



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1825.

The last mail brought us several marriages, from two different sources, which we were solicited to publish; but as they were anonymous, the request cannot be complied with. In one of the letters was enclosed a thirty cent bill, to insure, we suppose, a favorable reception—now we never take a fee of *Hymen's* votaries,—though we sometimes pocket the cash, when mischievous *Cupid* puts it into the head of some love-sick swain to write amatory letters, and have them published. All that is necessary to insure the publication of a marriage, is a responsible name; the frequency of impositions on printers, renders a compliance with this requisition a *sine qua non*.

In the remarks we made, two or three weeks since, on the absence of two members of the Board for Internal Improvements, from the late meeting of that Body at Wilmington, we were actuated by no other motive than a sense of public duty. Had that been the first time the Board were put to inconvenience, from a want of punctuality in some of its members, it would have passed by us unnoticed; but it was not so: the columns of the *Register* will fully bear us out in this assertion. We had reason to suppose, therefore, that these frequent instances of neglect, on the part of public officers, to attend to their duties, might arise from some other cause besides necessity; and we were not alone in this supposition: under this impression we made the remarks complained of. If we erred, then, in their application, we erred honestly, and with the best intentions; and we hasten, with pleasure, to remove any unfavorable impressions which the article in question may have produced, by copying the following from the last *Raleigh Register*—informing the editors, by the way, as they appear to have some doubt, (why, we know not,) that we do "receive their statement as true."

The "Western Carolinian" has noticed the non-attendance of some of the Members of our Board of Internal Improvements with as much severity as though they had purposely avoided the meeting. *Audi alteram partem*, is a just and humane maxim, not only in jurisprudence, but in all the controversies of life. We mentioned, in a former number of the *Register*, that two of the Members of the Board had failed to attend the meeting at Wilmington on the 27th of January: that in consequence of such failure another meeting was called, to be held on the 4th ult. at Raleigh, where John D. Hawkins, Esq. who had been unavoidably prevented from attending at Wilmington, appeared, and a quorum was formed; and that Mr. Hatch did not appear. Not knowing at that time the cause of that gentleman's absence, we could only state the fact of his absence; but we now learn, from undoubted authorities, that at the time of the meeting at Wilmington, he was necessarily detained at home by the indisposition of his father, who was then dangerously ill; and that he did not receive notice of the meeting at Raleigh in time to attend. We feel it our duty thus to explain; and should the Editors of the *Western Carolinian* receive our statement as true, we indulge the hope that they will, upon reflection, acknowledge their censure of the conduct of those gentlemen to be premature and undeserved.—*Raleigh Register*.

In life's disastrous scenes to others do,
As you would have by others done to you.

DARWIN.

I was lately very much pleased and edified with a speech delivered during the present session of Congress, by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, on abolishing imprisonment for debt. I should be pleased to see this speech republished at full length in your paper, if your limits will admit. I am well satisfied that it would please such of your readers as are not destitute of the common feelings of humanity. It might appear uninteresting to those whose bosoms are animated with the spirit of old Shylock, as they will, contrary to reason and humanity, demand their pound of flesh.

The practice of imprisonment for debt, originated in barbarism, and it ranks very well indeed with the "Holy Inquisition." It is bad enough for an individual to lose, by misfortune, all his earnings for many years; but it is much worse to immure his body within the walls of a prison, and

thereby degrade his character, and blast all his future prospects in the world. Such a practice is at open war with every tender feeling of the human heart; and I cannot well distinguish between him who would imprison an honest man, and him who would commit murder. The consequences are very near the same. It is absurd for any person to lay any claims to the character of a good man or a Christian, who would commit to prison an honest man for debt: were he to do so, the very book by which he professes to be governed, would condemn him.

PHILANTHROPOS.

*The speech is too lengthy for the columns of a weekly paper. ADROB.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Messrs. Editors: You have always taken a lively interest in the concerns of the western part of the state; will you be so good as to give the following account of the present state, and future prospects of the Western College, a place in your paper.

