A Scotch paper gives the following account of this gentleman:—

"Mr. Gordon (not Sir Thomas, unless he has been invested with some foreign order of knighthood) is a Scotch gentleman of fortune, and was formerly an officer in that distinguished regiment the Scotch Greys. He is a man of great zeal and personal bravery, and of very considerable acquirements. He travelled much, some years ago, in Greece, where he acquired a knowledge of the country, and of the language (which he speaks with perfect fluency.) While in Turkey, he married an American lady. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Napoleon, he entered the Russian service as a volunteer, and served during the famous Russian campaign, being attached to one of the commanders as an aid-de-camp. He afterwards retired to Scotland, where he remained till the present year. On the breaking out of the war in Greece, in the fate of which country he naturally took the warmest interest, he quitted his estate, and taking a large sum of money with him (it is said 20,000*l.*) went to Marseilles, where he purchased a vessel, freighted it with arms and ammunition, and proceeded to the Morea. He is high in the confidence of the local government, is at the head of Ypsilanti's staff, and is, as we have stated, Commandant of Tripolizza."

#### THE PIRATE

Was published in England, on the 24th December and in the United States on the 7th of February, but 44 days after its publication in England. The Commercial Advertiser informs us that on the arrival from Philadelphia at New-York on Thursday evening of the Pirate, "the rush of the reading world was tremendous. Every volume, and there were several hundred received, were taken per force in a

few minutes." The first copy of Ivanhoe which was received in Boston from England was sold at auction for seven dollars, read a week, and then re-sold for eleven dollars. The Pirate is now in press in New-York and Boston. Three editions are printing in New-York, we know not how many are printing at Boston.

Florida.—We have seen a gentleman who has surveyed all Florida, and examined it thoroughly. He says that there are twenty millions of acres of the best sugar and cotton lands in the world; that all the fruits of St. Domingo are found there, such as Lime Trees, Plantain, Alligator Pears, &c. &c. growing wild; that the Live Oak is abundant and of immense size, and that he saw a great number of large Olive Trees, as fine and more flourishing than any he ever saw in France.

Fed. Rep.



#### MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 21st ultimo, in this county, Mr. Lemuel Elliott, to Mrs. Polly Cline.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ultimo, Dr. Joseph W. Ross, to Miss Sophia Springs, both of that county.

In Rutherford county, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Henry M. Kerr, Col. Isaac Craton, of Rutherfordton, to Miss Elizabeth Miller.

#### Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie's Ford, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of BAR IRON, consisting of wagon tires, plough-moulds, axe-bars, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price.

J. GRAHAM.

February 25, 1822.—6w91r

#### Agricultural.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

March 1, 1822. 4w91

#### To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS I, David T. Talman, bachelor, of Lincoln, N. Carolina, have for serious of times been endeavouring to get a wife, and I have ascertained effectually that it is impossible, unless the devil and his followers were where they belong; and in order to give relief to their wicked hearts and tongues, and save them of further trouble and uneasiness of mind,—this is therefore to inform them of this vicinity, (and indeed all others,) that I have relinquished all ideas of ever making any further attempt to obtain the above object; which was a very desirable one to me, in my present situation.

DAVID T. TALMAN.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz:

250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evens, lying on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value \$250.

150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reineis; value \$150.

50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value \$25.

100 acres given in by Eli Huffman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; valued at \$100 the three first years; at \$50 for 1820.

M. BRITAIN,

Sheriff Burke County, N. C.

February 20, 1822.—7w91

#### Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, \$1 01.

161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, \$90 50.

196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, \$1 05.

JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff.

Salisbury, March 2, 1822.—6w91

#### State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....George Parks, & Co. vs. James Gray.....Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes, tc29A R. MARTIN, C. J. C. C.

#### State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....John Dula and wife, and others, vs. Ephraim Allison and others.....Petition for Partition. It appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

A copy from the minutes, 3w91 R. MARTIN, C. J. C. C.