

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Marasmus.—There is a Physician living in one of the towns in our State, who has perhaps been more successful in the treatment of marasmus, than any other physician of the present age. He commenced the practice of medicine about the close of the Revolutionary war; and from a regular journal he has kept of his practice, thro' the long space of 43 years, he computes he has had 25,000 calls in this disease; and has destroyed, at least, 1,400,000 Ascarides, (pin-worms), 700,000 tinea, (tapeworms), and nearly 500,000 Lumbrici, (long round-worms); making a grand total of nearly three millions!

We read of the good deeds of men following them; but were the good deeds of this gentleman to follow him, what a train there would be!!!

S. H. G.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
WESTERN COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Western College, is appointed in Lincoln, on the second Wednesday in February. From the mildness of the present season, there is reason to cherish the expectation, that even the most distant members may attend, without much inconvenience or difficulty. *Something* must be done. The public has been long waiting, and waiting with anxiety, either for the progress, or entire extinction of the Western College.

Surely, gentlemen who were selected at the first stage of the business; nominated by a number of their enlightened fellow citizens, to undertake the important trust; and who, of their own free will, have undertaken to discharge that trust; will not suffer themselves to be prevented, by any consideration that is not indeed imperious, from attending the next meeting. A little reflection may suggest to all, their duty and obligations. Therefore, a full attendance of the Trustees is requested, and might be reasonably expected. It is certainly desirable that each member of the present board should continue in office; but if any one be inclined to vacate his seat, his personal attendance at the ensuing meeting is sincerely requested. But if he cannot give his attendance, he will please to send his resignation, to Mr. Vardry McBee, Secy. of the board, on or before the day above appointed.

If the Trustees be cold and negligent, what may they expect from the people? What opinion can the people form, of those who have taken on themselves a public trust, and neglect the duties that pertain to it? The Legislature of the State, of whom you requested, and from whom you received, your charter—the Western section of the State—philanthropy—patriotism—Christianity, demand speedy, assiduous and diligent exertions.

JAMES M'REE, President.

Jan 21, 1824.

Should a goodly number of the Trustees arrive in Lincoln on the preceding evening, and converse in a private and friendly manner, and mature something for the business of the next day, (say meet at Mr. McBee's, at 7 o'clock, P.M.) it might produce some good effects.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I have lately had the pleasure of reading a pamphlet on the Presidential question, signed "Carolina"; which I could respectfully recommend to the perusal of every patriotic citizen of North Carolina. The author is, without doubt, possessed of a strong mind, well stored with political knowledge; and whose only aim, in the pamphlet now under consideration, is to exalt the character of his country, by shewing the people who is best qualified to occupy the presidential chair.

PHOCION.

[The above pamphlet is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian; price 10 cents.]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Editor: The writer in your paper of the 30th December, over the signature of "Junius," appears very much displeas'd with certain sections of the amended constitution of North Carolina. In the first place, he attacks and condemns the 12th section, which gives permanency to the Supreme Court; Secondly, he seizes upon the 48th section, which makes Raleigh the permanent seat of government; and lastly, he comes out in stronger colors than ever, against the 26th section, which very properly excludes clergymen from holding a seat in the legislature. As to the first point, it is conceded by every person acquainted with Jurisprudence, that the Supreme Court is useful, and that it is one of the most respectable tribunals of Justice known in North Carolina: Ergo, this institution should be permanent. As to the second particular, viz: That Raleigh shall be the permanent seat of government, I can find no objection: Junius' reasoning upon this point, is too puerile to require refutation. Thirdly and lastly, Junius appears very much nettled with the 26th section, which, as above stated, excludes ministers of the Gospel from a seat in the legislature, "while they continue to exercise the pastoral function." Here opens a field of

great extent for argument; but I aim at brevity, and therefore shall not enter deeply or minutely into the subject. It is a melancholy truth, that clergymen have, in all preceding ages of the world, been the most cruel, unrelenting set of men. The flames of Geneva are still fresh in our minds. John Calvin, the great reformer, caused Servetus to be burnt at the stake, and Bolsec to be banished. Those two men were profound scholars, and patterns of piety at that time; and their only crime was that of propounding certain questions to Calvin, in polemic divinity, which he could not answer!—In fact, the page of history, for a long period of time, is stained with blood, which was caused to flow by those who professed to march under the banners of our Lord and Saviour. The crusades, originating from Peter the Hermit, may also be mentioned. I would also advise Junius and others, to read the "Saybrook Platform," or "Blue Laws of Connecticut." For reasons like these, the 26th section was wisely incorporated (by our ancestors) in the constitution of North Carolina; and I am glad to see it retained in the new Constitution. It has been remarked by a profound philosopher and historian, that the passion of revenge reigns most with priests and women. With this opinion, I feel myself bound to accord.

