

chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the forgotten, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length, I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends; and I have been living ever since on board a ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor."—*Balt. Chron.*

Reported Capture of a Pirate.—Capt. Ross, arrived on Saturday from Kingston and Havana, brings the information that just before he left the latter place, a boat with eight men had arrived at the Regla. They had escaped from being captured by the U. S. schooner *Revenge*. Lieut. Levy. The story current in Havana, coming from these men was, that the *Revenge* came across their schooner (a piratical vessel) a short time ago off the Isle of Pines, and that an action commenced between the two vessels, which they say lasted for four hours. The *Revenge* proved too much for the pirates, and the captain with one arm shot off, and seven men, took to their boat to save themselves, and got into the harbor of Havana. A great many were killed and wounded on board their vessel, which the *Revenge* succeeded in securing.

The prize is said to be the *Hebe*, and is a very fast schooner, that has done a great deal of mischief in the trade of piracy. She was cut out of the harbor of Havana a long time ago, and is the same vessel that plundered the British brig *Vittoria*. She mounted one gun, and had a crew of 40 or 50 men on board.

The fellows who escaped from the *Revenge* told their story very openly in Havana, and walked about the town entirely unmolested.

A circumstance that strengthens the account of the above capture is, that a British vessel had been in company with the *Revenge* at the Caymans, a short time since, and Lieut. Levy told her captain that he meant to proceed immediately for the Isle of Pines, to see if he could not fall in with some pirates in that neighborhood.—*Chas. Mercury.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

NORFOLK, FEB. 24.—A most deplorable accident happened to a young gentleman in this place, on Sunday last, about 11 o'clock, which we mention as a caution to our citizens generally. While passing a store on main street, a large box was thrown from a window of the third story by a servant who was cleaning out one of the upper rooms. The negro either omitting to give notice to those passing by, or not speaking loud enough to be heard, the gentleman was struck to the ground, and his face so shockingly mangled as in all probability to disfigure him for life—even should no worse consequences ensue.—He was almost lifeless when taken from the pavement.

GEORGETOWNS, S. C. MARCH 12.—We learn, that during a very severe thunder storm on Sunday night last, two negro houses on the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Mitchell in St. James' Parish, were struck by the lightning and consumed, together with eleven negroes, who it is presumed, were killed by the lightning.

Wingate Intell.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 23.

Remarkable expedition.—The packet ship *Army*, Capt. Maxwell, has been discharged and loaded in an uncommonly short period. She made fast to the wharf on Friday, the 21st instant, about noon, and yesterday afternoon, the 27th, she was again ready for sea: having in five working days unloaded and taken on board two full cargoes of goods.—*Mercurial Adv.*

In the brig *America*, at Salem, from Malta, came passengers, Lieut. Outley, of the British army, and family, on their way to Canada—and Fazio Caravilla and Anastasio Caravilla, two Greek youths sent to this country to be educated at the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall in Connecticut.—16.

Embassy to Mexico.—A letter from Washington, published in the New-York American, states unequivocally that general Jackson will not accept the embassy to Mexico. The Senate having adjourned, we presume the President will forthwith upon his own responsibility, appoint some other gentleman to represent the U. S. at the court of the emperor Iturbide.

Bank Notes.—The one and two dollar Notes of our State Bank at present in circulation, being much worn, and it having been discovered that there is a considerable number of counterfeit ones, (especially of the two dollar notes,) the Directors of the Bank, some time ago, very properly determined to call them in, and replace them with new ones, in the execution of which more pains should be taken to defeat the designs of counterfeiters. These new Notes, which are exquisite specimens of the progress which the art of engraving is making in this country, are now ready for circulation, and may be had in exchange for the old Notes, at the principal Bank, or any of its Branches.

Wingate Register.



SALISBURY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1823.

The lines by ***** are deficient both in smoothness of versification, and grammar. Practice, and a close attention to rules, would doubtless remove both of these faults; yet rules alone, though they may make a versifier, never make a poet.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North-Carolina, will be held in this town, on Thursday, the 10th of April next.

A writer in the *Milton Gazette* has attempted to make himself quite witty in replying to a correspondent of ours, whose communication appeared in the *Carolinian* of the 19th ultimo—and we have likewise come in for a share of his delicate irony. The writer appears to be in a fine humour with himself,—and, for aught that appears, with every body else,—and we feel no disposition to say one word to put him in a bad humour: if our correspondent thinks proper to turn upon him his own weapons, or to make use of others, he shall have the free use of our columns.

