



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1822.

The most unfounded and exaggerated reports having gone abroad respecting the health of this place,—such as that the yellow-fever is prevalent, and that many are daily falling victims to its ravages,—a regard to truth requires that we should contradict this idle, or malicious falsehood. Indeed, the reports carry their own refutation on the face of them; for if the mortality stated had existed here for the time these reports have been in circulation, the village, ere this, must have been completely depopulated. The usual autumnal fever, of a mild type, has been rather more frequent than for some years past. We know of only two instances of death from fever, and but very few from any cause. In fact, few towns, (of equal population,) in the United States, have been less exempt from fatal diseases, than has Salisbury for a number of successive years. And at this time, considering our population, and the season of the year, it cannot be said to be very sickly; though it is rather more so than is usual at the same season. Nothing, however, like the yellow-fever has been known among us. This statement may be relied upon, as we have no motives for giving a false one to the public.

We have received two poetical effusions, (both, we believe, from the same hand,) from a correspondent in Montgomery county; and although we shall not deny that they possess the true essence of poetry, yet being a little too deficient in harmony and smoothness of versification, we cannot comply with the wish of the writer. Genius, we know, disdains to be fettered; but there are certain rules that good taste and sound criticism have established, which even genius must pay some regard to.

THE CONTENTION.

In another part of our paper will be found the address of the Grand Jury of this county to their fellow-citizens. We earnestly believe that the plan there recommended, or something similar to it, is the only method by which a Convention can be brought about. As to making any further application to the legislature, it would be worse than useless—it would be humiliating. We have incontrovertible proof that a large majority of the people are in favor of calling a Convention. The vote on the resolutions introduced by Mr. Fisher, fully shows this. Estimate the population of the counties whose members voted for a Convention, and it will be found that they compose a majority of more than 60,000 souls of the free people of North-Carolina. Satisfied, then, that so large a majority of the whole, desire a Convention, the great business now is, to produce a concert of measures among the counties friendly to the call. This can only be effected upon some such plan as the one recommended by the Grand Jury. It may take one or two years to mature all the previous arrangements; but when the season of action arrives, every obstacle will vanish before the majestic march of the people. When a Convention thus takes place by a concerted understanding, if a majority appear in it by their delegates, (as they surely will,) what power on earth will dare to say to them,—stop! The Eastern counties themselves, seeing the folly and injustice of all further objections, like repentant and contrite friends, will come forward and join in the important work of new-modelling and improving the constitution. Let all the Western counties, then, instead of looking towards the legislature for relief, adopt some such plan as the one recommended by the Grand Jury of Rowan; and thus, through the means of a corresponding committee, produce that concert of measures, views, and feelings which is indispensable, before the great object of our wishes can be accomplished. The people of Mecklenburg did in the last year adopt, and we believe this year have again adopted, a plan of the kind; and we have learnt with pleasure that several other of the adjacent counties are on the eve of the same course. Let all the Western counties do it, and success

is inevitable. In a great work of this kind, it is proper that the people of the West should proceed deliberately, without the smallest symptoms of violence, but with an unyielding firmness and determination.

The claims of the West rest on a foundation as immovable as her own hills; and it is impossible she should not succeed.

ADAMS AND RUSSELL.

Mr. Adams has published in the Washington Republican, (the new paper noticed in our last,) another letter on the subject of his controversy with Jonathan Russell. In this letter he says, it is under circumstances extremely mortifying to him that he has been compelled to present himself before the public. He insists that the controversy between himself and Mr. Russell is not one purely of a personal nature, but of high national interest. He says, "I have no intention, however, of pursuing this controversy further in the newspapers. I propose to publish in one collection, the Ghent documents called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives; the message of the President to the House, with Mr. Russell's letters and my remarks; his publication of 27th June, in the Boston Statesman, and mine in answer thereto in the National Intelligencer, with other papers, rectifying other representations of Mr. Russell; and discussing the effect of war upon treaties and treaty stipulations; the value of the Mississippi navigation to us, and the rights by which we have held, and still hold them." He concludes his letter as follows: "I ask of the candour of my countrymen, to be assured, that this publication will be addressed to no temporary purposes, to no party feeling, to no sectional passions, but to the whole nation, and to posterity, upon objects which, although implicating immediately only the conduct of the negotiators at Ghent, are of deep and permanent interest to themselves." Upon the whole, although there is a great deal of personality in the papers of these gentlemen, we have no hesitation in saying, that Mr. Adams' publication will prove one of considerable interest to the American politician. Whatever may have been Mr. Russell's motives in bringing on this contention, he certainly has fared sadly in the conflict; and if Mr. Seth Hunt succeeds in proving his charges, he will come off still worse.