Few subjects have excited more attention than that of the college. It was thought that the number of academies, and population of the western part of the state, required such an institution; and it was confidently believed that there was public spirit enough to employ the resources of the country in endowing it. Subscriptions were therefore opened with the most flattering prospects of success. It was estimated that Mecklenburg had subscribed near \$30,000, Burke 20 or 21,000, Lincoln 4 or 5,000, Cabarrus and Fredell 4 or 5,000, &c. But the subscriptions were unfortunately taken in such a manner, that when the college was located at Lincolnton, the trustees could not claim more than 12 or \$15,000. It was however the wish, and even hope of some of the friends of the college, that the subscriptions lost by the location, would be regained by a voluntary act of subscribers. But it was soon discovered that the location had given so much dissatisfaction, that in some counties no additional subscriptions could be obtained, at least none of any considerable amount. This is the true state of the funds:—the trustees have subscriptions for 12 or \$15,000; but they have no reasonable ground to hope that they can obtain 12 or \$15,000, or even \$500 more.

Some have thought that a change of location would ensure an increase of funds. It is certain that if the college had been located in Charlotte, that the trustees might have had near \$50,000; and it is equally certain, that if it had been located in Burke, the trustees would have had 20 or \$21,000 at their disposal. It is, however, at this time, very uncertain whether the subscribers in Mecklenburg or Burke, would continue their subscriptions even if the trustees would allow them to locate the college where they please. There is a wide difference between the pecuniary resources of many individuals, at this time, and three years ago. It is well known that the price of produce is so low, that some of our best farmers complain of a scarcity of money. There appears to be, at this time, a change in the minds of many, on the subject of literary institutions: it is said, that if our academies were well managed and encouraged, an education at half the expense, substantially good, might be obtained.

Others have thought that a change of location would be an infringement on the charter. I will not venture an opinion on this subject. But it does really appear to be very strange that the General Assembly would grant a charter, and withhold from the trustees a power to do all those things, not otherwise contrary to the laws of the state, which they, in their wisdom, might judge to be conducive to the interest of the college. Such are the difficulties with which the trustees have to struggle, and such are the conflicting sentiments of the people, that if some method is not adopted to conciliate the public mind, and to unite the interests of the several counties concerned, the college cannot, at present, go into operation.

It is evident, from repeated trials, that all hope of raising sufficient funds in the method adopted, is entirely visionary. And it is also evident, that difficulties of a very serious kind lie in the way of making any appropriation of the subscriptions which have been obtained. It is the belief of the great majority of subscribers, that the funds are incompetent, and that there is no prospect that they can be otherwise, on the present manner of obtaining them; and therefore they would repel any appropriation of their subscriptions, as an act of outrage against those laws which ought to bind one part of the community to another. It was distinctly understood by the subscribers, that their subscriptions were a trial of their strength, and that they did not expect to be called upon to pay them, unless it would be judged that the funds would be sufficient to justify a commencement of the necessary buildings. If the trustees could command 30,000 dollars, without good prospects of 30,000 more, it is manifest that they could not promise us a college

of much usefulness. If any one will look over the several items in the bill of expense, it will soon be found that 100,000 dollars is comparatively a small sum; 100,000 dollars would only support four professors, without breaking upon the capital.

It has been said that we ought to be content with a college on a small scale,—that is, as I understand, with the shadow without the substance. Fifty years ago, a college might have been established on small funds, and might, by this time, have risen to some eminence; but since that time, the grade of literature has been very much raised. Whole sciences have been added, and all the branches of an academical, or collegiate education, are taught with a critical exactness unknown in this country, fifty years ago. Able instructors must be employed and supported, or the college will be only nominal. From this view of the subject, it appears, at least to the writer, that a college without funds must be without able instructors, and consequently could do little more than amuse the illiterate with pompous titles which the college had power to confer.

