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No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information:—In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree, standing in his yard, was apparently dead, from the effects of the above mentioned disease. Throughout the fall and winter, very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season, and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its root last fall, and the tree is now so full of fine fruit that it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

New-York Gaz.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Patrons in days of yore were men of sense, were men of taste, and had a fair pretence to ride in letters: Some of them were heard to read off hand, and never spell a word: Our patrons are of quite a different strain, with neither sense nor taste; against the grain, they patronise for fashion's sake—no more.

CHEVILL.

It has been remarked by the immortal Spectator, that a reader seldom perused a book with pleasure until he knew whether the writer was a black or a fair man, of a mild or choleric disposition, married or a bachelor, with many other particulars that conduce very much to the gratification or displeasure of him who knows. To the correctness of this remark I most willingly subscribe, and shall proceed to put my readers in possession of such facts relative to myself, as may give the readers of these essays an interest in their perusal.

I should in the first number have given this biographical sketch of myself, but unconscious of the reception with which it would meet, I was inclined, like a judicious commander, to take the most eligible station at the commencement; but since seeing your note to "Correspondents," I am inspired with confidence to make the attempt.

Suppose, then, to yourself, one whose years have imperceptibly rolled away in the various avocations, not of a man of business, but of fashion; and whose looking-glass does not begin to create unpleasant sensations, though, at the same time, it reminds him that there is an end to all things. I am too old to be an *exquisite*, or a *coxcomb*; yet not old enough to sigh over the past. I was, like the hero of Don Quixote, once delighted with the company of the fair sex; but disappointed love has blunted my taste—as Horace says,

Durior est amare,  
Durior est amare et non amari,  
Sed durissimum omnium est non frui se amata.

It may easily be conceived that such a man has experienced all the vicissitudes of life—with these his account must necessarily be filled, and it would be much more possible for him to spend his life as a Recluse, than bask in the gaudy sunshine of the butterfly, as a time will come when the fire of youth will decay—the warmth of friendship succeed to the flame of love, and the glow formerly arising from the relish for society, survive the ardent pursuit of retired pleasure. Such a man will certainly be the hero of his tale, as well as his domain. There will naturally be rather more distance and retirement in his habits, even though remaining in the midst of the world, than there was when he was an actor rather than a looker-on; and, although prone to telling his own tale, he will have learnt enough from his previous intercourse with the world, how to listen and how to observe.

I must next state the reasons why I have withdrawn myself from the busy turmoil of a noisy world: when quite young, I left my parents for the purpose of earning my bread by the sweat of my brow, though not before I had completed my collegiate studies, as well as having obtained my profession. Under the flattering prospects which

too often delude youth, like the evanescent cloud, I located myself under the patronage of influential men; but either becoming wearied with their civilities, which were only shown in our casual interviews, or in my amours to their connexions, they discarded me, for I was neither fastidious nor querulous, pressing nor obtrusive. Mortified at this change in their conduct, I secluded myself from their sight...for genius, like the beautiful flowers which adorn the garden, requires culture and the sun of patronage—without these, however rich the soil, it will pine and wither in the shade of neglect. Some talents there are, like those of the immortal Burns, which may be considered as field-flowers—as the mountain-daisy, cheerfully "glinting forth above the storm," or the wild-violet, which "wastes its sweetness on the desert air;" or like the great Savage, who, spurned by his relatives, towers aloft in imagination, and corrects by the hand of reason. But these are few in number. For the most part, where genius puts forth the blossom of promise in a young mind, some kind patron cultivates the tender plant, by bestowing on its growing capacity some incentives, and at some future period it depends on the great for support, and for being brought to maturity. Far different was the lot of the Recluse: "his body independent as his soul," without friend to patronise, or acquaintance to recommend, he struggled hard, both to avoid Scylla and Charybdis; and his exertions have proved so fortunate, that he can now sit down in calm quietness, and muse with delight on past scenes; though it often occurs to him, that there cannot be a nobler office than that of patronising talent in every branch. It is often done from the purest motives of philanthropy, and a love of science; but still oftener from pride, and the love of flattery. This last character is too contemptible for remark, while the first is to be lauded for his exertions in the field of wisdom, though often to be pitied for the sacrifice of independence at the shrine of imperial ignorance, or of assumed haughtiness. Talent ought, however, surely to elevate the possessor so far that the man shall become ennobled by the bright gem which he wears in his mind, as we often see insignificance raised into importance from the lustre of his decorations, by which alone he is recognised or acknowledged.

It is the intention of these essays to strike at folly, without wounding individuals: to give the scene, but spare the actor; so that upon every occasion personality will be most sedulously avoided. To blend the useful with the agreeable, and cheat care of as many moments as possible, are the primary views of

## THE RECLUSE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## ON THE SLAVE TRADE.....No. IV.

The consideration of the Slave Trade, and means of prevention, continued.