"I here is no one (as was remarked by Mr. Phifer, in the convention—vide convention debates,) who entertains a more exalted opinion of a truly pious clergyman, than I do; yet I do not wish to see them in the Legislature." The civil and ecclesiastical departments are separate and distinct from each other, and they should be kept so. The members of the Convention did not suppose clergymen to be criminals, as suggested by "Junius;" but judging from the past, they were willing to look to the future, with an eye of prudent jealousy; and in doing so, they have acted wisely.

BRUTUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Don Quixotte at New-York, from Havre, the editors of the New-York American, have received regular files to the 5th December, inclusive; and are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Clark for others of the latest date, from which we make copious extracts and translations. The chief article of course, in the Paris papers, is the entry in triumph of the Duke of Angouleme.

Judging by the replies made by the Duke to several deputations, he has not suffered himself to be unduly elated by success. The dates from Madrid are to the 24th November; and all accounts concur in representing the financial, not less than the political state of the kingdom, as full of difficulties. From London, the dates are of the 1st Dec. and the item of chief importance is the following:
London, Dec. 1.—The return of Dr. Mackay, who had been sent to Mexico on a particular mission by government, has been noticed. We have reason to believe, from advices to be relied on, that this news is correct. The Doctor has negotiated with Mexico a commercial treaty on terms the most favourable to our merchants.—*Courier.*

If this be true, and from its appearance in the Courier, it may in part be so assumed, the English have stolen a march, and concluded a treaty with a nation, before acknowledging its independence.—An article from the Constitutionnel of the 3d, is deserving of serious attention. It seems that our government had not anticipated too much in the stand taken respecting the future movements of the European powers against South America. Those persons who wish to save the universe, embrace already the United States in their grasp.

We have just been favored by the editors of the Daily Advertiser, with a Paris paper of the 6th, giving London dates of the 2d Dec. and Madrid of the 29th Nov. The only article we notice is the landing of Mina at Plymouth, amidst universal acclamations.

Letters from Madrid inform us, that the person charged with the custody of Riego before his execution, learning that on his arrival at the scaffold, he would harangue the people, made him swallow a soporific potion, which rendered him insensible to his situation.—*Chronicle.*

GREECE.

Athens, Oct. 9.—The families that had taken refuge at Salamis, have returned to Athens, whence the Turks appear to have definitely retreated. Colocotroni has been three times nearly assassinated. A beautiful young Romeliote heroine, aged about 21 years; attired in the Albanian costume, and now here at the head of 1000 men whom she raised, proposes to the government to march against Colocotroni, in order to make him prisoner.

The island of Egina is defended by two ships of war, each commanded by a woman.

We learn that Gen. Apodaca, formerly Vice-Roy, of Mexico, was daily expected at Havana, at our last dates, from Spain, with about 4000 troops—these were to be joined by such as could be spared from Havana, and from thence proceed to Mexico, with the intention of recovering that country for the King, if practicable.
Charleston Courier.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1824.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

A correspondent in Lincoln informs us, that a late meeting of the citizens of that county was held at the Court-House, during the week of the county court, for the purpose of designating some person, in that district, to be put on the People's Ticket for Electors of President. Gen. Peter Forney, of Lincoln county, was agreed upon, and recommended to the freeman of the State, for that appointment.

A flaming account was published in some of the leading radical papers, of a meeting in Philadelphia having passed resolutions favorable to a caucus, &c. It turns out that a meeting was held, as stated; and that resolutions of the above cast, ready "cut and dried" for the occasion, were presented to the meeting, and read; but that on putting the question of their adoption to vote, it appeared that only about 30 persons were in favor of a caucus; while all the others, to the number of 300 or more, were opposed to the resolutions; yet the author had the effrontery to publish them, as having been adopted, "by a large and respectable meeting!" It is by such tricks, that the caucus advocates attempt to scodwink the people.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer proposes Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, now Senator in Congress from that State, as a fit person for Vice President, at the next election.

THE SEASON

Has been remarkably mild in this section of North-Carolina. Our oldest inhabitants do not remember a winter so far advanced, which has been so uniformly warm and temperate. It is extraordinary in this latitude, that there should be no snow as late as the 1st of February. But such is the fact this year: it is now the 3d of February, and there has not been seen a single flake of snow since the latter part of last February, nearly a year ago. It was so warm during the past month, that vegetation began to put forth its foliage; and we really began to anticipate all the luxuries of a tropical climate, where they are blest with two harvests in a year. We have had very good lettuce on our table, for a week or two past, which grew in this town; and we believe a number of other families have enjoyed the same fate. But we are afraid this unseasonable mildness of weather, augurs a backward spring.