The editor of the Milton Gazette calls Com. Porter "a hot-headed demagogue." We regret that this Press, which has just risen "like a Phoenix from its ashes," and has thus far been conducted with ability, should indulge in such indecorous and uncourteous language towards an individual so deservedly high in his country's estimation as Com. Porter. The term might well apply to more than one of his assailants; but to him it does not. The editor of the Gazette knows this; and every intelligent man in the community knows it.

NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

The reputation which this work has so justly acquired, is well sustained in the last number (for July, 1822.) If placed by the side of the London Quarterly, or Edinburgh Review, it would suffer very little in the comparison: in fact, the latter acknowledged, some time since, that twenty years ago, Europe had no work superior to it. How many has she now! On our last page we have given a lengthy and interesting extract from this Review, refuting the assertions of English tourists, writers, and reviewers, that Americans have no materials of which to construct a work of fiction; that they have nothing romantic, poetical, or sublime about them, unless it be their natural scenery. The Reviewer has shown in that article and another, to which he alludes, that our early history abounds with incidents, of a lofty and romantic nature—with characters, of a sublime stamp, possessed of qualities which peculiarly fitted them to be the founders of a great nation: nor does it lack in variety; it exhibits characters of every grade. "Here were consummate gentlemen and statesmen, like Winthrop,—dark unrelenting politicians, after the manner of Cromwell, like Sir Harry Vane; female heresiarchs of the stamp of Mrs. Hutchinson; scholars of the first name from the universities of Europe, captains from its fields, and courtiers from its capitals; soldiers, intrepid and adventurous like Standish and Church, the life-guard of the state; or part religionist, part bravo, and part buffoon, like Uplake Underhill, who, in the relation of his experiences, professed to have first discovered the inward light, when taking a pipe of the good creature, tobacco; or scrupulous as much as Loy-

al, like Endicott, the first governor, who dreaded not the king's enemies half as much as the scandal of the red cross on his colors. Here were noble ladies, 'coming from a paradise of plenty and pleasure in the family of nobles into a wilderness of wants,' like lady Arabella Johnson, and Earl Rivers' grand-daughter, the minister's wife of Watertown; and missionaries like Elliot, making the loftiest spirit of adventure, the most unwearied industry, the noblest talents, and the profoundest learning, subsidiary to an ambition, which held out no prize but that of treasures in heaven. Here were clergymen in the magistracy, and magistrates in the desk; devotees to the established faith, and hankers after a new; persons, who thought a toleration of state 'a scone built against the walls of heaven,' and others who were for having it go to the extent of letting people run naked through the streets and into the churches." These are only a sample of the materials that our history affords, which, in the hand of a master, like the Scotch novelist, might be wrought into a beautiful and interesting structure. The genius of poetry, too, might here work wonders. Why should an American then seek subjects for his pen in a foreign land, and write about *Brucebridge Hall*, and *Enlish nobility*, and English radicals, and such like things, when his own country presents to him so boundless and variegated a field, and subjects so infinitely more worthy of his talents?

ELECTION RETURN.

Haywood—Colonel Hodge Habourn, Senate. James R. Love and Benjamin Clark, Commons. State of the Poll. Senate, Habourn 138, Turner 82—Commons, Love 443, Clark 386, Edmondson 355.

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE JOURNAL.

"All the heads of department have been roundly charged with being intriguers. What of that? Suppose they are intriguers? Is not the spirit of intrigue intimately connected with the very existence of all our institutions? Jefferson was a giant at intrigue. So was Washington; but veneration for his character gave it a milder name. It was called *address*. In them it was the disposition and the power to accomplish honest purposes by honest means: it was a necessary qualification in the stations they filled. And, in this sense, it is as necessary for the success and elevation of any man, in a free government, as the density of the atmosphere is for the elevation of the clouds."

If this be sound doctrine in Georgia, we do not recognize it as such in New England. What! Reduce Washington and Jefferson to a level with such men as Talleyrand, Fouché, Mazarine, or Machiavel! Is it really true, that intrigue is "necessary for the elevation and success of any man in a free government?" We had once flattered ourselves that it was the glory of a free government like ours, where discussion is as free as air, that our citizens were elevated to office not by intrigue and management, but by a direct appeal to the good sense of an intelligent people, and we confess we still cling to the same belief. We do not believe that the people of our country are to be managed by intrigue, nor do we believe that our politicians will gain any substantial success by intrigue. They may triumph for a while, but detection will bring to them defeat and disgrace. Aaron Burr intrigued to be President of the United States, and let his fate be a warning to all intriguers for this office. De Witt Clinton is another sample of the fate which ambitious intriguers have experienced.

