

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM.

SALISBURY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1820.

Vol. I.....No. 28.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

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.

Desultory.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Sir John Suckling used to say: "I pity the poet who has to write for his bread. I pity the man who has fallen into the hands of a pettifogging attorney. I pity the man who is married to a scold, unless he is deaf. I pity the woman who is married to a rakish spouse, unless she is blind. I pity the man who is in debt and would pay if he could. I pity the man who can boast of a long pedigree." Sir John says no farther. But were we to add a pity to the list, it would be this: We pity the PRINTER, who, after he has earned his scanty stipend, stands but one chance in THREE of getting it the first time he calls.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: In looking over your very useful paper, I have the pleasure to find a number of well written essays in favor of locating a COLLEGE in the Western part of North-Carolina. It surely portends something flattering, to behold near one half of the population of N. Carolina, and one-third, or perhaps more, of our sister state, South-Carolina, uniting simultaneously with the tender of their wealth and best talents to accomplish so great and so desirable an object—one of such vital importance, not only to the rising generation, but an object of the first importance to a republican government.

Its importance, as respects the rising generation, can easily be anticipated, in that it is the only means by which the minds of our youth can be illumined, and that "gross darkness which covers the people" be dispelled. North-Carolina has, within a few years past, been making rapid strides in internal improvement; inland navigation is progressing rapidly; agriculture is raising her head from the dust, and is assuming an air of importance; her population is very respectable, and her internal resources are quite adequate for any emergency; her territorial bounds are increasing to the west; what was once considered the centre of our state, can be considered so no longer;—and to cap the climax, a spirit of mental improvement has seized the youth of our Western Counties, unparalleled in the history of our state, or, I might say, any state in the Union.

Awake, ye friends of mental improvement!—You whom your fellow-citizens have placed over the destinies of our state—you who preside in the legislative assembly of a free people; a people who are not the most enlightened in the world, but a people who desire to be so. To you do we look from the west, as having the best interest of each individual at heart, to grant a charter for establishing another seat of learning in our state; to you do we look, and that with confidence, too, to cherish this spirit of enterprise that is going on in the mental world. It is from principles of economy, and not from parsimonious principles that we wish to establish a College in the west: That section of country is fertile, and abounds with provisions, at as cheap a rate as can be procured in any part of the state; the customs and manners of the inhabitants are plain, simple, and unassuming;—all which plead powerfully in favor of it. Let not local prejudice ever be brought on the carpet when an application of this kind comes before you—one of such high importance to so respectable a portion of North-Carolina; and an application which, if properly attended to, will raise a monument of praise to the honor, the dignity, the patriotism, and the liberal mindedness of the legislative councils of North-Carolina, to the latest generations.

PUBLIUS.

Cabarrus County, Nov. 11, 1820.

CONVENTION.

The grand juries of Caswell and Rockingham, at the late superior courts in those counties, presented as a grievance the unequal representation of the people of this state in the general Assembly. It is presumable that the juries have faithfully represented the opinions of the people of their respective counties; and this indication of the public feeling on the subject, added to the many others that have appeared within the last twelve months, leaves little room to doubt that a majority of the free-men of North-Carolina are in favour of an

amendment of our constitution. The people look to the legislature for authority to proceed. There can be no question, however, that a right to act upon the subject, without the intervention of a legislative sanction, resides in the people. This is one of the rights, of which, under a free government, the people cannot be divested. But the same intelligence and correct judgment, by which they acquire a full knowledge of the wrongs which they suffer, will direct them in the selection of means to be employed in obtaining redress. A legislative body, of liberal views and sound republican principles, would not hesitate, under present circumstances, to submit the question to the people of the state. Though the members of the legislature may again deny that a convention is called for by a majority of our citizens, and again refuse their assent to a measure which would ascertain the public will; yet the friends of liberty may look forward with confidence to a period, and that not far distant, when the voice of the people will be too distinctly heard to be misunderstood or disregarded.—Fayetteville Gazette.

