SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1822.

In the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Miller, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of the members composing the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the name of Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, be submitted to the consideration of the people of the United States, at the approaching election for the Chief Magistracy.

No man deserves more of his country than Gen. JACKSON; and the pages of our history contain few names which will go down to posterity with greater eclat than his. Were armies to be commanded, we know of no man in whom we would sooner confide; but in selecting a candidate for President, we could point to several, who, in our opinion, are greatly preferable. Gen. Jackson's talents are of a high order; his character is stamped with firmness and decision; and place him on a proper theatre, and he would cover himself with honor, and his country with glory. Place him at the helm in times of great emergency, and he would probably guide the National Ship over the raging and tempestuous ocean of danger into the port of safety; but in a time of tranquility, and with brisk and favorable gales, we should greatly fear he would carry too much sail.

One reason given by some of the south-western papers, why Gen. Jackson should be elected President is, that he is the only man who can cleanse the Augean stable at Washington. Now we consider it a piece of absurdity, if nothing worse, to compare our government, now in its infancy, to the Augean stable. In the old and corrupt governments of Europe, which have stood for centuries, the comparison might be a good one; but it is not applicable here. We do not deny that there are abuses which need correction; but to say that the administration of our government is grossly corrupt, is a libel on the country; and to offer it as an argument for the election of Gen. Jackson, is an insult to the good sense and discernment of the people.

The Trustees of the University of North-Carolina have presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, a memorial respecting the escheated lands, the right to which has been invested in the University. The memorial insists that N. Carolina retained the right of issuing military warrants, and that Tennessee is bound to perfect their titles without examination; that the resolution of the last session, directing the Register not to issue grants on any military warrant which have not been adjudicated by the board of Commissioners was improper, and hopes the legislature will rescind it. The state of Tennessee it is insisted is "the mere agent of North Carolina to perfect titles and possess no discretionary powers on the subject," for the comity that exits between independent states forbids the presumption of fraud.—*Knoxville Register.*

We have received a copy of the above memorial, forwarded to us by a gentleman just from Tennessee. It was drawn up, he informs us, by Judge Murphey, who likewise made an argument, much admired, before the committee to whom the memorial was referred. The result is doubtful. The state of the case, from a hasty perusal of the memorial, seems to be this: The Legislature of North-Carolina, at their session in November, 1789, authorised their Senators in Congress to convey to the United States all the right, title, and claim which this state had to the sovereignty and territory of the lands now forming the state of Tennessee, upon certain conditions. One of these is, that such lands as were laid off, or which should be laid off, by the Legislature of N. Carolina for the officers and soldiers of this state, should be secured to them and their heirs and assigns, respectively. On the 26th of February, 1790, the deed was executed conveying to the United States the said territory. In the act of cession, North-Carolina reserved to herself the right of perfecting all titles to lands in the territory given for military services, or to lands upon which entries had been made agreeably to law. But in 1803 the legislature of this state passed an act authorizing Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to North-Carolina by the act of cession of 1789, expressly reserving, however, to North-Carolina exclusively *the right of issuing military warrants.* This act was ratified by Tennessee, and received the assent of Congress. This right of issuing warrants, the memorial contends, necessarily implies the exclusive right of judging and determining in what cases, and to whom, warrants should be issued; and that Tennessee is bound, by the compact, to perfect these titles. The Legislature of Tennessee, however, refuses to do this, until a Board of Commissioners, which it has appointed, shall have decided whether these warrants were properly issued or not; thus rendering the *right* of issuing warrants, reserved to North-Carolina, of no kind of effect whatever. Whether this conduct be not violating the obligations of contracts, we leave the public to judge. Tennessee, it appears to us, has laid herself under an obligation to perfect the titles of all land warrants issued by North-Carolina, without examination; and although she may thus be exposed to fraud, yet she might safely, we should think, confide in the honor and good faith of North-Carolina, that no military warrants would be improperly issued. "The comity which exists between independent states, forbids the presumption that the warrants," placed in the hands of the Trustees of our University, as the assignees of claims to which there are no heirs living, "were fraudulently or *mala fide* issued by North-Carolina."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Buncombe—Maj. Zebulon Baird, Senate. John Anderson, Esq. and Col. William D. Smith, Commons.

State of the poll.

Senate—Baird, 339, Foster, 379.

Commons—Anderson, 674, Smith, 637, Brittain, 622.

Burke—Samuel P. Carson, Senate. Baird and Burgen, Commons,

State of the poll.

Senate—S. P. Carson, 348, J. R. McDowell, 338, Perkins, 193.

Commons—Baird, 617 Burgen, 518, Collins, 517, Jas. Avery, 508, Roane, 445.

Lincoln—R. Williamson, Senate, without opposition. P. Hoke and D. Conrad, Commons. Conrad was elected by the casting vote of the Sheriff.

State of the poll.

Commons—Hoke, 637, Conrad, 611, Holland, 611.

Mecklenburg—Michael McLeary, Senate. John Rea and Matthew Bain, Commons.

State of the poll.

Senate—McLeary, 670, Jno. Wilson, 652.

