

The trustees of the *Western College* are informed, that a meeting of their body will be held at *Lincolnton*, on the second *Wednesday* of February next, instead of the second *Monday*. The object is an important one, and it would be gratifying to have every trustee attend.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Legislature of this State, on the 13th inst. after numerous ballottings, elected *Mr. BRANCH*, by a majority of 16 votes over *Gen. STOKES*, *U. States Senator* from this state. The *East* have now both the *Senators*; yet still they never use their power to their own advantage, or to gratify their own wishes or enmities! There may be cases, in which there would be some color of excuse for an exercise of power like this by our *Eastern friends*; but in the present instance, there is none. No one, unless it be the *Haltax Compiler*, will say that *Mr. Branch* possesses superior merits to *Gen. Stokes*; that he has served his country longer or more faithfully; or that his talents are of a higher order: why then turn out a venerable revolutionary patriot, one whose whole life, from youth to manhood, from manhood to old age, has been spent in the service of his country, and foist into his place another, in no way his superior, but in some respects inferior to him? Simply, in our opinion,—bating some petty private enmities, which doubtless had some influence, but on minds too little to be actuated by any higher motive than a selfish one,—simply, we say, because he was a *western*, and his opponent an *eastern* man.

We have no objection to *Mr. Branch*; nor do we doubt his ability to perform his new duties creditably enough to himself; but we do object, and the people of the West do object, to his elevation at the expense of their faithful and long tried servant, *Gen. Stokes*. But objections are useless, and complaints are useless; the *East* possess the power, and this election shows that they intend to use it. The West have only to pursue that course which they have marked out for them—to be firm and determined in their purpose—and the time will soon roll round when they will take the management of their affairs into their own hands, and do justice to themselves; when they will have it in their power to reward, as they wish, those who have served them long and faithfully, and not be subject to the mortification of seeing them sacrificed, in their old age, to petty malice, or local supremacy.

The doings of our General Assembly, though multitudinous, cannot be said to possess a proportionate interest. But few subjects, of general interest, appear to be under consideration; the business is mostly of a local or private nature. There are, however, several important propositions before the House, one of which is the bill to establish Chancery Courts separate from the Law Courts: this we consider to be an important measure. *Law* and *Equity* are two things which God has joined together; but *man* has put them asunder. And as it seems to be pretty well established, that *Law* is not *Equity*, nor *Equity*, *Law*, we see no propriety in continuing them together: let them be separate. And as people must sometimes resort to the Equity Courts, to obtain justice, we think every facility should be granted them in attaining their rights as speedily as possible. Under the present system, if a suit once gets into chancery, it is beyond human foresight to tell when it will get out: and as a delay of justice is tantamount to a denial of it, it follows, that even in our *Equity Courts*, in numerous instances, justice is virtually denied. The duty, then, of organizing our Courts of Chancery upon a better system, would seem to be undeniable.

We have given, in our present number, an abstract of the proceedings of Congress up to the latest dates; and we shall continue weekly to make such selections from their doings as may be of a general or particular interest. It is to be hoped,

that our *national* representatives, seeing their "bands are set," and their time circumscribed within very narrow limits, will feel inclined, this session, to act, rather than talk. *Talking* is a species of commodity so common, that the people are unwilling to pay their representatives that extravagant price for it which they have been compelled to fatterly.

CASUALTY.

We are informed by *Col. D. M'Guire*, coroner, that on the 11th inst. he summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body of *Capt. Benjamin Bean*, who was found dead near *Hunting Creek*, Forks of the *Yadkin*, in this county. The jury's verdict was, "he came to a natural death, by the visitation of God." *Capt. Bean* was a respectable man, and a kind husband and father. He has left a wife and seven children to mourn his death.

NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The members of the *Kentucky Legislature* have held a caucus, for the purpose of nominating a fit person to succeed *James Monroe* as president of the United States. As might have been expected, *Henry Clay* was the man of their choice; and in a neat address to the public, they give their reasons for preferring him to any other man for that important office. They do not deny, that local considerations have had some weight in the nomination they have made;—but they rest the pretensions of their candidate upon more enlarged and liberal views.—"For they believe, without disparaging, in the least degree, the very great and acknowledged merits of the other illustrious men to whom public attention has lately been directed, that throughout his whole public career, no American statesman has been less actuated by narrow or selfish impulses, and that he yields to none in eminent services—in distinguished ability—in political rectitude and virtue—nor in liberal and enlarged views of national policy."—*Pet. R. publican.*

J. L. Wilson, Esq. is elected Governor of *South-Carolina*—for him 83 votes—for *Huger* 72—on this, *Mr. W.* resigned his place as president of the Senate, and *Col. P. O.* was elected by a large majority. The Senate and House of Representatives then went into an election for for *Attorney General*—*Pettigrew* had 83 votes, *M. Cail* 42 and *col. Hunt* 21; *M. P.* of course elected. Both Houses have reported in favor of renewing the *City Bank Charters*. *Chas. Beecher.*

A thunder storm passed over Philadelphia on Sunday last; one or two houses were struck by lightning, and a boy killed.