The above remarks were put in type on Saturday, and up to 4 o'clock of the evening of that day, the extraordinary mildness of the season warranted them, in their broadest import; at night, however, it became intensely cold, and continued so all day Sunday and Sunday night. We have just been told that Samuel M' Culloch, Esq. who lived within 10 miles of this town, was frozen to death, Saturday night, on his way home!

MAMMOTH EGG!

"That which hath been, is now; and that which is to be, hath already been," saith the wise man of Israel. But verily, had King Solomon written in our day, the phenomena of this wondrous age would have furnished an additional chapter for his "book of Proverbs." A gentleman of this town, (whose acute observation has more than once penetrated into the arena of nature, and discovered latent wonders, that might otherwise have remained hidden from the vision of man for ages to come,) one day last week, brought into our office a HEN EGG, which weighed 54 ozs., and measured 94 inches in circumference. It was as large as a goose egg; and we stoutly contended it was such, until the gentleman broke it, with the hope, thereby, of convincing us of our error: he did convince us; for on opening the egg, a smaller one, of the size of a common hen egg, was found within the larger shell! The interstice between the inner surface of the large shell and the outer surface of the small egg, contained a yolk, and the white viscous substance found in common eggs. Whether nature in her freaks, ever produced the like before, we know not.

Resolutions have passed the Senate of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to prevent a caucus being held in Washington, to nominate a President.

The caucus journal at Raleigh (the Register) in every number that is published, strongly betrays a rankling enmity towards the advocates of the people's rights, and towards all who oppose the intrigues of the radicals. In the fulness of its spleen, it occasionally spits its venom at us. In an article relative to the suppression, by that paper, of the proceedings of the Legislature on the Tennessee resolutions, it has more particularly shewn its malignity towards us, by insinuating that the article we published on the subject came from a "friend." Now if the tyro who penned that piece in the Register, (for we are certain the father did not write it,) will have the courtesy to call at our office the next time he passes through Salisbury, we will engage to satisfy him, not only from oral testimony, but from ocular proof, that we did write the article in question, unaided by, and unknown to, any "friend." A magnanimous mind, not narrowed by partisan views, will ever be ready to correct its false impressions; and we doubt not but the Editors of the Register will be candid enough to own that their surmises, in this respect, were altogether gratuitous and unfounded.

THE TARIFF.

The following are some of the leading duties which the new Tariff Bill, as again brought forward in Congress, by Mr. Tod, of Pennsylvania, imposes upon merchandise imported from abroad. Some idea of the interest which this bill has excited, may be gathered from the fact, that two thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress. We have been favored with a copy of the bill, by our member, but, from its length, are unable to publish it entire.....at present. But, should there be a prospect of its passing, our readers shall have it in detail, as its provisions may seriously affect their interests.

On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until the 30th of June, 1825; and, after that time, a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures (other than those specified in the bill,) of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On wool, unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1825; afterwards, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1826; afterwards, 40 per cent. ad valorem, until June 1, 1827; and, after that time, a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound, on leaden shot, 3/4 cents; red or white lead, 4 cents per pound.

On hemp, 2 cents per pound; flax, 3 cents; tarred cables and cordage, 4 cents per pound. On iron, in bars or bolts, \$1 12 per cwt; on round iron or brazier's rods, nail or spike rods, iron in sheets, hoop iron and an iron slit or rolled, three cents per pound; iron spikes four cents; iron nails, five cents per pound. On tallow, 4 cents; tallow candles, 5 cents, and sperm candles, 8 cents per pound. On wheat 25 cents per bushel; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel. On castor oil, 40 cents per gallon. On all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per cent. in addition to the duties now imposed by law.

The second section provides, that all articles composed of mixed materials shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any such materials are subject.

The third section provides, that from and after June 30, 1824, there shall be added to the duties on all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported, the full amount of such bounty or premium, as, on the exportation of similar articles, may be paid or allowed in the country from which the same shall be manufactured or produced.

The 4th section provides, that, on all articles imported into the United States in foreign vessels, after the respective periods as above stated, there shall be imposed an additional duty of ten per centum; the vessels of those nations excepted in whose favor provision has been made by act of Congress or treaty stipulations.

A Meteor was seen in the city of Richmond, (Va.) about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, 13th inst. which shed a great light through all the streets of that city. Some persons represented its light in a room to be as bright as that of twelve candles, while others compared it to the brightness of day. It exploded with a rumbling sort of noise, which many, who did not see it, mistook for thunder and lightning. Its elevation was supposed to be considerably more than one hundred yards. It has been suggested whether the recent warm weather had not contributed to its formation.

[The above meteor was seen in Salisbury; we saw its explosion ourselves; and although it was much larger than any we ever before witnessed, it was not as brilliant as above described.]

Capt. Biddle, and Mr. Rodney.