AREAS OF THE STATES.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Edes: In the Federal Republican of yesterday you give, from the Boston Gazette, a table shewing the number of square miles in seventeen of the United States. The Boston editor having furnished so much, concludes by the assertion, that the square miles of the remaining states are not ascertained. This is to be taken, I hope, as the measure of his own attainments. But, sir, it does not follow, because the Boston editor can go no further, that the square miles of the states omitted in the table have not been ascertained. I venture the assertion, that they are more certainly ascertained, and more generally known, than the square miles of the states given, excepting, perhaps, Ohio. Such tables are all very interesting, when accurately calculated; and it is to be regretted, that editors do not more frequently publish, for the information of their readers, those which relate to the dimensions and population of the different states and territories. I take the liberty of completing the table of square miles, which you are at liberty to use or not, according to your own discretion. It may not be unworthy of remark, that from so much as you have already published, it appears that the state of Maine is larger than all the New-England states together. Many other interesting facts will be found on an inspection of the following table:—

SQUARE MILES OF THE STATES.	
Maine,	40,000
New-Hampshire,	9,491
Vermont,	10,837
Massachusetts,	7,250
Rhode Island,	1,580
Connecticut,	4,764
New-York,	46,083
New-Jersey,	8,320
Pennsylvania,	46,300
Delaware,	2,120
Maryland,	14,000
Virginia,	70,000
North-Carolina,	48,000
South-Carolina,	24,080
Georgia,	62,000
Kentucky,	50,000
Tennessee,	40,000
Ohio,	39,128
Indiana,	48,000
Illinois,	64,000
Louisiana,	45,000
Mississippi,	48,000
Alabama,	47,000
Missouri,	55,000
Eastern States,	73,322
Middle States,	182,925
Western States,	196,128
Southern States,	440,000

MISSOURI QUESTION IN HAYTI.

A letter received by Mr. Lyford, of Norfolk, from a respectable commercial house at Port-au-Prince, dated the 1st inst. says—"I enclose you papers up to the 29th October. The events passing here will be found interesting. At the same time, I must mention to you, that it is expected this Government will, in the course of the next year, adopt measures that will have a tendency to curtail American commerce: that is, to prevent vessels from coming to this island from any state or place where negroes and people of color are held in slavery."

Navy-Yards.—There are six Navy-Yards occupied by the United States, viz.

At Portsmouth, the navy yard contains 58 acres, and cost 5,500 dollars.

At Charleston, the navy yard contains 34 acres, exclusive of extensive flats, and cost 39,214 dollars.

At New-York, the navy yard is situated on Long Island, contains 47 acres, and cost 19,900 dollars.

At Philadelphia, the navy yard contains 11 acres to low water mark, and cost 37,000 dollars.

At Washington, the navy yard is situated on the eastern branch of the river Potomack, contains 37 acres, and cost 4000 dollars.

At Gosport, the navy yard contains 16 acres, and cost 12,000 dollars.

Besides the above, the United States own the following property.

Grover's Island, in the State of Georgia, estimated to contain from 300 to 350 acres, purchased Dec. 19, 1799, for 7,500 dollars.

Blackbeard Island, in the same State, contains about 1600 acres, purchased May 24, 1800, for 15,000 dollars.

Besides 78 lots of ground, situated in the precincts of New-Orleans, estimated to be worth 369,000 dollars—and some other property at Sacket's Harbour.—There are near 20 Navy Agents employed by government.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. NOV. 23.

Arrived yesterday, in this town, at the store of Messrs. Gibson & Lupton, King street, the Waggon and Team of Robert W. Hamilton, Esq. from Hamilton Mills, near Winchester, Va. with a load of fifty-five barrels of flour, weighing eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine pounds. The team is composed of six horses; and the distance which they drew this astonishing load eighty miles. The weight of the waggon ascertained at the hay scales, is 2,314 pounds, which added to that of the flour, makes the sum total 14,793, a weight of upwards of 2,460 pounds to each horse.

Singular as the fact is, it was discovered by many of the citizens of our town, that the horses so far from being wearied, on several occasions, absolutely trotted through the streets.

The length of the waggon is twenty-six feet eight inches, and made by George Bosteyon of Winchester: for strength and workmanship it is perhaps equal to any thing of the kind ever constructed in the state of Virginia.

Mr. Hamilton, the proprietor of this extraordinary team and load, we conceive is entitled to much credit. His indefatigable attention to the improvement of his horses, is amply evinced, by this amazing evidence of their strength. It will, no doubt, be recollected that this team ascended the Blue Ridge, and crossed the Shenandoah river, both of which are esteemed difficult and dangerous parts of the road.—Alexandrian.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 24.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Guille gratified the citizens of Philadelphia with a very splendid exhibition. At three o'clock he ascended from Vauxhall Garden, in the presence of many thousand spectators, in a car attached to his balloon. While the balloon was rising he repeatedly waved his hat and flag. After he had risen to the proper elevation, he disengaged the parachute, to which had been connected a basket, containing a live monkey, which gradually and safely descended to the earth.

