

# CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1820.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The rights of the people in the Western part of this State, we have pledged ourselves to support, and we shall fully redeem that pledge in its proper time; in the meantime, we are thankful for any communications on the subject of our political grievances, when they are confined to that object, and not larded with localities and personal applications, which have no necessary bearing on the point at issue. It is not our province, nor would it be proper for us, to remark on the electioneering circulars of any candidate; he places himself before the tribunal of the people, and submits to their judgment; and with them it remains to decide on his merits and qualifications. It would likewise be particularly improper for us to interfere in the divisions and local jealousies which at present agitate this County; and it would be equally improper to appropriate any part of our paper to the use of another, for that purpose. For these reasons, therefore, we cannot insert the communication of "A Brief Remarker;" but we shall be glad to hear from him again, on the same subject, should his communications be free from those objections which abound in his present one. We would beg the favor of him, however, to read the last of our terms, when he writes again, as a compliance with that is a sine qua non with us.

The small sum of twelve and a half cents postage, may appear trifling to each individual; and so it is. But the aggregate of 100 or 150 letters, which we may probably receive in the course of a year, if the postage of them be all charged to us, amounts to a *very little sum*.

The practice adopted by some of our correspondents, of handing their communications in personally, may be the most eligible method to them, but it is neither satisfactory nor agreeable to us. Every editor wishes to be left to act freely, in deciding on the merits of communications, and on the propriety of publishing them; but if a writer hands his production in himself, he virtually, if not intentionally, debars the editor from acting independently, unless he incur the risk of giving offence, and oftentimes to those whose good will he may be anxious to preserve. But when a communication is deposited in its proper place, the editor is supposed to be ignorant of the author, and can dispose of it as he thinks proper, without incurring the enmity or ill-will of the writer. We hope our correspondents will perceive the justice of these remarks, and act accordingly; as in that case they will remove from us the disagreeable necessity of resorting to a more unpleasant mode of retaining that independence which is our right, and which we are determined, in future, to exercise. And we would here observe, once for all, that such communications as are delivered to us personally, whatever may be their merits, we do not consider as *favours*.

Forcibly, on the next season, cannot be inserted, on any consideration. We agree with him, that there is ample time and much room for improvement, so that the toasts may be altered and improved, turned and twisted, until, like the miser's coat, or the admiral's ship, there is not a particle of the original left; and we advise him to give them that complete transformation, and then—burn them.

## THE FOREIGN NEWS.

By late arrivals, possesses little interest of moment.—Spain is steadily consummating her late revolution, and Ferdinand is apparently sincere in his devotion to the new order of things.—The Cortez were to convene on the 10th ultimo, and we may expect soon to hear something decisive respecting our own affairs with Spain.—It is a singular fact, that while all the other European governments are uniting in a holy league against the Press, Spain, who had been thought to be morally and politically dead, is granting to it almost unlimited freedom.—The members of the French Legislature are busily engaged in abusing and threatening each other—the Parisians are galled with Cato-street plots to destroy the puerile race of the Bourbons—and the amiable and sympathetic ladies of Paris are contributing their money to purchase masses of their godly priests for the soul of the Duc de Berri, (which they probably suspect has got no further on its aerial journey than purgatory,) and for the safe delivery of his young widow.—The English government is very laudably employed in wrenching the last farthing from a starving population, to expend on the coronation of the illustrious George the IV.; the whole expense of which, it is said, will amount to only the very economical sum of four or five millions of dollars.—The House of Commons is occupied with its ordinary business of dangling after the heels of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A general calm seems to have fallen on the English nation, but whether it be the settled calm of despair, or like that solemn and awful calm which precedes some terrible convulsion in nature, we are not wise enough to conjecture.—The Chinese intelligence may serve to pass away a leisure moment agreeably.

We invite the attention of our readers to the interesting account, on our first page, of the celebration of our national birth-day on the grand canal in the State of New York. The associations it must produce, cannot fail of being highly pleasing; and the influence it may have, and the emulation it may excite, we trust will not expire with the reading, but be productive of a determination to tread, though it be at a humble distance, in the footsteps of our northern sister. We have already commenced internal improvements; and when we have so illustrious an example before us; when we behold a State, the greater part of which, 30 years ago, was a wilderness, engaged in the stupendous undertaking of uniting the northern and western lakes with the Atlantic, and prosecuting it so successfully, as to complete, in the short space of two years, 120 miles of canal navigation; when we witness all this, shall we be discouraged by a few obstacles, and still let our rivers roll on to the ocean, without bearing on their bosoms the rich products of our soil? We leave it to our readers to answer this all-important question, as well as to make those reflections which must necessarily arise from this subject.

