

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms.

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.

## ON FRUIT TREES.

The Poughkeepsie Herald states, that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess County, sold at the New-York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars—they were of a species called summer Russets, and the trees altogether in less than one quarter of an acre of ground. In truth, with this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general and improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the laird of Dumbeidikes to his son: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree, it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping." *Northern paper.*

## THE CARBONARI OF ITALY.

From the National Intelligencer.

As frequent mention has been made of the Carbonari, in the late revolutionary intelligence from Italy, we have taken the following notice of this political sect, from the work of Theodore Lyman, jr. just published, on the political state of Italy, to which work we refer our readers for further details on this subject, as well as for much accurate and novel information, particularly of a statistical nature, on the state of Italy in general.

The large number of persons discontented with the present government in Italy, and imbued with revolutionary principles, are formed into associations, more or less extensive, under various names, apparently chosen for their oddity. Of these denominations, Carbonari, or the Charcoal-makers, has of late become most familiar. The Pope and the King of Naples, on their restoration, after the overthrow of the French power, published edicts against the society of Free Masons, and against all other mysterious meetings, amongst which those of the Carbonari were of course included. These societies, however, continue to exist, and to correspond with each other. Various individuals belonging to them were arrested, from time to time, particularly in Lombardy, in January, 1819; when thirty persons, with all their papers, were seized. They were all persons of consideration, and among them were several noblemen. While these arrests were making in Lombardy, two carriages of Carbonari were arrested at the Gate del Popolo at Rome. The secrecy observed made it difficult to ascertain the names of these persons, or the fate to which they were doomed. It is well known, however, that numerous individuals belonging to these orders were tried in different parts of Italy, and condemned to imprisonment in different castles and fortresses. In the winter of 1818-19, the trial of Count Gallo, and nineteen other Carbonari, took place in Rome. It appeared that they were in correspondence with the other similar political sects; that these societies were very numerous in Lombardy, and the eastern side of the Pontifical and Neapolitan states; and that their object was the independence and union of Italy, and the establishment of a constitutional government in that country. The emblem or coat of arms of the Carbonari, seized in the room in which they met at Bologna, is two swords united; above them is a large star, meaning that the sect is favored by heaven; the sun on one side, dispelling the clouds of ignorance; the bust of Brutus, with an altar before it; before this bust, a hand holding a poniard over a wolf, meaning, by the wolf, government. They had also a symbolical or mystical language. The oath of brotherhood and secrecy, was taken over a bottle of poison and a burning iron; to mean, if they should waver or betray the cause, that the poison should be their drink, and the hot iron burn their flesh. The Carbonari were actively employed from the autumn of the year 1816. The central committee was in

Bologna, which was the chief camp or barracks, as it is termed in Italian, of the first division; Ferrara being that of the second, and Ancona that of the third. The secret language used in correspondence, was an invention of the sect or society called *Gueffi*. On Dec. 17, 1816, sixty-three persons were arrested in the Pontifical states, many of whom, on promise of pardon, afterwards made important disclosures. This obliged the societies to abstain for a while from their meetings and correspondence. Both, however, were resumed in the year 1817; and June 27 of that year, was fixed upon as the day for a general rising. On that day, proclamations were actually pasted on walls in different parts of the provinces of the March and of Umbria. Some of these proclamations were signed by the Count Gallo, as Consul, proposing to the people the measures already stated as the objects of these societies, with a diminution of the price of food, and the abolition of taxes. But only partial risings took place, owing to the knowledge possessed, for a long time, by the government, of the movements of the society. In Macerata, the conspirators were dispersed by the town guard. These transactions were concealed as much as possible from the public eye, and probably were little known out of the provinces where they took place. The signals agreed on principally, had reference to the various projected movements of the different members of the Bonaparte family. No. 103, however, signified "that the American squadron had come into the Bay of Naples to assist in a general revolution;" a circumstance apparently expected and believed by every one of the prisoners. The Count Gallo, and several others of those taken with him, were found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Although the present object of these societies is to put down the existing government, it is well known that they were at first set up by the partizans of these governments, in order to overthrow the dominion of the French in Italy. It was discovered, on the trial of a priest arrested at Viterbo, that he was an agent of the Neapolitan consul. It moreover appeared, that the numbers associated in these fraternities are very great, and that a strong tincture of religious enthusiasm is mingled with their political zeal. Considering that many men of virtue, talents, learning, rank, and fortune, belong to these societies, it is not difficult to believe that they will hereafter make a more conspicuous figure; and will have as much share in altering the present governments of Italy, as the Tugendbund had in the Prussian revolution, in the years 1812, 1813.—*The Political State of Italy*, chap. xxiii. pp. 276—281.