But as this writer, without assuming a "dictatorial importance," has placed himself upon the tripod, and uttered his prophetic responses, he surely cannot blame us, if we hazard a prediction ourselves. Without having recourse, therefore, to any other helps than facts and circumstances, we predict, that the "honorable gentleman," whose claims to the Presidency are so warmly advocated by the correspondents and editor of the *Gazette*,—the only paper in the state which supports Mr. Crawford's pretensions,—will not be the choice either of the people of North-Carolina, or of the Union. It would certainly be presumptuous to say who will be the man whom the "people will delight to honor;" but in our opinion,—and we cry mercy of the *Gazette* for expressing it,—Mr. Caldwell's chance is equal, at least, to that of any other candidate. As to talents and merits, he is second to none whose claims are before the public; as to consistency of conduct, and independence of action, he stands preeminently above the "pontifex maximus" of our worthy friend at Milton, and his right worthy coadjutors. But this by the way.

We have given, in our present number, copious extracts from foreign papers received at the *Castle* office in Charleston, by a late arrival at that place from Havre. The probability of a war between France and Spain seems to be strengthened: it is certain that it is not the want of inclination which prevents the former from commencing an immediate attack on Spain; but the Bourbons dread the consequences to themselves. If they kindle the torch of war, it may be but to light them to their own destruction. There is a spirit at work in Europe, silently but efficiently, which the strong arm of the Holy Alliance cannot put down; there is a moral renovation going on in the minds of the great mass of the people, which will regenerate Europe; they have acquired a knowledge of their rights and of their power to attain them; they have lost their reverence for existing institutions, which present no other claims to their affections than their antiquity,—which are adapted, as experience has shown them, to promote the benefit of the few, to the injury and oppression of the many; and the allied monarchs might as well attempt to quench the light of heaven, as to stop the diffusion of that intellectual light which is gradually pervading Europe,—or to make the earth roll backward on its axis, as to turn the tide of public opinion into its ancient channel. The monarchs of Europe must bend themselves to circumstances, and not expect to be circumstances to their will. A sense of wrong and oppression, and of their own power, and their importance in the scale of being, "has possessed itself of the very judgment and conscience of an innumerable legion, extending continually to a still greater number;" and kings and princes must respect it, and establish systems of government conformable to the light of the age, or a re-action, as terrible

and as fatal as the French revolution, must follow.

The motives which induced England to present claims, to so large an amount, upon Spain, in the present situation of Spanish affairs, afford a fruitful subject for speculation. England knew that the Spanish finances were not in a condition to meet this formidable claim, and it is nowise improbable that she presented it with a view of obtaining, as an equivalent, some part of the Spanish possessions in America—perhaps *Cuba*. Should this prove to be the fact, it will require all Mr. Canning's sophistry and ingenuity to reconcile this act of the British government with the declaration in his late official communication to our government, that England "would consider herself disgraced, were she to avail herself of the present situation of Spain to aggrandize herself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories." But the fact that England has pressed her claims upon Spain, at this critical period in Spanish affairs, is sufficient to excite the alarm of our own government. If Cuba pass out of the hands of Spain, it must not become an English colony.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Convention Committee, chosen last summer in the county of Mecklenburg, met in Charlotte, according to adjournment, on the 25th ult. (being court week.) The delegates from the militia companies generally attended, as well as other highly respectable citizens.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last meeting in November last, the chairman called for reports from the delegates; when they all individually reported, that they had diligently performed the duties assigned them. They had laid the subject of a convention before their respective companies, and had taken much pains in explaining to them its nature and object, and the grievances under which a large majority of the good people of the state laboured under the present constitution, and the advantages that would result from its amendment; that they had been careful in taking the votes of their respective companies on the important subject submitted to them; the result of which was a unanimous vote of approbation of the measure.

After a free interchange of opinions touching the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee highly approve the proceedings of our western members in the last General Assembly, in a Committee at Raleigh, relative to a convention; and that we will use our utmost endeavors to co-operate with, and support the measures adopted by said committee.

Resolved, That when this committee adjourn, they will adjourn to meet again in Charlotte, on Wednesday of our next county court, at 11 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Western Carolinian*.