The balloon then rose to a greater height, and, remaining thus elevated for some minutes, Mr. Guille opened the valve of the balloon, and descended in Mantua village, on the west side of the Schuylkill, without sustaining any injury. A large concourse of people, anxious for his welfare, followed him to the place of his descent, and had the pleasure of witnessing his safe return to the Garden from which he had ascended.

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.....THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

Mr. Riddick presented a bill requiring the Banks to pay specie for their Notes by the 1st of July next—on failure to do so, to forfeit 25 per cent. on the amount so refused.

Mr. Holt introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the salary of the Supreme Court Judges to two thousand dollars; and that the committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying off two more Judicial circuits—and also to enquire into the expediency of allowing each Judge of the Superior Courts the sum of one hundred dollars for each Court they attend. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.—Mr. Raiborn presented the petition of sundry persons of Haywood relative to the Supreme Court. [Requesting the reduction of their salaries.] Referred.

Mr. Adams introduced the following resolution:

Whereas Thomas Person, a member in this House, who denies the being of a God, and the truth of the Protestant Religion and the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, and holds principles incompatible with the safety of the State, Resolved, that the seat of the said Thomas Person, Senator from Granville, be vacated.—Referred.

[The committee afterwards reported that there was no foundation for the above charge, and Mr. Adams, we understand, made an apology to Mr. Person, by a friend, for having introduced it.]

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.—Mr. Hogan introduced a bill to repeal an act creating a fund for internal improvements, and to establish a

Board for the management thereof, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next, but has not yet been taken up.

Mr. Locke, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter the mode of paying Clerks in certain cases, made an unfavorable report, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. L. also made a report on the Resolution referred to the same committee, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law of 1806, requiring all gifts of Slaves to be in writing, stating it to be the opinion of the committee that it was inexpedient to alter the law on this subject, which was concurred with.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.—On motion of Mr. Leonard, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent persons from disposing of their property clandestinely.

Mr. Locke, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on a petition from Haywood county, praying a repeal of the Supreme Court system; and on a Resolution instructing the Committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the salary of the Judges of said Court to \$2000, concluding with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be not allowed; and that it is inexpedient to reduce the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

A division of the question being called for, the first part was agreed to without a division. The last part was carried 34 to 23.

Mr. L. from the same committee, also made a favorable report on two Resolutions instructing said committee to enquire into the expediency of dividing the State into two additional circuits, and allowing the Judges \$100 for every Court they attend, which being read, was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.—On motion of Mr. Shober, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying the Acts touching the trial of slaves in capital cases, as far as relates to the qualification of jurors.

On motion of Mr. S. also, the Committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1816, concerning Ordinaries, in such way as to authorize the Clerks to pay over the tax on licenses to the Sheriff of the county, who shall account therefor with the Treasurer.

Mr. Locke, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill prescribing the manner in which property shall hereafter be sold under execution, or other final process, reported that it was inexpedient to pass the bill; which Report was reversed 30 votes to 25.

The bill was then referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Welborn, L. D. Wilson, Phelps, Spaight of Craven, and Shober.

Mr. L. from the same committee, recommended that the bill to amend an act passed in 1817, concerning promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, be passed without amendment.

Mr. L. from the same committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the acts of 1756 and 1796, commonly called the book debt law, to Guardians of persons who become non compos mentis, reported a bill to amend an act for ascertaining the method of proving book debts, passed in the year 1756, which passed its first reading.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Connor presented the petition of sundry inhabitants in the western part of this State, praying a charter for a College on the west side of the Yadkin; which, being read, was referred to the following committee, viz: Messrs. Conner, Locke, Baird, Williams and Martin.

Mr. Welborn presented a petition from sundry inhabitants in Wilkes county, praying that Justices of the Peace may be compelled to perform Militia duty.

The Senate took up the Report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending the division of the State into two additional Judicial Circuits, and allowing a salary of \$1800 to be paid half yearly.

The Resolution being susceptible of division, the sense of the Senate was first taken on making two additional Circuits, and appointing two additional Judges, and was negatived 35 votes to 20.

A vote was then taken on the last part of the Resolution, which was also negatived.