It having been reported that Capt. James Biddle, commander of the U.S. frigate Congress, on board which vessel Mr. Rodney, U. S. minister to Buenos Ayres took passage, treated the latter with great indignity, the Legislature of Delaware (of which State Mr. Rodney is a citizen) have passed the following resolutions:
Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware in general assembly met, That the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States be requested to use their best efforts to have an inquiry instituted into the conduct of captain James Biddle, commander of the United States frigate Congress, during her late voyage from the United States to Rio Janeiro.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the governor of this state to each of the senators and the representatives of this state in the congress of the United States."

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

In addition to the summary we have given of the contents of the Paris papers, we may state, that it appears by accounts from Madrid, that nearly 10,000 persons of all ages and both sexes had been compelled to quit that city, in consequence of the exterminating decrees of the "beloved Ferdinand" and his ghostly confessor.

Among these were a number of highly respectable merchants, who were carrying on extensive business, and who, with their fellow citizens included in the sanguinary orders of the despot, have been obliged to seek refuge in foreign countries. All the foreign officers also, who had served in the constitutional armies, had been peremptorily ordered to quit Spain.—*Post.*

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

Vera Cruz.—We learn from captain Van Dine, of the schooner Fly, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, that the brig Orleans, captain Smith, had just arrived there from Vera Cruz. Captain Smith stated that the castle was short of provisions, and the garrison said to be in a state of starvation, and that some disturbance had taken place among the troops, who took from him all the provisions he could spare, for which they paid. *Advocate.*

NORFOLK, JAN. 5.

The U. S. frigate United States, bearing the broad pennant of com. Isaac Hull, bound to the Pacific Ocean, to relieve the squadron in that sea, under the orders of com. Stewart, got under weigh in Hampton roads, yesterday about noon, and proceeded to sea. Hemen Allen, esq. minister from this government to Chili, and family, went passengers.

The U. S. ship Peacock, Capt. Carter, we learn, will follow the U. States, in about three weeks.

On Tuesday last one of the crew of the frigate United States, named Levi Chase, fell from the mizen-top to the deck of that ship, then lying in Hampton roads, was dreadfully mangled, and died immediately.

It is rumored at Washington that the U. S. ship of the Line North Carolina, now at the Navy Yard, Gosport, will, most probably, be the ship destined to proceed to France, to convey to the United States, that early and fast friend of American Liberty, the Marquis LA FAYETTE. We doubt if any event could diffuse more general joy through our country, than the arrival among us of this Soldier of the Revolution—the bosom friend of WASHINGTON, in whom, no man living has a stronger claim to the affectionate consideration of Americans, of every rank and degree.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

By a commercial letter received in this city, it appears that Cotton begins to be imported in considerable quantities, from Egypt, into England. This Cotton is said to be much approved of in Manchester, and is expected to come into competition soon, with the Brazils, the Orleans and the Sea Islands. The Pacha of Egypt, finding it easy of cultivation, and capable of producing considerable revenue, has extended great encouragement towards the culture of the article. By recent advices it further appears, that 900 bags of Egyptian Cotton arrived at Liverpool in one week.
Chas. Courier.

Ohio Legislature.—It seems to be a singular fact, that in this body, composed of 100 members, there should be but one native citizen, as the following summary will show: List of the members of that body, with the places of birth attached: In Pennsylvania 27, Virginia 16, New Jersey 14, Connecticut 10, New York 6, Maryland 6, Massachusetts 5, Rhode-Island 2, Vermont 2, South Carolina 2, New Hampshire 2, North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 5, and Ohio ONE!

David Brown, a young Cherokee, educated in New England by the American Missionary Society, has been delivering addresses in Boston and New York, on his way to his native country, where he is to preach the gospel to his brethren. His talents are said to be respectable; and he furnishes the most conspicuous instance of the effect of civilization and conversion upon an Indian that has been produced by missionary labors.

Snow.—Yesterday morning about half past 3 o'clock, it commenced snowing; the first of any consequence that we have seen this season. At 10 o'clock it was about 3 inches in depth. *Edenton Gaz. 20th ult.*

Mr. PÉTRE, the late Consul General of France, says the National Intelligencer, will take passage in the Cyane, with Mr. Brown, for his native country. We are about to lose this gentleman, after a residence of forty years amongst us. He came to the United States during our Revolutionary war, in the family of the Duke de Lauzun, and has, with one or two short intervals, continued here, in private or public stations, ever since, and has had the good fortune, during all that time, to conciliate the esteem and enjoy the respect of all our countrymen who have known him.

Forty poetical addresses have been presented to the managers of the New-Orleans theatre, for the premiums lately offered. They are, mostly from the northern states.

The U. S. ship Ontario, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, the 17th ult. from Gibraltar—officers and crew all well.