It is a confirmation of the justice of the closing remark, that the name of the Carbonari appears so frequently in the late accounts from Naples, and that they have evidently taken so active a part in the events that have there transpired.

## FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Extract from the letters of HIBERNICUS, published in the New-York (Albany) Statesman.

If below the outlet of Lake Erie, any chasm should be produced by earthquakes or any other cause which would remove the lime stone rocks, and enable the water to reach the soft sand stone and red clay, the fissures would enlarge, and in course of time the whole intervening rocks would be swept away, and Lake Erie would plunge into Lake Ontario. The great plateau, or table land, below Lewiston, would then be deluged, and the age of Deucalion would visit this portion of the great western region.

At the feet of great falls of water in the bosom of sequestered ravines, the devotee of natural science generally finds a fertile field of investigation. This cataract, however, does not furnish many interesting specimens of mineralogy, but its neighbourhood is rich in botany.—The banks of the river about the falls are lined with white pine and cedar. One of the latter was pointed out to me which leans terrifically twenty feet over the great eastern bank, and in the crotch of which a most beautiful and accomplished lady from Boston sat and took a picturesque view of the falls.

Charlevoix tells of ten or twelve Outaways who, in trying to cross over to Goat Island in order to avoid the pursuit of the Iroquois, were drawn over the falls in spite of all their efforts.

In the autumn of 1810, a salt boat with four men bound up to Black Rock with 350 barrels

of salt was upset above Conner's Island, and drifting down the river, went over the falls. All perished but one person, who escaped at first by the rudder, and finally was taken up by a boat from Chippewa. Next spring a canoe with three men was carried down the cataract.

Near the British shore, and between the Bridgewater mills and the cataract there is a small grass island about midway between the shore and Goat Island. A deer took the water near Chippewa at a point above this island, and fell down upon it, where he could not be approached—and after remaining there nearly a day and night, was not to be seen the ensuing morning. An anecdote is told of an old blind mare which shows superior sagacity. She went into the water above the rapids of Niagara to cool herself. She was unable to find her way out, and she had descended into the vicinity of a place where she would have been inevitably carried down. Some boys, anxious to see her swept down the cataract, and impatient at the delay, threw stones at her. This indicated the way of escape, and she immediately returned in that direction.

The passage of the river below the cataract is not considered dangerous. There is a boat stationed there for the conveyance of passengers, in which I have passed.—During the late war smuggling was carried on in that direction in the night time, and before a ladder was erected on the east bank, people frequently passed over from Canada to steal apples at Fort Schlosser.

But I see my friend that you are not only tired of the subject, but of the manner in which I have handled it.—A description of this mighty cataract is the Ulysean bow of American tourists. I could say much more, but I shall only trespass further on your patience by stating that I have been credibly informed, that Dr. Kerr, an intelligent and respectable inhabitant of Bridgewater, who has resided in Upper Canada thirty years, marked a tree at that time on each shore of the cataract, and now believes that there has been a retrocession of 150 feet in his time, chiefly at the centre of the crescent. You can see immense piles of stones thrown down at the foot of the cataract, and masses on the bank of the precipice, protruding from the summit of the cataract over the yawning gulf.

## FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

With the mass of the inhabitants of Great Britain, Royalty must, ere now, have lost all its intrinsic influence. It is trampled under foot not only in newspaper articles and shop-window caricatures, but in Parliamentary speeches, and in out of door harangues, by members of Parliament. At a great meeting in London, in which several of them took a part, a discourse was pronounced by Mr. Pearson, from which the following paragraph is an extract.

"The clergy are ready to join with the lawyers in declaring that 'the King can do no wrong.' Does he then hold his existence by a tenure different from that which pertains to the rest of humanity? 'The King can do no wrong.' Strike then from the decalogue.—'Thou shalt not commit adultery.' The King can do no wrong.—Tear then from Holy writ the leaf on which it is written, 'Man shall cleave unto his wife and the twain shall be one flesh.' The King can do no wrong! Proud Royalty doff thy tiara and produce thy patent of exemption from the law that 'man is prone to evil as the sparks fly upwards, and his heart deceitful above all things and desperately wicked.' The King can do no wrong!—why then did not the first Charles carry his head to the grave? The King can do no wrong!—why then does not a descendant of our second James now sit upon the throne?"

## FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The Thread Lace Establishment at Watertown, has attracted much attention. The ladies from the South, the Secretary at War, and other strangers who have visited it this summer, have expressed their admiration at the perfection to which the manufacture of this article is carried, and at the ingenuity of the machinery, which is more striking than even Whittemore's Card Machinery.—Laces from a half inch to a yard and half in breadth, of any degree of fineness, and worked to any pattern, are made equally as good as any which are imported—and the purchaser has this advantage, that it is warranted not to unravel when it is cut, and that it can be washed as often as the wearer chooses—whereas very good imitations which want these qualities, are made at Nottingham, and sold here very cheap.

## North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.....Friday, Nov. 7.

On motion of Mr. Connor, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees.

Finance—Messrs. Wellborn, Owen, Hill, Locke, B. Person, R. R. Johnson, Williams, and C. E. Johnston.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Walton, Fennel, Atkinson, Connor, M'Leod, Boon, Singleton, and Baker.

Claims—Messrs. M'Dowell, Leonard, Hogan, Graves, Marshall, L. D. Wilson, R. D. Spaight, and Lindsay.

On motion of Mr. Owen, the message of the Governor was referred as follows:

Circulating medium and treasury notes, to Messrs. Owen, C. E. Johnston, Calloway, Glisson, and Caldwell.

Banks and specie payments, to Messrs. Hill, B. Person, W. V. Speight, Taylor, and M'Dowell.

Judiciary, suspension of executions and insolvent debtors, to Messrs. Locke, Shober, L. D. Wilson, Wellborn, and Houze.

Internal improvements, to Messrs. Connor, Atkinson, Black, Foscue, and Raiborn.

Medical board, to Messrs. Baker, Martin, Williams, Hogan, and Lindsay.

Tariff of duties, to Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Leonard, Holt, Bethell, and Deans.

Boundary line with Tennessee, to Messrs. Graves, Baird, Riddick, Singleton, and Walton.

Mr. Deans presented a bill further pointing out the duty of guardians of minors, &c.—Referred to the judiciary committee.

Monday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill pointing out the duty of guardians, with amendments, (requiring securities to be given every three years,) which passed its second reading.

Mr. Williams, from Pitt, who had been appointed one of the committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts, was excused from acting on that committee at his request, being a connexion of the Treasurer; and Mr. Perkins was appointed in his stead.

On motion of Mr. Shober, a committee of military land warrants was appointed. It consists of Messrs. Shober, Loftin, Pharr, Holt, and R. D. Spaight.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1806, requiring gifts of slaves to be in writing.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Mr. Glisson, from the committee of elections, made a report on the case of Josiah Crudup, the member from Wake, which was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for tomorrow.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The Senate was engaged the most of this day, in committee of the whole, (Gen. Wellborn in the chair,) in discussing the report of the committee of elections on the resolution submitted by Mr. Baker, from Gates, proposing that the seat of the senator, Josiah Crudup, from Wake county, should be vacated, on the ground of his being an ordained minister and preacher of the gospel.

After considerable debate, the committee reported in favor of the resolution; but, at the request of Gen. Wellborn, the decision of the house was postponed till to-morrow.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—The Senate took up the report on Mr. Crudup's case; and after some further discussion, the resolution vacating his seat was carried—Yeas, 36, Nays, 15.

A writ of election was then ordered, for a member to supply his place; the election to take place on Thursday next.

Mr. T. Person moved that the seat of Jesse Adams, from Johnston county, be vacated, on the ground of his being a preacher of the gospel. Referred to the committee of elections.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.....Friday, Nov. 24.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the several parts of the Governor's message were referred to select committees, as follows:

The embarrassed state of the country, the emission of treasury notes, and the suspension of executions, to Messrs. Scott, Brickell, Slade, W. S. Blackledge, and Carson.

Banks and specie payments, to Messrs. Mebane, Barrington, Graham, Ehringhaus, and Walker.

Judiciary department, to Messrs. Iredell, T. W. Blackledge, Spencer, Neale, and Hinton.