A true copy from the minutes.
HUGH PARKS, Chairman.
Wm. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

MEMORIAL EDITOR.
It is gratifying to me, as it must be to every friend of our state, to discover that a thirst for literary and scientific knowledge is increasing in the western end of North-Carolina. We have too long held back in a dull apathy, and suffered our youth to grow up ignorant in many things which pertain to their own good and welfare of the community. The clearing of our lands and fencing of our farms have heretofore occupied our attention and employed our time, to the exclusion of literary pursuits. But now, when we have these objects pretty well accomplished, it devolves on us, as an imperious duty, to turn our attention and bestow some care and expend some treasure, for the purpose of bettering our condition in a literary point of view. But my western friends will pardon the liberty I take, in differing in sentiment from the major part of them with respect to the manner in which this object is to be effected.

I have always looked on the Western College, not only as premature, but also, on many accounts, as an unnecessary and injudicious attempt. The prospect of obtaining funds, such as would be sufficient to establish an institution, which could attain to any degree of celebrity and respect, is altogether visionary. Indeed, we could, with equal prospect of success, attempt to build a castle out of brown straws, as to build a college out of the materials we possess. Individual patronage is the only dependence which we have, and this is a precarious and liberal one. To depend upon the assistance of our legislature is, in fact, no dependence at all. For the legislature not only wants the disposition, but it also wants the power to do, so as to give us any pecuniary aid and act justly and impartially. The eastern end of the state may conceive such a project, and with equal propriety

appropriate to itself a college, and petition the assistance of the legislature. And for the state to endeavor to endow three colleges, would be an imprudent and impracticable attempt.

But this is not the only argument which operates against establishing an institution of this kind. Colleges, in the United States, are already too much multiplied, and the literature of our country is too superficial. Almost every state has two or three chartered colleges, when one is as much as each state can well endow. Our young men go through the ordinary course of studies adopted at these institutions, attended by one or two professors, without the assistance of any articles of apparatus, or any other artificial help, but mere oral instruction, have their degrees conferred on them, and pass into the world with the name of finished scholars,—not knowing as much as students should know when they leave their grammar school. It is owing to the proceedings of this kind, that the envious of other countries, in speaking of American literature, take the liberty of saying that "we have none," which, unfortunately, borders too closely on truth.

Then let me, paying all deference to the sentiments of my friend, *Alquis*, in his last week's communication, devise a plan which, in my opinion, is not only practicable, but also would contribute more to the literary acquirements of our state. The plan is this: laying aside all thoughts of a college, and forbearing to make ourselves ridiculous by attempting an impossibility, let each county unite its strength and establish a good academy, with a small library and some useful and necessary articles of apparatus and a small fund, so as to assist in the support of good instructors, in case of a decrease of students. Let us be content with the one college or University which we have in the state, and let that be well endowed and the professors be well fitted, so as to give to young men every advantage which is requisite to make them accomplished scholars.

At these academies, young men, who do not intend going to college, can receive an education sufficient to qualify them for all the ordinary pursuits of life; and, instead, an education far preferable to that which is now received at many of our colleges. Young men who intend pursuing a collegiate course, will in these academies lay the foundation of a good education, and can enter college well prepared. This will increase the number of students in our academies, and, of course, increase the number in our University, and as a necessary consequence, the literature of our state.

It is owing to a circumstance of this kind, that the Georgia University is now rising into notice. The Rev. Nathan S. Beman, a few years since, came on from Middlebury college, in the state of Vermont, and commenced a school at Mount Zion, in Hancock county, Ga. After striving against a tide of opposition, he became successful, and shortly rivaled the University of the state. The trustees offered him the presidency of the University, which he would not accept. His views were more liberal. He saw that he could do more good in another sphere. He used his influence, and has been the means of bringing on teachers from the north, until almost every village, in the western end of the state of Georgia, is supplied with a good instructor in an academy.

These academies send students well prepared to the University; and the Georgia University, owing to this circumstance, is now going more good and rising faster into notice, than any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

Then, if one individual can accomplish so much, what could not the friends of the Western College do, if they would throw their influence into a proper channel?

These remarks, gentlemen, contain a part of my views, as respects the course which we should pursue, in order to increase our literary advantages. If you think them worthy of notice, you may give them an insertion in your highly useful paper.

PHILIP BIDACHE.