## PROSPECTS OF THE FARMER.

And all the pecuniary embarrassments which the effects of general peace, the revolutions of commerce, and our own extravagance and improvidence have produced, is a source of consolation, and of grateful acknowledgment to the bounteous Author of nature, that the earth is teeming with wealth and plenty, and crowning the fields of the husbandman with an abundant harvest.

cheering accounts of large and unusual crops; and it is gratifying to us to be enabled to state, that in this part of our own State, we have not been less favored. A gentleman in Mecklenburg County writes us, that the crops of corn and cotton there are excellent, and better than they have had for many years. This exuberance of the products of the earth will probably reduce their price in proportion; but the price of those articles which farmers find it necessary to purchase, will be reduced in nearly a like ratio; so that, in fact, the farmer will realize the same value for a bushel of wheat now, at 50 cents a bushel, with which he can purchase five pounds of sugar, as he did formerly at one dollar per bushel, and with which he could then purchase only the same quantity.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

### The Club....No. III.

In our preceding number, "the stranger" brought in review before us the effects of intemperate drinking, such as they exist in our town, and, we believe, in a greater or less degree, in many other towns in the Union. In some of the larger cities, (par example,) all legal enactments have been found inadequate to restrain the growing propensity; and in order to create moral checks to the spreading evil, many of the best and most distinguished citizens of such places, have formed associations for its suppression.—These societies print and circulate pamphlets and tracts against intemperance, and exhibit, from real life, examples of persons that have fallen victims to its baleful influence.

But the prevalence of this vice at one place, can never justify it in another. Were we to cast around us for examples, to how many of our acquaintance might we not point, and say to them, "Why will ye perish?" But we will close our eyes to the living, and look to the church-yards for victims of intemperance! We ask every reader to consider how many of his acquaintance, within a few years, have brought themselves to untimely graves, by the use of ardent spirits? No one need look beyond his own neighborhood! We will ask the citizens of Salisbury to number the deaths that have been occasioned by intemperance in that town, within the past seven years.—Count up!—and it will be found that but few male adults have died from any other cause!—And shall these things pass before us in town and in country? Shall we see the tombs of our departed acquaintances rising up before us?—Shall we see others of our friends hurrying along the same down-hill road to ruin, and by their pernicious examples drawing our children after them? Shall we witness all this, and make no effort to arrest this curse of society, this canker of good morals? No! our voices shall be raised against it; our pens shall be drawn in defence of good order; and we predict that all honest and moral persons will say to us—Well done! go on!

The influence of evil examples is more contagious in towns than in the country: the reason is too obvious to require illustration. This fact should admonish the heads of families to set good examples themselves, and to neglect no opportunity of inculcating them in others. Fielding says: "A good man is a standing lesson to all his acquaintance, and of far greater use, in that narrow circle, than a good book." Above all, the youths of steady habits and correct virtues, however humble their condition, should be taken by the hand, led on, and encouraged; while those of bad habits, idleness, and dissipation, however rich in property, or respectable in family, should be discountenanced, and considered as so many corrupters of the morals and manners of the rising generation.

Every friend of human happiness should frown upon excesses of the vicious kind; but there is an additional inducement for the inhabitant of the town to exert himself in promoting good order and correct morals in the place. The character of a town is made up of the individual characters of its citizens. Its respectability does not consist so much in its wealth, in the number of its houses, or the extent of its population, as in the virtues, the public spirit and liberal conduct of its citizens—then clothe it with a good name, and make it respectable abroad. This being the case, the character of the town is, in a measure, the property of every citizen, and self-love, if nothing else, should impel him to keep it pure and untarnished from the corruptions of evil doers.

Under feelings, and with views of this kind, we commenced the publication of "The Club," and upon no other principles shall it be continued. We explicitly avow, that our object is to expose vices, not to point out persons. But we well know there are some persons so identified with their vices, that to describe the one is to draw the other. To such as these we will say—"Leave off your follies, forsake your evil ways, and then the character of the drunkard, the debaucher, the vagabond, will not apply to you."—There is another class of sapient readers, who fancied that they could see particular persons aimed at in the dialogue of "the stranger." It is strange that we cannot paint folly, but some one thinks that he recognizes the features of his friends—that we cannot throw a fool's-cap to the crowd, but these busy characters immediately pick it up and try to fit it to the heads of their neighbors.—We would advise these knowing ones not to trouble themselves in looking about for objects, but at once to place the cap on their own pate—ten to one, but it will fit them.