If it is asked, does the writer of this paper wish to let the charter fall? He answers, by no means. We ought to have a college—and we might have one. After weighing this subject with all the care of which I am capable, it appears to me, that the trustees might, perhaps, prove successful, by adopting another plan, which I will, with all that deference which one man owes to his fellow man, briefly state:—hat the trustees magnanimously relinquish their claim to all the subscriptions which have been taken, and resolve that the county which should subscribe 4000 dollars more than any other county in the western part of the state, should have the college located in its bounds; the location of the site to be made by a committee of the board of trustees.

It is confidently believed, that if this method had been at first adopted, the trustees would have had 50,000 or 60,000 dollars at their disposal. There are some reasons to fear that this plan could not be so successful now. The ardor of feeling has subsided, and the prospects of local advantages, to be derived from the location, have lessened at least one hundred per cent. At any rate, a trial of this project could not make the matter worse; it would make a strong impression on the public, that those to whom this business had been entrusted, were not to be discouraged by one failure, and that they were not influenced by their private wishes, or sectional interest. This method proposed would be attended with one probability of success,—that it would be an attempt to enlist the different wishes and interests of several counties, and of several wealthy individuals, into the service of the college. The first plan of subscription excited emulation, but all its force was lost; but the plan now proposed, would secure to the funds of the college every cent which might be subscribed. This proposal is made with a confidence which the writer does not allow himself often to assume. It is so just, so well calculated to produce a public emulation, so congenial with the views and wishes of several counties, and would afford so fair an opportunity to certain wealthy individuals to crown their names with immortal glory.

Yours, &c. ALIQUIS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the members of our last legislature, in relation to calling a Convention to form a new constitution for the state of North-Carolina, are well calculated to bring about that desirable object. The committees in the several counties, it is believed, feel a deep interest in this business, and that they will, consequently, use every suitable exertion to discharge the duties annexed to their appointment. The importance of the object in view has been so often urged, and so clearly explained, that there is, perhaps, scarcely one enlightened individual opposed to it. Prejudice or pride, may raise frivolous objections to the calling of a convention; but the fragile barriers which they may set up in opposition to so desirable an object, will fall at the approach of good common sense.

That there is a great necessity for a convention, no one can honestly doubt—it is as plain as that two and two make four: it is therefore to be inferred, that the people cannot be deceived by the glare of sophistry. The constitution of the United States has guaranteed to each state the right, or it has required each state to form a constitution upon republican principles; and this is in accordance with that great chart of liberty. But according to the present constitution of North-Carolina, a minority rules a majority of our citizens: this is directly opposite to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and of course, contrary to the principles of a republican government, and it ought not to be borne by a free people.

The objections that have generally been made to a convention, are really unworthy of serious consideration. The great veneration for what has been done some forty years ago, generally glosses

the arguments of the anti-conventionists. It is also pretended that the people are not as virtuous, or as wise—in a word, that they are not as capable now to form a constitution as they were forty odd years ago! Those who advance such objections as these, I trust will not call themselves the virtuous of the present age. These are miserable shifts, or pretexts, and they can have no weight at all with any intelligent mind, unobscured by private interest. In fact it is absurd, and it casts a dark reflection on the understanding of any politician, to oppose a convention, when justice shines so brilliantly in its favor. But error has had its devotees, and truth and justice have often met with stern opposition; but this has been more frequent in ages gone by than at present. And it should always be laid down as a correct maxim, that error cannot, or should not be sanctioned, on account of its antiquity—this would lead us to the most unhappy and ridiculous results. I think it unnecessary to extend my remarks, as no one can be so blind as not to see the absolute necessity for a convention, and that justice demands it.

AGES OF PRESIDENTS.