The Jews of Age.—The widow *Cowing*, of *Jaffy*, N. H. lately had around her eight sons and fourteen daughters, all of age, and all save one or two, in good health. This valuable matron has been the mother of 23 children, and has already lived to see 140 descendants. *ROSS-PARTE*, being asked by a lady, who was the first woman in his empire? replied, she that has borne the most children. According to the *Emperor's* rule, this lady may be considered as among the first in *New Hampshire*. Joyous meetings of the above kind are not uncommon on our *New England* Thanksgiving festivals: when the round table of many thousand Patriarchs are frequently surrounded by from 20 to 60 or 70 and sometimes more descendants, not unfrequently to the 4th generation. We hope this good old custom is not on the decline.—*East. Cent.*

The Editor of the *New-York American* says, "the superabundance of our revenue will leave little or no scope to the ingenuity of the *Radical economists*."—It has indeed been throughout, with this party, an affair of ingenuity—with a little dash of some other ingredients. We hope the elements are assimilating; and that we shall have only one kind of atmosphere soon.—In which truth and justice may breathe without danger of suffocation. *Wash. Republican.*

Dogs have sense of time so as to count the days of the week. My grandfather had one, who trudged two miles every Saturday to market, to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example: A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon a Friday; the Irishman had made him as good a Catholic as he was himself. This dog never forsok the sick bed of his last master, and when he was dead, refused to eat, and died also.

MARRIED.

In *York District*, S. C. on Tuesday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. John Adams, James T. Alexander, of *Rutherford*, late of *Lincoln* county, to the amiable Miss *Harriet*, daughter of *Mr. Clarke*, of the former place.

DIED.

In *Concord*, on the 14th inst. of a lingering

illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. *Ann Elizabeth Rose*, consort of *George Rose*, deceased, formerly highkeeper in *Charlotte* N. C.

On the 6th inst. in *Lincoln* county, in her 18th year, *Miss Jane Caroline Hunter*, daughter of the *Rev. H. Hunter*.

The remembrance of her gentle spirit and lovely character will preserve her a lasting monument in the hearts of her afflicted relatives and friends. Her dying moments were attended with tranquillity, a dependence on God the Redeemer, of whom she was a professed disciple, and hopes of a happy immortality, consoled by the Christian mourner and philanthropist.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 12.

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 15 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—leaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb.; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, byson, 1 15 to 1 25; fax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 9.

Cotton, Upland, new, 10 to 11; flour, 7 50; corn 70; coffee, Havana, 27 — 28, St. Domingo, 24 to 25; sugar, brown, 7 50 a 8, Muscovado, 9 to 10; molasses, 32 a 35; salt, Liverpool, 80 cts.; cotton bagging, 55 a 55 cents for 42 inch; North-Carolina bank bills, 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; Georgia 2 a 2 1/2 pr. cent.

In the Court Advertisement on our first page, from *Cabarrus* county, (*Sarah Bradshaw* vs. *Eli Bradshaw*), it should read "7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March," instead of the first, as it now stands.

Dissolution.

THIS day, by mutual consent, the subscribers dissolved their co-partnership existing at *Mount Vernon*, N. Carolina. We therefore request all those indebted to said firm, to come forward and close their accounts with *Jacob Krider*, on or before the 25th January, 1823. The accounts are numerous, and we cannot come to a settlement until close. It is hoped no person will think hard should they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, after the above time. We cannot close this notice without giving our sincere thanks to those who have favored us with their custom.

WOOD & KRIDER.

Nov. 4, 1822.

The subscriber having purchased *Mr. Wood's* part of the store, will continue at the above site, (*Mount Vernon*), where he hopes, by his strict attention and an excellent assortment of merchandise, to merit the patronage of those (and the public in general) who have so liberally extended their custom to the above firm. He assures them that he will sell at a small advance from cost, which will enable him to sell low.

JACOB KRIDER.