It is well known, that, in the year 1807, Congress passed a law to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the United States, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1808; before which period Congress were restrained, by a prohibitory clause in the Constitution, from passing such a law. This law was found to be very defective and inefficient. A supplemental law was passed in April, 1818, to remedy the defects of the former law. From the still existing defects in the laws, or of their defective execution, or from the difficulty of fully executing any law on the subject, solely by fines, penalties, and forfeitures; or perhaps from those combined causes, American capital, ships, and citizens, continued to be employed in this traffic, and even to increase in amount and extent. On the 3d of March, 1819, another act was passed on this subject, authorising the President to employ the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the coasts of the United States and Africa and elsewhere, to prevent the slave trade; and extending the bounty for the capture of vessels, and for the release of the slaves found on board; and to the previous measures which had been adopted on this subject, adds this additional, new, and important one, to wit—authorizing the President to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa, for receiving the persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the U. S. armed vessels, when taken on the coast of Africa; and for the removal of such as shall be brought or taken within the U. States, to their care; and providing for the safe keeping and support of those who shall be so delivered to the agents. In execution of this part of the law, the President appointed Samuel Bacon and John P. Bankson agents for the purposes above mentioned. The ship Elizabeth, which sailed from New-York in February last, was chartered by the government of the United States to convey the agents to Africa, and directions were given them to select and procure a suitable situation on that coast, for the receiving, safe keeping, and supporting, the captured Africans, who should be delivered to them under the orders or authority of the United States. And, in order to enable the agents to provide and prepare proper accommodations for the support, protection, and comfort, of such captured Africans, at

such place as should be selected and procured, the agents were furnished with implements and tools, and authorized to take with them a competent number of mechanics and laborers, of free colored people, to perform the work necessary to carry into effect the humane and important provisions of the law. It is this part of the law I propose now to consider—and, in discharging this duty, I shall endeavor to shew, that it is not only the most efficient and useful measure of that general plan or system, which has been adopted or proposed for the suppression of the slave trade, but that it lays the best grounded, the only sure foundation, for preventing its revival, when suppressed; and, if judiciously managed, and perseveringly pursued, will be productive of extensive and lasting benefit to Africa.

Let it be distinctly understood and borne in mind, that, in this view of the subject, and in relation to the measures of government, the settlement on the coast of Africa is entirely distinct from colonization. The settlement is made upon different principles, and for a different object. There is no doubt, from the character of the agents, and the obvious interest of the government they represent, that every effort will be made to instruct the Africans put under the care of the agents: to train them to habits of industry, and to teach them agriculture and the mechanic arts; and to give them such other instruction as will enable them to support themselves, and to prepare them for becoming useful members of society, and a blessing to their country. These, and many other benefits, incidentally arise from the establishment, and strongly recommend it to our approbation and support. Yet the main object is to receive, safely keep, and support, the captured Africans committed to their care. The settlement is to be made with the approbation of the local authority, whatever that may be, and is specific and limited in its object and duration. It is to continue no longer than the exigencies of the law may require.

After these preliminary remarks, I proceed to enquire in what manner could the laws for the suppression of the slave trade have been so beneficially and economically executed? The armed vessels of the United States have been ordered to cruise against and capture all American vessels and citizens engaged in this traffic. Some have been captured and brought into the United States, and several have been taken on our shores. How, then, are you to dispose of those who have been thus taken, or who may hereafter be taken? They are human beings, and you must treat them as such. You cannot dispose of them as bales of goods. Unless provision be made for their reception, by an establishment similar to the one above mentioned, they must either be landed in Africa, and suffered to shift for themselves there, or they must be brought into the United States, and either be sold as slaves, be supported by the government, or be thrown loose upon society to provide for themselves. OBSERVER.

## FROM THE EASTERN (MAINE) ARGUS.

The British King's popularity, says the editor of the Centinel, has not materially lessened. No, we think it has not materially diminished. Fifteen years ago a common toast in England was, "The Prince of Wales, may he never want a father."—He is nearly as popular now as he was then; except that then he had some credit for political consistency, and for fidelity in his political attachments. Since that he has shewn that he can discard all his earliest and firmest political friends, friends that had supported him for more than thirty years, rather than give up an adulterous connexion with the wife of the Lord of the bed-chamber.—Since that event, his political and moral character have stood about on a level, and since that time his popularity has not materially diminished.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

When Mr. Erskine was one day pressing the case of a client with great earnestness, in the court of King's bench, Lord Ellenborough, a little provoked at his perseverance, observed to him that his client might carry his case into chancery. Has your Lordship, replied Mr. Erskine, the heart to send a fellow-creature there? The force of Mr. Erskine's observation will be understood from the case of Sir Watkin Lewis. He has a case now in the high court of Chancery, that has been pending 47 years. Thirty years ago the present Lord Chancellor acted as counsellor for him in the court of Exchequer.—The property which he will be entitled to receive when the case is decided, is £35,000 sterling. In the mean time Sir Watkin is a prisoner for debt in the Fleet prison. The last time the case was mentioned in Chancery, the noble Lord told him that his appeal to the house of Lords should be laid before the committee of appeal with all possible dispatch. He has another case in the court of Exchequer, in which he has property to the amount of £75,000. About one-tenth of the sum would relieve him from his embarrassments. The lives of his wife and daughter, have fallen a sacrifice to the vexations of this long suit in Chancery.