It is believed that Gen. Washington was 57, Mr. Adams 63, Mr. Jefferson 56, Mr. Madison 53, and Mr. Monroe 59, when they were severally elected to the Presidency of the U. States. It is now said that the following are the ages of the several gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates for that high and honorable station—Mr. Crawford 58, Gen. Jackson 58, Mr. Adams 55, Mr. Clinton 55, Mr. Clay 48, and Mr. Calhoun 38.

Dem. Prices.

The deaths within the city of London from the 11th of December, 1821, to the 10th of December, 1822, amounted to 18,865, of which 3608 died of consumption, 2929, of convulsions, 851 of dropsy, 1121 of fever, 758 of whooping cough, 1508 of inflammation, 218 of insanity, 2601 of old age and debility, and 604 of small pox.—Of this whole number, 9585 were males and 9281 females.

In the same period there were 25,373 persons christened, viz.—11,962 males and 11,403 females.

Two children were bitten by a mad dog, at Swanton, Vt. the beginning of last month.

Several mad dogs have appeared in the neighborhood of Stockbridge, Mass. and two or three men, besides numerous animals, have been bitten.

Beards.—Among all nations, beards have been the subject of laws and fashions, and the causes of distress. But, perhaps, the most extended injury they have yet done, was that arising from the shaving and cropping which Louis the seventh of France performed in obedience to the injunctions of his bishops. For, with this uncommon appearance, he appeared so ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of his consort, Eleanor of Aquitaine, that she disregarded his honor and her own to such a degree, that the King obtained a divorce. She then married the Count of Anjou, who shortly after ascended the English throne, as Henry II. to whom she gave for her dower, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars, which, for three hundred years, ravaged France, and which cost that nation three millions of men.

Poulson's D. Adv.



DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. DANIEL CRESS, aged about 55, one of the Directors of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank. Mr. Cress was a native of Pennsylvania, but has been a citizen of Salisbury upwards of 30 years. He has afforded a rare instance, of a man rising from indigence to the possession of a large fortune, by the mere force of industry and judicious management.

On the same day, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Mary Goodman, wife of Mr. Christian Goodman, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 1st inst. at the seat of A. Macay, Esq. two miles from Salisbury, Major General JAMES A. PEARSON, in the 47th year of his age. In the death of Gen. Pearson society has lost one of its best members, and his friends one of their choicest blessings. He was distinguished by his commanding talents, great enterprise, and highly polished manners. Those who knew him best were most attached to him. In the councils of his country, as a statesman and politician, his sentiments were refined and liberal. In the defence of her rights he was firm and exemplary. He had a heart to sympathize with his fellow-creatures in their distress, and was ever ready to minister to their wants. His relatives have sustained an irreparable loss, which will be long and deeply felt. As a son, brother and husband, he discharged his duties with fidelity, cheerfulness and affection.

He was cut off in the meridian of life, not by the slow hand of disease,—for he fell in all his vigor and strength,—but by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which teach

us to forcibly the slender, the very slender hold man has on life. He attended at the sale of Judge Locke's effects on Monday, the 24th ult. and on returning to town, in the afternoon, his horse ran away with him, and dashed him against a tree—he fell to the ground senseless, having his arm broken in two places, and being fatally injured internally. Most of the interval from the time of the fatal accident until his spirit winged its flight, he suffered excruciating bodily pain.

In this county, a few days since, after a short illness of 28 hours, Elizabeth ... died at 17 years.

MARKET PRICES, Feb. 27.

Cotton, 3 to 9 1/2; flour, 6 to 6 1/2; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35 to 40; peas, 4 to 5; corn, 23 to 26 for best green Havana; 81 Domingo, 23 to 24; sugar, brown, 6 to 7 1/2; molasses, 6 to 8; molasses, 7 to 8 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 50 to 55; Turke Island, 45 to 50; whiskey, 34 in bills, 32 in bills; cotton bagging, best quality, 32 cents; North-Carolina bank bills, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. disc; Georgia do. 4.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Feb. 24.