Quid rides! mutato nomine de te,  
Fabula narratur.

There is yet another order of persons who have honored Club No. 2, with a perusal: these suppose that the character of the place will suffer from the holding up to ridicule the vices of some of its citizens. This class, forsooth, would prefer that the weeds of vice should spread among us and poison our children, than that it should be known that there are in the place persons addi-

ted to dissipation and its accompanying evils:—What modesty! But it is a modesty that partakes more of caution than of virtue. What person of sense, but knows that there are idlers, tattlers, busy-bodies, scandal-mongers, drunkards, and vagabonds, about every town, and in every neighborhood? To wink at these practices, or to shut your eyes, is to encourage them; but to hold them up to public contempt, shows to the world that there is a redeeming spirit in motion; that there are persons who will stand forth advocates of good order and morality. We are not afraid of injuring the town (or the country either) by praising virtue, and censuring vice: And we are as much concerned in its good name as any of our fastidious critics.

It is the lot of some of us often to see the society of neighboring villages, and sometimes of those more remote; and it is with feelings of pride and pleasure, that we can in truth say, the people of Salisbury, collectively considered, for decency of manners, orderly demeanor, and correct morals, are not surpassed by the citizens of any place in our knowledge. It has frequently been remarked, by preachers of the Gospel who visited Salisbury, that they no where met with more silent attention, and decent behavior during divine worship, than in that place. And we might mention, as an instance, the service performed by the Rev. Mr. Joyce, on the past sabbath. Scarcely have we heard an able discourse; never did we witness a more attentive auditory. These things do honor to a people. But at the same time that we give credit for this, we boldly repeat it, without the fear of contradiction, that there are many vices and immoralities daily taking place in the midst of us; ruinous to those concerned in them, and highly discreditably to the character of the place. These, it is, that we wish to see corrected. And we indulge the hope, that every reflecting citizen, every friend of good order, morality and religion, will join us, each in his own way, to effect so happy a result.

## FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

### TO THE FREEMEN OF C. BARRUS COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: Whenever the character of a respectable citizen is assailed, for the most malignant and diabolical purposes, it becomes the duty of every honest man to treat the assailant with contempt, and hold them up to public view as demons, whose poisonous breath pollutes the very air we breathe. These thoughts will irresistibly rush upon the mind of every one of you who possess a single drop of the milk of human kindness, when you are informed that, on the eve of an election for Representatives to the State Legislature, a slanderous report has been put in circulation, and (in my opinion) without a shadow of truth, and without any other end in view than to defeat the election of one of our candidates for the Commons. If it would have no other effect than to defeat a petty election, it would make but little difference; but when we know that it is well calculated to inflict a deep wound in the domestic happiness of the persons who are the objects of it, and who are united to each other by the strongest ties of affection, it is sufficient to create in our breasts the most abhorrent feelings towards those who have engendered and propagated it.

To me it is a matter of astonishment, to hear that there are many persons among us, (some of whom, I believe, are within the pale of holy church,) from whom better things might be expected, who are exultingly and triumphantly retelling this malignant slander! Those who have busied themselves in this business, if they are not completely callous to every virtuous thought or deed, I would advise to reflect for a moment on what they have been doing. Let them remember, that the man whom they are thus unjustly abusing has a family. If he was not placed in this exasperating situation, they might, with a little better grace, suffer the poison to drop from their polluted lips.

It is not necessary for me to take a retrospect of the abuse which has hitherto been heaped upon the man whose character I am now vindicating—it is too well known to you all. The mere recollection of it is painful. It is a matter of indifference to me which of the candidates may succeed in the election. The object of this communication is to shield an honest man from the tongue of slander. If we at any time should feel a spirit of opposition to a candidate who appears before the public, it is our duty to give him fair play: No matter what are his qualifications, he is, on the principles of eternal truth, entitled to that measure of justice which we ourselves would expect in a like situation. The candidate referred to in this communication, has served you more than once; and has he not served you well? Can you lay to his charge, as a Representative, anything that you yourselves would not have done? Has he not discharged his duty, as your Representative, with fidelity? Has he done less for the public good than his predecessors? Why, then, should we ostracize him, by circulating infamous reports, which are well calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of his family? I trust that every good man among you will turn his face to such iniquity.