Extract of a letter which appeared in the *Franklin Gazette* on the 20th Feb. last.

"I intended, when I began this letter, to have given some further views as to the position and prospects of the other candidates; but mere opinion in such matters is of no value, and it would swell this letter to too great length to give the reasons for any opinion on that subject.—I therefore reserve them for another communication, with simply adding, that the strength of the candidates in both houses of the present congress, is nearly as follows: Of 220 members, whose opinions are well ascertained, there are for Mr. Calhoun, 70; for Mr. Adams, 54; for Mr. Crawford, before his address approving of the alien and sedition law in '98 was known, 33; and for Mr. Clay, 45. This may be relied on to be as accurate as the nature of the case would admit. I could give you the names and states, but it might be disagreeable to some gentlemen to have themselves so designated. If this statement can be disproved, there are enough who would gladly do it; but I am

very certain it will not vary ten votes from the truth.

The sentiments of Pennsylvania must have a powerful and salutary operation upon all the middle states, and, as is confidently believed, upon her old coadjutors, North-Carolina and Virginia. Should our sentiment be publicly proclaimed, its effect will soon become obvious."

MARKET PRICES, March 13.
Cotton, 8 to 9 1/2; flax, 6 1/2 to 6 7/8; wheat, 1 10 to 1 23; whisky, 35 to 37; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 50 to 75; but, 8 to 9; molasses, 20 to 25; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11; loaf, 12 to 15; coffee, 25 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; oolong, 1 25 to 2 00; yellow, 4 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, March 10.
Cotton, very fine uplands, in square bales, being 12 to 12 1/2 cents; other qualities from 9 to 11 cents for square bales; long, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4; coffee, 25 to 30 for best green Havana; 8; Domingo, 25 to 27; sugar, brown, 64 to 74; muscovado, 74 to 94; molasses, 25 to 29; salt, Liverpool, 53 to 55; Turkey Island, 45 to 53; whisky, in hhd, 32 cents; in bbl, 33; North-Carolina bank bills, 3 a 35 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4 a 4 1/2.

MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. M'Lee, John P. Pyles, Esq. of Cabarrus county, to Miss Louisa Morrison, of Mecklenburg.

In Cabarrus county, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. Robinson, William Rouse, Esq. of Burke county, to Miss Ledia Boston, daughter of Dr. William Houston, of Cabarrus.

Beer and Porter House.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his new establishment, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of *Beer and Porter*, the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter for either bottled or draught. The *Beer and Porter House* will be kept open every day of the week, except Sundays.

The house is large and airy, and well supplied with stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and conduct.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, March 24, 1823.—404

Library for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the back Store known by the name of *Allen and Locke*, Salisbury, the LIBRARY of the late Francis Locke, consisting of many old and excellent authorities in Law, on the evening of Tuesday, 8th of April, being Tuesday of the Superior Court.

All persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them for payment; and all persons indebted, to make payment immediately.

JNO. SCOTT, Esq.

March 20, 1823.—2448
N. B. Any person having books belonging to said library, are requested to return them to the Executor, or leave them with Mr. Allen and Locke, before said day of sale.

Cotton Saw Gins, WANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making, and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c.

A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 cord of maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823. 45

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of planed, equal if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit.

ALEXANDER HOYD.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823. 119 1/2

N. B. Furnerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

Jas. Rutherford's Estate.

IN the advertisement of Francis Hogg, administrator upon the estate of James Rutherford, published in the *Carolinian* of the 10th and 15th of February, two errors occurred in the latter part of the advertisement; that part is now republished, with the errors corrected. It is as follows: All persons who have received, or may receive, the following bonds, or notes, to wit: one bond upon Archibald Duffinham and James Mares, for the sum of six thousand dollars; two notes upon Edward Bird, for the sum of four hundred dollars; one note upon John H. Allen, for the sum of 637 dollars; one note upon John C. Elliott, for the sum of 50 dollars; one upon Jacob Stroup, for about \$500; (all the above papers were made payable to James Rutherford) all persons are hereby notified, that they belong to said Rutherford's estate, and were purchased from him before his death; and the administrator will take all legal steps to recover said instruments; and the persons bound to pay said bonds and notes, are hereby notified not to pay them, to any person but the administrator.

FRANCIS HOGG, Adm'r.
Rutherford's Estate, N. C. Jan. 1823.