Cotton, good, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2; superior lots, 8 to 12 a 12 1/2; flour, best northern brand, 5 to 6; and the supply limited; coffee, 70 to 75; coffee, 23 to 26 for best green Havana; 81 Domingo, 23 to 24; sugar, brown, 6 to 7 1/2; molasses, 6 to 8; molasses, 7 to 8 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 50 to 55; Turke Island, 45 to 50; whiskey, 34 in bills, 32 in bills; cotton bagging, best quality, 32 cents; North-Carolina bank bills, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. disc; Georgia do. 4.

NEW-YORK MARKET, Feb. 20.

Coffee, best quality, 26, second do. 24; cotton, 10 to 11; white Russia sheeting, 15 per piece, brown do. 14 50; broad diaper, 4 50, narrow do. 3; blue nankeens 1 40, short yellow 57 to 60, long company 96 to 1 1/4; long white 97 to 1 1/2; Canton crapes 8 75 to 9 50 per piece; Florence silks 10 to 11; sewing silks, assorted, from 2 35 to 6 90 per lb.; white Russia sheeting from 16 to 11 50 per piece; white domestic warping from 12 to 18 cts. pr yard, brown do. 10 to 14; checks, 7-8, 18 to 28; bed ticks 20 to 40; red lead, 10 to \$11 per cwt.; white, dry, do. 13; English vermilion, 81 cts. pr lb.; indigo 2 25 to 2 50; opium 7 50 pr lb.; castor oil 3 16 per gal. oil vitriol 7 to 8 cts. per lb. Roman do. 13; molasses, 31; Muscovado sugar, prime, \$12, second and third quality, 10; tea, hyson, 1 10, young hyson, 95. North-Carolina bank notes, 8 to 8 1/2 discount; South-Carolina do. 4 to 4 1/4; Georgia, 8 to 9; Virginia, 2 to 5; New-Orleans, 4 to 5.

Cotton.—About 5000 bales, of all descriptions, were disposed of the past week. Georgia and North Carolina uplands, for exportation, brought 11 and 12 cents; North Carolina, from 9 to 11, and a small parcel 12 cents. The market was steady throughout the week.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician. N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH. Salisbury, March 8, 1825.—444f

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Carpenters, of good, steady and industrious habits. None need apply but such as are of the above habits. N. B. He also would take two or three boys, of good families, as apprentices to the above business. JOHN ALBRIGHT. Salisbury, March 3, 1825.—344e

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoemaking business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed. EBENEZER DICKSON. Salisbury, March 10, 1825.—44

Salisbury Militia!

YOU will appear at the Court House, for company drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the last Saturday of March, instant. On which day an election will be held for a Lieutenant, and also for an Ensign, vice Pastor Warrick, who has been commissioned in the Brigade Staff. 2nd 745 G. W. GRIMES, Capt. Elect. March 11, 1825.

A CAUTION.

ON the 4th day of July, 1821, I gave John Bumgarner (alias Jack) a receipt for a note of hand on Jacob Brim, of about \$104, for collection. Mr. Brim found out that I had the note, and he told Mr. Bumgarner if he would get his note from me again, he would settle it immediately. Bumgarner applied to me for the note—I gave it to him, and he received the amount of the note from Mr. Brim, and gave him up the note. Owing to negligence in me, or some other circumstance, which I do not recollect, I did not hit the receipt. Bumgarner has since removed to the county of Wilkes, and has endeavored for some time to trade my receipt, at length he succeeded in imposing it on a young man for a very good horse. Informing the young man that it was fraudulent, and he has succeeded in getting his horse back. I sent an order to Bumgarner for the receipt, and he refused to give it up. I expect he intends imposing it on some other person, and I have taken this method to acquaint the people of the circumstances of said receipt, so that they may not be imposed on by such a swindler. J. COULTER, S.M.F. Salisbury, March 1, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.—Joseph Smitham vs. Elijah Bingham, &c. et al. Lived on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hoghead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in the case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and reply, to plead in issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C. 6th 42e