July 27, 1820.

A VOTER.

## Notice.

THE firm of A. NISBITT & CO. at Mocks' Old Fields, Rowan County, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, or having demands against them, are requested to make application to the subscriber for settlement.

A. NISBITT,  
Mock's Old Field, July 27, 1820.

## Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a few days since, a black boy, named GEORGE, belonging to Dr. Ferrand. He is about five feet four inches high, full faced, very black, and very stout made. He is somewhere in the neighborhood of Salisbury, or Mr. Macomber's plantation, as I have been informed. I will give the above reward to any one who will apprehend the said George, and deliver him to me, or bring him in Gaol, so that I get him again.

THOMAS HOLTON,  
Salisbury, August 1, 1820.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time since, a negro man named HENRY, between 20 and 25 years of age, and a foot 7 or 8 inches high. It is supposed he is lurking somewhere in Salisbury, or the adjoining settlements. Whoever will apprehend said runaway and commit him to Gaol, and give me information thereof, shall receive the above reward.

H. B. SALTER,  
Salisbury, August 1, 1820.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small tract of valuable land, containing 105 acres, lying in the Forks, near miles above Clinton, on the South Fork. A part of the above named tract is first quality of bottom, and some good meadow land, all well timbered; a small improvement, with a good dwelling-house, 34 by 25, with a kitchen, smoke-house, and other out-houses thereto; a good double barn; a completely fenced yard, with a good currying shop, and a finishing room over head. The seat is very level, and handsomely situated for a large business to be carried on. The whole tract is well watered; a notable good spring convenient to the dwelling-house, which affords sufficient water for a distillery, there having been one carried on. Those who may wish to purchase, will please to apply at the subscriber's, on the premises, at any time, and as soon as they please.

July 29, 1820.—1820

JNO. N. SMOOT.

## Wilkinson & Horah,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE STATE BANK,  
MAIN STREET, SALISBURY.

WOULD inform the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, that they intend carrying on WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING, GOLD and SILVER SMITHING—and that they have procured from the city of New York workmen of the first rate, and also the necessary for manufacturing Jewelry and Silver-Ware.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for favors already received, and hope, by a faithful application, to merit the continuance of a share of public patronage. Those who favor them with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

Watches, Clocks, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

A—A supply of Watches, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, constantly kept on hand.

CURTIS WILKINSON,  
H. HORAH.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CARRARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1820.

Colb Erwin, } Original Attachment,  
vs. }  
Alexander White  
William Erwin, } Summons as Guardian.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Erwin, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks, in the *Western Carolinian*, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, that unless the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Carrarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and then and there plead, answer, &c.—Judgment final will be taken against him according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1820, and the 43th year of American Independence.

JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CARRARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1820.

June Hill, } Original Attachment,  
vs. }  
Joseph Shinn, } levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury; that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Carrarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there reply or plead, judgment will be taken pro confesso, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, Anno Domini 1820, and of American Independence the 43th.

JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk.

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1820.

Benjamin Owen, } Petition to sell  
George Owen, deceased, } Real Estate.  
vs. }  
Gasper Owen,  
Anthony Owen.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Anthony Owen, resides out of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian*, the said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgment will be entered according to prayer of said petition.

JOHN GILES.

## THE CELEBRATED HORSE NAPOLEON,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the Fall Season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid at any time within the season; eight dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property is transferred. The season will commence the 15th of August, and end the 15th of November. Pasturage will be furnished gratis. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

August 1, 1820.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Description.—NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, nine years old last spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race horse, stands unrivalled.

pedigree.—Sky-Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col. Holmes's famous imported horse Dave Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Esopse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Phoebe, who was got by O'Carthy; his grand-dam by Cedar, his grand-dam by the imported horse Partner. Obsequy, Cedar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Bridiant and Diana; Traveller, was got by Old Traveller, her grand-dam by Fear-Nought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. (Signed) JOHN ALSTON.

Performance.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, which he has lost with great ease; the last of the Salisbury turf, three miles heats, beating Branch's Sir David, Singleton's bay Henry, and Jones' Col. Branch's and Singleton's horses so distanced. He has never been brought to the track since. And I do

August 1, 1820.

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