Nov. 4, 1822.—3635

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale three plantations, joining each other, on *Unaree* river, *Randolph* county, containing 275 acres each, handsome clearing on either, and in cultivation; each containing valuable river bottoms, equal to any in the county. Likewise several other plantations in the neighborhood of *Salisbury*, some improved and some unimproved; also, his town possessions, which he will sell, and take in payment negroes or good notes due, and give credit for a great part. He has also for sale five NEGRO FELLOWS, aged from 14 to 22, which he proposes to sell at private sale. Any person wishing to purchase either lands or negroes, is invited to apply as soon as may be, as I am disposed to sell at any time.

JA. FISHER.

N. B. The proprietors, *Bringle* and *Fisher*, offer for sale that well known tract, and handsome situation, within one mile east of *Salisbury*, containing 275 acres, formerly belonging to *old Henry Verble*. Either of the proprietors will sell the above tract at any time, at private sale; but if not sold before the 17th of January next, they will sell at public auction, on the premises, on that day, the whole, or 100 acres, to the highest bidder, and give time of payment. We invite any person to take proper notice of this publication, as we expect to give a bargain to the purchaser.

BRINGLE & FISHER.

Dec. 16, 1822.—3435

200 Bushels Barley

WANTED by the subscriber, who will pay as much for it as any person in the county, on its delivery at his Brewery in *Salisbury*.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 23, 1822.—33

Sprattsville Lancasterian

School, for both sexes, six miles south of *Charlotte*, on the *Old-Nation* road.

THE trustees of this institution have the pleasure to inform its friends, and the public generally, that their school-house is elegant, fitly fitted up, and is now open for the reception of scholars, and still continues under the management of *Mr. Ulrich*, who has pursued this admirable system with much ability and energy, to the credit of the institution and the great improvement of his pupils. The trustees consider it a duty they owe to *Mr. Ulrich*, to this public knowledge, that too much cannot be said in his favor, as regards his particular attention to his pupils, and his ability to perform the duty committed to his charge. All those who may feel disposed to patronize this school, may depend upon having every reasonable expectation satisfied. The branches taught are such as are comprised in a complete English education. Tuition from seven to nine dollars per session, and the following articles are found, without any extra charge, viz: quills, ink, slates, pencils, books for the junior classes, mathematical instruments, maps of the United States and of the world, together with the use of an elegant pair of globes. Early application will be necessary, as the number of scholars is limited. Gentel boarding can be had at the school-house, or within one quarter of a mile of the same, at from twenty to thirty dollars per session. The public are earnestly invited to pay this institution a visit, and satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system, and success of the school.

Signed by order of the board,

J. SMITH, Sec'y.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1822.

Ebenezer Academy.

THE subscribers, as Teachers of this Academy, wish to notify the public, that the course of study, pursued here, is occasionally varied, as they may seek at this place only for an introduction to college, or as they may aim to prepare for a profession, entirely here. As this course will satisfy the inquiry of a late applicant, it may likewise, by giving farther, and it is hoped sufficient, information respecting our Academy, render any other application to us, than for entrance, less necessary.

The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, with the course of science usually pursued at college, will be attended to as students desire it. Access to the *Edinburg* Encyclopedia, and some scientific apparatus, with miscellaneous reading, will be the privilege of students in science. The circulation of about 30 newspapers and magazines, received from various quarters at the Post Office in the Academy, will afford a fine opportunity for the whole to grow up with an acquaintance of men and measures in our country. Good boarding can always be obtained within a very convenient distance, at \$7 per ann. Tuition in the languages, \$24; in the Arts and Sciences, \$30 per ann.

In this adding to what the Trustees have published concerning this Academy, the subscriber cannot but avail himself of this opportunity to state, that the neighborhood here, constituting the central part of a Presbyterian congregation, is as favorable for youth as the most of places, in which our Academies are located. This is not invidiously proclaimed; but, in self-defence, as on this subject, especially at a distance, and by enemies, the public mind has been abused. It is high time that it should be disabused of this error, by a circulation of the truth; and that we should confidently invite those, to whom other Seminaries do not insure innumerable advantages, to attend here; at least, for a fair experiment. Those, especially, who could not afford to complete a collegiate education, will find an advantage in attending here, as the mode of life is not extravagant at this place, nor will the subscriber fail to anticipate, in his exertions, their views of entering on a profession immediately after their course here. He would not wish, however, to excite the public mind very lightly, or to induce any to expect much more at this than at any other incorporated establishment. It is sufficient, if ours, equally with other Academies, be known as a candidate for public favor. Then, with the public, most the election rest. And, as the source of patronage to our Seminaries is very large, it is hoped, that *Ebenezer Academy* will show a continued supply from this fountain. All who enter, the teacher could not hope to please. There are some, to be sure whose wrath, speaks his praise who incurs it. But there are many noble youth, with whom a teacher may hold communion in the kindest and most holy feelings of our nature, and yet not fear that his authority will be compromised, or his dignity prostrated, through a want of cold reserve on his part, and of the feelings of gentleness in those, whose duty is attention and honorable subordination. With such, the subscriber would feel it a privilege to spend his Academic hours.