Commons—Rea, 670, Bain, 652, E. Alexander, 306, Jas. Porter 120.

Rutherford—Greene, Senate. Carson and Graham, Commons.

Wilkes—Gen. Jones, Senate, by a majority of 60 votes over Col. Welborn. Gordon and Horton, Commons.

Granville—Wm. M. Sneed, Senate. Robert Jeter and Thos. Hunt, Commons.

Edgecombe—Hardy Flowers, Senate. Wm. Wilkins and Moses Baker, Commons.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, Senate. Archibald Lamon and Thos. N. Mann, Commons.

Currituck—Dr. Lindsay, Senate. Jesse Barnett and Cartwright Bell, Commons.

Bertie—Geo. Outlaw, Senate. Simon A. Bryan and Thos. N. Brickell, Commons.

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, Senate, by a majority of 46 votes over John Stanly. John M. Bryan and James C. Cole, Commons.

Town of Newbern—Edward E. Graham, by a majority of 19 votes over Francis L. Hawks.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

LITERARY.

Early marriages furnish us with a very striking cause that retards the advance of science. For it is manifest that the cares and anxieties attendant on domestic concerns, generally damp that ardour which ought to burn in the breasts of those who pant after a reputation for philosophic and literary acquirements. From the numerous interruptions inseparable from the just government and economy of a family, the mind becomes agitated, and necessarily diverted from that abstraction of thought and unruffled composure, which are absolutely requisite for successful study. The great influence of the female sex over society in general, is admitted by all; and this very influence is a distinguished cause that obstructs the diffusion of literary taste. We see this exemplified daily, in the fact, that the rich, the gay, the fashionable and the volatile beau, no matter how superficial he may be, is at all times received with smiles of approbation, and his company courted on all occasions; while the retiring, unassuming, and polished gentleman, whose mind is highly cultivated, meets either with a cool reception, or perhaps he is altogether neglected as a pedant, whose manners are not calculated for the higher circles. In this conduct we perceive the glaring defects in female education. How little attention can be paid to the improvement of the mental qualities, when beauty, the decorations of person, and other unsubstantial considerations, are permitted to preponderate over sense, knowledge, and genuine worth of character. It is owing to the present state of our society, that reciprocal improvement, one of the greatest benefits flowing from an intercourse between a select number of both sexes, is precluded from producing its happy effects. But we anticipate the time, when learning shall be more highly respected, and when literary acquirements and extensive information, associated with a strict moral character, shall be sufficient recommendations to admit persons possessed of them, into all respectable assemblies.

That the United States may boast of citizens, whose talents, professional knowledge, and scientific research, would render them an honor to any community, we feel a conscious pride in acknowledging; but we have to lament that these enlightened men have not associated, with a view of facilitating their studies and diffusing knowledge more extensively. For by concentrating the power of many minds, the labors concomitant on such pursuits, being divided, must necessarily be diminished as respects each individual, and consequently the objects will be more easily accomplished. We had reason but lately to anticipate that Mecklenburg was about to redeem her former character: for while it is conceded on all hands, that this county has risen to a full competition with other counties in this state, in wealth, in political importance, and in a commercial point of view; it is a melancholy fact, that literature has been shamefully neglected. When we consider the improved state of society in literature, we should consult the most proper means to render its progress useful. By reviewing the history of our species, we shall see how various capacities have been unfolded by education, and their characters formed for eminent usefulness. We have another cause in the neglect of preparatory education, and that is the neglect of selecting competent tutors to instruct our children. Let us look around and see how many permanent schools there are in this county, and how many of them are doing good. Sorry I am to say, but few: in short, I have seen none that appears to be formed upon so solid a base as the Spratt's Ville School. It is under the direction of nine competent trustees, and two of these trustees meet at the school-house weekly, to see that the children make a real, not a superficial, improvement. We shall conclude by saying, that the tutor of the Spratts Ville School deserves the praise and thanks of all his employers, for instructing their children in such a rapid and solid manner. I repeat again, it is time we should awaken from our lethargic state, and not suffer such gross impostures to be practised upon us, as have been by pretended, miserable, and incompetent teachers.

FRANKLIN.

ON FREE SCHOOLS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

We are informed that between two and three thousand poor children are daily instructed in the Free Schools of this city. Great care is taken to instill into their minds those judicious maxims and those moral sentiments, which are well calculated to render them useful in the wide theatre of life, and to restrain them from the indiscretions of youthful folly. But few spectacles can be more interesting than those which these schools exhibit, as you enter them. To see four or five hundred poor children, standing in little groups, and going through their tasks, with soberness and attention, in the same hall, cleanly in their dress, and orderly in their conduct, is well calculated to inspire the mind with no uncommon reflections. They are instructed on the Lancasterian plan, and make rapid progress. Their manner of reading is loud, distinct, and correct, and many of them write with ease, grace and beauty.

If there be any thing in our civic economy worthy of deep and constant attention, it is our Free School establishments in this city. Already they have sent forth about *fourteen thousand* poor youth, well educated, and fit for useful employments; and what is truly remarkable, not one of these boys was ever arraigned in our criminal court, or accused of committing a public offence. This fact speaks volumes. It dilates the heart of the philanthropist with delight and joy. It points out the path to prevent pauperism and guilt in our metropolis. It points out the true way to preserve our moral and civil institutions, and to plant around them a lasting wall of defence and security.