Our doctrine is, for politicians as well as for every body else, 'honesty is the best policy.' And though we are assured that, in relation to the next Presidency, a system of 'monkey' and intrigue is even now in full operation, we do not despair that the people will yet set all things right, that intriguers and intriguers will be disappointed, and that honesty, integrity and faithful public services, will triumph over management, suppleness, and promises of Executive patronage.

[Boston Patriot.]

A new paper has been established at Lynchburg, in Virginia, called "The Virginian." The first words out of its mouth are on the Presidential Election, and in favor of Mr. Crawford. Babies usually commence their discourses with the names of their parents.—C. Courier.

The editor of the Augusta Chronicle states, on the authority of Col. Cumming, that Col. Binns' account of the reconciliation between Mr. McDuffie and himself, of the disavowal of certain publications, and of several other particulars, is a pure fable. [The account alluded to, was published in most of the northern papers. It is important, therefore, that we all make the correction on the highest authority, that Col. C. was not reconciled, even when his antagonist, shot to the ground, lay bleeding before him.]—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From Boston, we learn, that the Court of Inquiry, now in session in Boston, on the 14th inst. had Capt. Shaw before them for examination. He knew nothing but from report, but informed the court that Lieut. Abbot had the names of several witnesses who had not been examined.

The Court is proceeding with great deliberation, and inquiring most minutely into every circumstance alleged against Capt. Hull; if there be any thing wrong,

they will ascertain it. It is their intention to take the evidence of every person, who may at any time have intimated or expressed any knowledge of any facts alleged against Capt. Hull. We hope they will not spare Capt. Hull. The higher his character, the more severe should be the investigation. Besides, that such a course will leave no cover for the secret slanderer any more than the honest and open enemy of the gallant Captain.—Nat. Intel.

WEALTH AND ITS USES.

In addition to the many acts of munificent liberality, which distinguished the life of the late JAMES PERKINS, Esq. of Boston, we observe with pleasure that he has left a legacy to Harvard University of Twenty Thousand Dollars. Such instances of the laudable use of wealth are frequent among the merchants of Boston; and their pecuniary embarrassments, at the present time, are the more to be regretted, because Science, Literature and the Muses mingle in the deprivations which they suffer.

The rich, if they truly regard the designs of Providence, are only trustees for mankind. They have superabundant means of happiness afforded to them, that they may supply the deficiencies of others.—That which is stagnant soon becomes noxious, and, at best, is useless. It is the living stream that flows and fertilizes in its progress, and is as bountiful as the fount from which it issues.

Wealth is of easy acquirement. If you do not inherit it, you can get it by marriage—and if industry will not obtain it for you, ingenuity will. But it is remarkable that wealth alone never made a man conspicuous. *Craesus* is a subject of pity, and *Midas* of contempt. You may acquire money in such quantities as to excite envy, and to purchase influence; but envy is the sister of hatred, and whatever is venal is treacherous. You may die worth thrice what your father left you, and leave at last only the "hic jacet" on your tomb. The termination of life is more awful to a rich than to a poor man. The latter loses life only, which is promised him again—the former, with his life, loses that wealth which was dear to him as life, and which he knows he can never behold again.

Let then the rich, entrusted with the facilities of happiness, employ them in the means of good.—Marble monuments, sumptuous as they may be, are cold, frozen testimonials of sorrow. To have your memory cherished in the affections of the poor—to have the beggar pause to shed a tear at your grave—to be blessed in the aspirations of the pious, and praised with the deathless gratitude of genius, these are objects worthy an honorable ambition, and these Heaven has placed in the power of the rich.—Charleston Courier.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHEROKEE.

What discoveries science is destined to make in our days is a question beyond the ken of human foresight with certainty to answer. Every artificial improvement, every invention by which we are able to pry still deeper into the mysteries of nature, reveals astonishing facts, which were never before dreamed of in the wildest visions of poetical fancy. When we suppose that all the regions of wonder have been frequented, we find, that we are only on the vestibule of new wonders. We extract from a late London paper the following astonishing account of an improvement in optics.