He is the more induced to such a publication as this, from the consideration that public speaking appears rather injurious to him; and that his field of usefulness, for the present at least, appears to be that in which his labor is now principally expended—to which service his bodily health, thus far, has afforded no serious objection. It is by no means the summit of his wishes, but, as a present, presidential allotment, this profession will be cheerfully cultivated. As it is not the intention of the trustees to publish offers, it is hoped their silence, for some time hereafter, may not be interpreted into a suspension of the exercises of the Academy, or of their want of interest in it.

E. HARRIS.

Fork-Dist. S. C. Dec. 9, 1822.

NOTICE.

TWO my customers in the beef-killing business, for the year 1822, to those whom I owe no accounts, and have purchased beef from me on a credit—I now ask of them, in this friendly way, to pay their accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, otherwise it may be expected they intend to have all the time the law will give them; and in that case they must not think it amiss, if their accounts should be put into the hands of an officer. But I trust from the generous credit which I have given, no one will delay the payment of their accounts in full.

JA. FISHER.

Dec. 18, 1822.—5w133

Lands for Sale, or Rent.

I SHALL attend on Monday, the 23d inst. at the late residence of *Col. John Brandon*, for the purpose of selling or renting the said lands, should any person be desirous of purchasing or renting, they are requested to attend, as the lands will be positively sold on that day, and a great bargain may be had. Should any gentleman wish to purchase privately, I refer him to *Dr. John Scott*, (near *Salisbury*), who is authorized to make contracts for said lands.

A. W. BRANDON.

Washborough, Dec. 1, 1822.—33

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Messrs. Bingham & White
I AM unwilling to ride through the country to refute misrepresentations and slanders. To save me that trouble, and set the matter in a proper light, to bring variant reports to the test, and afford variant opinions a ground of discussion, I must beg of you to publish the enclosed copy of a letter to the Post-Master General. It is indeed a small matter;—and concerns only a circumscribed section of country, in comparison of that which I hope your newspaper includes within the bounds of its circulation. On that account, perhaps, it may appear improper to request its publication. But the interests of every neighborhood are of some importance in its own estimation, and frequently, in the same estimation, worthy of public notice. Without myself thinking this matter in the least worthy public attention, I must beg the indulgence of those of your subscribers whom it does not concern; and excuse myself by stating, that there is a considerable number whom it does concern, and that it was impossible to let it before the litter without including it on the former.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Dec. 11, 1822.—1

P. S. As this is a neighborhood business, your account for publication will be attended to.

J. F. B.

Beattie's Ford, N. C. Dec. 11, 1822.

Reverend J. MERRICK, Esq. Post-Master General.
Sir—I do not wish to be troublesome with regard to the contents of the Post-Office of

which I bear the charge. I have drawn out two letters on the subject of which you will be interested, and should not take the liberty of sending you this, but for two reasons: first, that in obeying and establishing Post-Routes, I presume you have in many cases to depend upon such information as you can obtain, and with regard to the route by which the office is supplied, I presume you have been well informed;—and secondly, that this is the best letter from me on the subject of Post-Offices, and with which you will be troubled.

The two letters which I write you respecting the alteration which was then ordered, and has since taken place, in this route, were written in haste, and at the request of other persons. They may not have been as explicit and intelligible as I could have wished, and I am far from intending some expressions in them might be construed to indicate a want of respect to the route, and to respect. Be assured, sir, that if any expressions in either has produced such an impression on your mind, it is to me a matter of serious regret; and that nothing was more foreign to my intention than to imply any thing disrespectful to you, such expressions, if any such have been used, were intended for those who seemed to you, in my opinion officious, or the violation of rules so very injudicious, and to accomplish objects so small and even chimerical, in direct opposition to general conveniences and the public interest.