Eve. Post.

Another horrid piracy.—Captain Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at New-York, from the Bahamas, informs, that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore, to windward of Rum Key, *the crew of which had been cut to pieces, and were found hanging in the rigging.* The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea, near the same place, entirely deserted, supposed to have been robbed by the pirates.

The spots on the sun are at this time very interesting, there being one which is perceptible to the naked eye; it is about three times the size of our earth.

[*Lon. Paper.*

DARING ROBBERY.

A few mornings since, about 6 o'clock, while the boy attending the store of Messrs. F. & W. D. Avery, 214 Pearl street, N. York, was engaged in opening the windows, &c. a stout negro entered and inquired for Mr. Avery, saying he wanted to buy some goods. The boy replied that Mr. A. was not in, upon which he immediately tore from a piece of madrass kdkfs. one, which he tied about the boy's mouth, then with a piece of twine tied his hands, after which he shut down the windows, locked the door and commenced opening the drawers, in one of which he found the store pocket book, containing between 50 and 60 dollars in money, and notes amounting to between eight and nine hundred dollars.—Upon finding, then, a ball of twine in his search, he tied the boy to a post in the back part of the store. He then opened the desk with the key which he found in the pocket book, (having no occasion to use a large chisel which he had secreted about him for that purpose,) and took out about 8 or 10 dollars in change; after which, turning to the boy, he said that if he told of the transaction, or described his person or dress, that he would murder him if he should meet him in the street. The scene was closed by his locking the door on the outside, depositing the key under the door, and deliberately walking off with his booty.—*N. York paper.*

From the Washington (Georgia) News, Extra.

Last night a man by the name of James Vineyard, was shot in attempting to rob the stable of Osborne Stone, of a horse. His wound is considered mortal by the physician who was called to attend him. This man being on the point of death, made a full confession of his past life, and particularly of what brought him in this part of Georgia. From his confession, and other corroborating circumstances, we are enabled to lay before the community the outlines of a deep laid plot to defraud and rob the citizens of their goods and chattels.

It appears that a society has been formed of counterfeiters and horse stealers, which embraces the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South-Carolina. This society has agents in these states, which pass the counterfeit notes and sell the horses stolen. This James Vineyard, who is dying, was branded and whipped in Huntsville, for horse stealing; broke jail 4th April last, and bended his steps towards Georgia. He arrived a few days ago in this place, on foot, with a man by the name of Henderson, who Vineyard says is his uncle.—Henderson, who calls himself Smith, and sometimes Owen, came to this place on horseback, at the same time. This Henderson started yesterday at about 12 o'clock for Augusta. He has in his possession about $40,000 of counterfeit money; he rides a fine bay horse, with a good saddle, holsters and martingale. He is a stout, athletic man, about 40 years of age. Yesterday two of the same gang left this place for Augusta; one whose name is Robert Cressup, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, black hair and eyes; he wore a black surtout coat. The other by name John Allsop, is about the middle size, dark hair and eyes; he was dressed in mixed homespun cloth.

The intention of these gentlemen, it appears, is to go to Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, where they have associates, to pass their counterfeit notes, and to sell the stolen horses their comrades are to bring to them from Tennessee and Georgia. There is a connection between them and the individuals lately detected at Tuscaloosa; an account of which was inserted in this paper a few weeks ago. This is all we can say at present: should any thing more transpire, we shall hasten to inform the public of it.

The citizens of Augusta, Savannah and Charleston, must be on the alert.

Two deputy sheriffs of this county are in pursuit of Henderson, Cressup and Allsop.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 31st July, Mr. *John Emberson*, to Miss *Sarah Barnycastle.*

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. *John Barnycastle*, to Miss *Sarah Atchison.*

DIED,

On the 25th of July last, at the residence of Col. James Martin, in Stokes county, *Pleasant Henderson Jones*, the only child of H. C. Jones, Esq. of this place, aged 13 months and 4 days. He was a fine, promising child.

At Cowper-hill, in the county of Robeson, on the morning of last sabbath, the 4th inst. the Rev. Malcolm M'Nair, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches of Centre, Ash-Pole, Laurel-Hill, and Red-bluff, in the 48th year of his age, and 20th of his ministry.

From the Philadelphia Union.

In consequence of the publication of an incorrect report, of war having been declared between Russia and Turkey, a few days since, a merchant in Boston, who believed the news, bought a large quantity of opium, amounting to $40,000, calculating that, should the war continue, this article would command a fine market in Europe. The report being unfounded, the opium remains a drug on the hands of the purchaser, who, in consequence, has failed. This fact no doubt will be a good lesson against such rash enterprizes.

We have published the official decisions of the American and British commissioners made under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent; by which it will be seen, that all the islands in the Niagara river (except Navy Island,) have fallen to the United States. Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron, containing a British post, has also fallen to us. This will serve as an exchange for the military works at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain.

[*Buffalo Patriot.*