The English papers mention this case without any marks of censure or even surprise. The truth is, that such occurrences are too common in England to excite wonder. And yet there are people in this country who would persuade us that the English system of law, is the most stupendous fabric of iniquity, that was ever reared by the genius of man.

## EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

It is a singular fact, (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser,) that of the numerous children of the late King of Great-Britain, not one of them has a legitimate child living except the late Duke of Kent, who has left an infant daughter. Should the present King be taken away, the crown would pass to the Duke of York, and from him to the Duke of Clarence, &c.; and ultimately, unless the Duke of Clarence should yet have an heir, or some other of the royal family be so fortunate as to have male issue, the infant child above mentioned will probably come to the throne. It is not unlikely that the anxiety of the ministry to divorce the present Queen, may arise from an expectation that the King would marry some one of the German princesses, and thus possibly prevent any difficulties that might arise in the succession of the crown. It has even been hinted in some of the foreign papers, that in the event of a divorce of the present Queen, his majesty would be invited by parliament to marry one of the Austrian Arch-Duchesses, of whom there are three or four single.

There is little doubt, that the present king was privately married, by a Catholic priest, to Mrs. Fitzherbert, before he married Caroline of Brunswick. The Duke of Sussex was also married, at Rome, in 1783, to Lady Murray. A son, (Augustus Frederick,) aged about 23, and a daughter, were the fruits of this connexion. Both marriages, however, were illegal, as being in violation of the statute of 1772, which, among other things, "to guard effectually the descendants of his late majesty King George the 3d, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or hereafter may marry into foreign families,) from marrying without the approbation of his present majesty, his heirs or successors, enact I that no descendant of the body of his late majesty, (other than the princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families,) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the great seal, and declared in council (which consent, to preserve the memory thereof, is to be set out in the licence and register marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council;) and that every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be void and null."

Of the five daughters of the late king living, but two have been married, and neither have issue. The Princess Royal was married in 1797, to the late king of Wirtemberg. She became a widow in 1816. The Princess Mary was married in 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester.

We have just opened a late London Examiner, which brings an extraordinary case before the public, in relation to a more remote branch of the royal family than those of whom we have been speaking. The editor states that he has seen a regular succession of documents, which have fully convinced him, that the late Duke of Cumberland, a brother of George III. was actually married to a clergyman's daughter, previously to his acknowledged union with Mrs. Horton; that a child was born of this first marriage, which was of course legal, the act of parliament, quoted above, not having been then passed; that it was solemnly agreed, for reasons of state, not to disclose the marriage and its fruits, during the life time of the late king; and that the offspring of the marriage, if living, is entitled to the same princely honors as are enjoyed by the daughter of the late Duke of Gloucester, who married the countess of Waldegrave. The documents, the London editor says, "are signed with the name of the clergyman in question, who, it is observed, married his child to the Duke—of the late Earl of Warwick, as having been present at the marriage, and privy to the birth—of the late Earl of Chatham—and, (not to mention another still more curious,) of his royal highness the late Duke of Kent; who writes, a little before his death, that he will see his "Cousin" righted, if he recovers the illness under which he is then laboring.—What renders these documents the more striking, is, that a formidable mystery of Junius is closely concerned in them, and certainly there is a passage in one of his letters, which would seem to be explained by the fact they profess to record." Since reading this article, we have turned over the pages of Junius, and find attached to No. 102 of his miscellaneous letters, which was addressed to the Duke of Cumberland on his marriage with Col. Luttrell's sister, Mrs. Horton, who was the daughter of Lord Carhampton, a note which was first written by Junius, and inserted in Woodfall's Public Advertiser, announcing this marriage. In this note, Junius says: "It is now, happily for this country, within the limits of possibility, that a Luttrell may be King of Great-Britain."

The letter of the Duke, to which this note is added, is dated Nov. 13, 1771; and the communication was most likely published about the same time. In letter 67, however, of the regular series of Junius, in which he is extremely bitter upon the Duke on account of this marriage, he says, upon his own vehement *ipse dixit*, that "a Luttrell shall never succeed to the crown of England." This public letter was dated November