The alteration to which I allude, is in that part of the post-route which is included between *Lincolnton* and *Salisbury*. Formerly the route was from *Lincolnton* by *Beattie's Ford*, *Mount Mourne*, *Spring Grove*, and to *Salisbury*. The Post-office at the office in *Lincolnton* on Monday morning, thence by *Beattie's Ford* and *Mount Mourne* to *Spring Grove*, where he lodged last Monday night. On Tuesday morning he proceeded to *Salisbury*—returned to *Spring Grove* on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday proceeded by *Mount Mourne*, *Beattie's Ford*, *Lincolnton*, &c.

The route, as now arranged, runs thus:—Passing *Lincolnton* on Monday morning, thence to *Sherrill's Ford*, then to some private place between *Sherrill's Ford* and *Salisbury*, on Monday night thence on Tuesday, to *Salisbury*, then returning by *Spring Grove*, *Mount Mourne*, *Beattie's Ford*, &c.

Thus, &c. on Monday, those three offices, *Beattie's Ford*, *Mount Mourne* and *Spring Grove*, are left out of the route. The post service, on that day by *Sherrill's Ford*, thus accommodating one office at the expense of three.

Permit me to examine into the claims of this office to such preference. When I commenced last with the post-rider on that subject, he informed me that not one newspaper had been taken out of the mail at that office, and that no letter, during the six weeks which he has spent on the time when he commented riding that route. This fact will speak for itself, and requires no comment. During the session of Congress, circulars, no doubt, and newspapers, may be received there—according to legislative enactment. But those, so far from bringing an acknowledgment to the Department, must each one be paid for at the public expense, and are therefore a burthen, instead of an advantage, to the public,—or at least to the Post-Office Department.

There are further and perhaps still more weighty objections to this alteration of route. From *Lincolnton* to *Salisbury*, by *Sherrill's Ford* is, I am informed, from eight to twelve miles further than by *Beattie's Ford*.—*Sherrill's Ford* is frequently impassable when *Beattie's Ford* is quite fordable,—the post-route from *Statesville* to *Charlotte* runs within one mile of *Sherrill's Ford*, and could supply that office, unquestionably, with less inconvenience, than by the present arrangement;—and lastly, *Falstown's* post-office is within three miles of *Sherrill's Ford*.—And really, sir, it does appear a little hard that three post-offices are to be disarranged to accommodate one office, which is within three miles of another office, and where no newspapers are taken, and only one letter in a month or two is received.

You will perceive a still further inconvenience in this arrangement, by attending to the route that this letter, which I am now writing you, must take to reach you. It will first go to *Lincolnton*, and either remain there until the return of the post, or be carried to *Ashville*—then travelling above one hundred miles directly the reverse of the course it ought to take,—then back again by *Salisbury*, &c. All our Post-Office Returns to your Department, as well as all our letters northwardly, eastwardly, and southwardly, have to travel the same circuitous, or rather back and forward course. Thus, if we write to *Salisbury*, to *Charlotte*, *Concord*, or *Cherokee*, the letter sets out to *Lincolnton*, and perhaps reaches *Ashville*, (a hundred miles) thence from its place of destination, thence to where it was entered in the mail, before commencing going towards the place to which it was directed. Thus letters written by and to gentlemen living within twenty miles of each other, may perform a journey of above two hundred miles, before they can be received.

I trust you, sir, on behalf of the people on this route, to make some alteration in this matter, and to restore us our former mail privileges, if not inconsistent with the public interest. To the establishment of the post-office at *Sherrill's Ford*, I have no objection. On the contrary, I should be glad to see it continued, provided it were supplied with a mail by some more judicious arrangement, and so as not to interfere with the privileges of other offices, to their great inconvenience and injury.

To show my perfect sincerity and disinterestedness in what I have written, by the next return from the office of Post-Master at *Beattie's Ford*, *Robert Abernathy*, Junr. would, I think, be a suitable person to put into that office. You will perceive, I think, from comparing the returns sent to your Department some years ago, with those sent since the removal of the office to this place, that the proceeds of the office have been considerably greater since its removal, and are gradually on the increase. That neighborhood is the one in which the office should be kept, if the public interest is considered. *Mr. Abernathy*, if appointed, would keep the office perhaps still nearer the centre of custom thence than it is now kept. But any other whom you may appoint, you will much oblige me by commissioning at an early period, and I wish to relinquish, as soon as possible, an office, my holding of which appears to be productive of inconvenience and even injustice to the people.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Almanac, for 1823.

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the *Western Carolinian*, *Salisbury*.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.