"It will perhaps be recollected by our scientific readers, that the London papers lately contained accounts of the extraordinary powers which Mr. Rogers had succeeded in applying to the Microscope, effected, we believe, principally by the aid of a newly discovered chemical light.—Mr. R. proposes to introduce that stupendous apparatus at the close of his astronomical lecture, in our Theatre on Monday evening. By a table of his powers, which we have seen, it appears that the highest magnifier of this instrument is but one hundredth part of an inch focal length, and consequently capable of enlarging the cubes of minute objects in the astonishing degree of 125,000,000 times! Some of the singular phenomena discovered by this apparatus, is likely to prove of the highest importance to medical science. Mr. R. has been able to perceive that most of the morbid secretions in the human subject, as the peccant matter of consumption, of cancer, syphilis, &c. are literally masses of worms or animalcula."

Do not our friends when they peruse this account of such a new discovery, almost involuntarily throw down the paper and muse? And yet had it been suggested by a man that our peccant humors proceeded from live animals in the human body, he would have been regarded as an idle visionary—as a man that wished to palm off upon the public the most revolting incredulities.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify all persons against trading for a note of hand which I gave John Orr, of Mecklenburg, N. C. for seventy dollars, due the 10th day of January, 1822,—as said note was given in pay of a cotton gin, which said Orr warranted to be a good gin, which, on trial, was found quite the reverse. I therefore am determined not to pay said note until the gin is made to perform as warranted.

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK.

August 13, 1822.—3d'19

Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the site of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. This sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

2nd'24

CHARLOTTE

Female Academy.

THE second session of this institution has just commenced under the management of Miss LEAFENWORTH, who superintended the last session with the highest approbation. All the branches usually studied by young ladies (music excepted) are taught in this institution. The Trustees flatter themselves, from the talents of Miss Leavenworth as a tutress, and their attention to the exercises of the school, that very general satisfaction will be given.

Tuition from six to eleven dollars per semi-annual session, with two dollars additional for fine needle work. Genteel boarding at from twenty-five to forty dollars per session. A few more scholars will be received before the school is closed.

3d'19
JOHN H. JIN, Treasurer.

Overseers.

LIBERAL wages will be given to three Overseers, who can come well recommended, to take charge of plantations in the county of Mecklenburg. None need apply, unless they have been accustomed to the command of negroes.

THOS. G. POLK.

Willewood, May 10, 1822.—4th'23

Second, and last time.

I SHALL attend at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next, to collect the balance of the TAXES due in Capt. Wood's Company for the year 1821, and all those who fail to pay on that day, will have to pay with cost, immediately.

SAM'L JONES, Sheriff.
August 30, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to settle in Mississippi, has appointed William Linn, Esq. his true and lawful agent, to transact all his business in his name.

W. JONES.

August 17, 1822.—3d'19

NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1822.—John H. Steville vs. Ezekiel Pennington. O. Att.—It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, Ezekiel Pennington, resides beyond the limits of the said state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and reply or plead to issue, judgment final will be had for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Witness James Erwin, Clerk of said court, at office, the 29th day of July, 1822.

J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3d'19

NORTH-CAROLINA, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1822.—John Caldwell vs. Jesse Martin, Adm'r. of John Turner and Harrison Turner.—Justice's judgment served on land.—It appearing to this court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swain, wife of Richard Swain, late of Kentucky, reside beyond the limits of this state—therefore it was ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that unless the said heirs appear before the said county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to make themselves parties in this case, and show cause wherefore execution should not be had against the real estate, otherwise judgment ex parte will be awarded against them.

J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3d'19

Blacksmith Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and solicits the patronage of his friends. Any person that wishes to purchase new wagons, can have them completely finished, on short notice. Corn, flour, whiskey, or brandy, will be taken in payment, at the market prices. The subscriber has also furnished himself to keep private Entertainment, at his house, about five miles from Salisbury, on the main road from that place to Mock's Old Field.

PETER J. SWINK.

3d'18

Please to Observe.

THAT at the August term of Rowan County Court, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stuart, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts respectively; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally proven, within the time limited by law, or they will not be attended to, as it is desirable that the estate may be settled without unnecessary delay.

DAVID STUART, Adm'r.
August 19, 1822.—3d'18

Tanning Business.

THE subscriber having been informed that it is not generally known that the above business is still carried on by him, takes this method to inform his former customers and the public, that he has kept, and will at all times keep, a supply of *J. LATHER*, of the best quality, on hand; and will give the current price, in cash or leather, for Hides of every description. And by so doing, hopes to meet a share of public patronage.

N. B. A few loads of Bark wanted.

JNO. BEARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1822.—4w'18