

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. I.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1821.

[NO. 51.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY SUNDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription price of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly 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. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Medicines.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1827 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—307f

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the Cabinet Business, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Salisbury Academy.

THE semi-annual EXAMINATION of the pupils of this institution will commence on the 5th of June, and close on the 8th. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session begins on the first Monday in July next.

May 11, 1821.

T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTRICT,

February Term, 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, vs. Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assets of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailley, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailley, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred D. Kerr, Clara & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken pro confesso, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, Com. Eq. Camden Dist.

March 3, 1821.—Jc1 41

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: Stephen Herring, assignee, vs. James Bolt and Charles Bolt, sen.: Original attachment, levied on four negroes, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and then and there reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against them, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1821.

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SURRY COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for May, A. D. 1821: President and Directors of the State Bank vs. Alexander Bryson: Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the 2d Monday of August next, and then and there reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1821.

J. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Salisbury Academy.

ON the 16th of April the exercises of the male department of this Institution commenced, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, who will also superintend the education of the females. During upwards of twenty years Dr. Freeman has presided, principally, over the flourishing academies at Edenton and Newbern, in this State; from which institutions he received the most honorable testimonials of his superior talents as a teacher and his uncommon success in the difficult task of uniting gentleness with a due regard to discipline, in the government of his pupils. The best evidences which can be given of the qualifications of Dr. Freeman, may be derived from the facts, that during this whole period, the institutions over which he has presided have flourished beyond any former example. For the satisfaction of those, who may not be acquainted with the character of Dr. Freeman, we would subjoin the following extracts, from a "voluntary tribute of thanks" communicated by the Trustees of Newbern Academy, on his retiring from their service; among whom we notice some of the most distinguished names our state can boast:—"This Seminary, under his direction, has flourished beyond all former experience. In school discipline, in the varied qualifications of a teacher, in success in advancing the progress of his pupils and in unwearied diligence and zeal, Dr. Freeman has always been considered by the Trustees as unrivaled, and entitled to their undivided acknowledgments: and the Trustees would avail themselves of the opportunity to tender their testimony in the highest commendation of his social, moral, and religious deportment."

The following branches of education are taught: English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, and use of the Globes, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition and Declamation.

In Latin—Ruddiman's and Adam's Grammar, Cordelia, Historic Sacra, Viri Romæ, 6 books of Cæsar, Ovid Expurgata, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salust's wars with Cataline and Jugurtha, Horace throughout, Mair's Introduction, Prosody.

In Greek—Valpy's or Wetenhall's Grammar, Greek Testament, Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, Græca Minora, Græca Majora, Xenophon, Homer, Neilon's Exercises and Prosody.

In the Female Department, Dr. Freeman will be assisted by Miss Slater, in the literary and classical branches, while Miss Mitchell will continue to conduct the ornamental. Of the talents and qualifications of these Ladies, to improve the minds, and polish the manners of their pupils, the Trustees, from ample experience, can give the most decided approbation.

Under such auspices, the Trustees feel assured this Institution must flourish. To render it a nursery of all the polite and useful branches of education, as well as of correct moral and religious principles and feelings, will be their unremitting aim; and they feel confidence in saying, that no similar institution in the State can now claim superior advantages.

In this department the studies and books used will be: Reading, Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Pike's or Walsh's Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, Whately's and Tyler's Histories, Blair's Rhetoric, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Euclid, Composition; and, if required, Algebra, and the Languages.

As it is the natural disposition of youth, when unrestrained, to run into extravagance, the trustees earnestly desire that parents or guardians bringing scholars to this academy, should place them under the special care of some judicious person, with instructions to attend to their wants, and regulate their purchases of necessary articles out of the stores. The importance of this requisite must be apparent to every person of reflection and experience. The trustees have no other interest in the success of these institutions, than to furnish to the rising generation opportunities of education. To accomplish this object, they have devoted much of their time and attention, and have gone to very considerable expense in erecting two large and commodious edifices, in procuring maps, and other indispensable articles for the schools. Besides these disbursements, the current expenses of the institution, for salaries to the teachers, and other purposes, amount to about \$3,000 per year. It is therefore indispensable that parents and guardians should be punctual in paying the tuition charges; and to avoid the uncertainty and trouble of after collection, it is positively required that the tuition money, in all cases, shall be paid when the certificate of admission is taken out.—By order of the Board.

May 1, 1821.

T. L. COWAN, Sec'y.

Boarding may be had in respectable families for 75 to 80 dollars the year.

Catawba Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Catawba Navigation Company have required the payment of the third instalment, of Ten Dollars, upon each and every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such agent as he shall appoint to receive the same. The shares of subscribers, failing to make such payment, will be sold at Auction, in the town of Lincolnton, on the 18th day of June next; and if the stock should not sell for the amount due, with interest from the time it was called for, and expenses of sale, the stockholders will be immediately proceeded against for the balance, according to the terms of the charter.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

May 8, 1821.—6w48

Committed to Jail,

IN Montgomery county, North-Carolina, on the 18th of April, a NEGRO fellow, who says he belongs to Jacob Hyles of Lincoln county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 30 or 35 years of age, and says his name is TOM. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take away his property, otherwise the law will be strictly attended to.

P. KIRK, Sheriff.

April 29, 1821.

4w49

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lincoln county, seven miles above Lincolnton, on the South Fork, on the 3d instant, a Negro man named TOM. Tom is 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, pretty grave, yellow complexion, and large white eyes. Any person seeing him in any jail, or bringing him to me, will be reasonably rewarded.

JACOB HOYLE.

April 14, 1821.—53f

EXTRACT

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

There is too much knowledge spread throughout Europe, to allow any hope of its being extinguished. The people in different ranks (in some countries the higher rather than the lower) are wishing for reform. Freedom of commerce, right of expatriation, abolition of degrading privileges, a system of representation or a constitution, exemption from excessive taxation, are wants more or less strongly and distinctly felt, according to circumstances. All of these principles are opposed to the devouring abuse of great standing armies, which have been carried to their maximum of late years, and exhaust the resources of the state. To achieve these great points, they have a long effort to maintain, but they must finally succeed; they have to combat against greedy monopoly, against arrogant privileges, odious sinecures, heartless courtiers, and against large armies supported from the sweat of their brow, and the blood of their veins; they 'wrestle against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places;' but it is the cause of God, and he will give them the victory.

The force of circumstances is so strong, and often so salutary, that it acts as a corrective, in spite of the narrow bigotry which refuses to abolish what is obsolete, and it prevents the evils of downright resistance, by producing the licensed evasion of injurious laws. The sanguinary enactments of the old penal codes, the usury laws, and many others are examples of this kind. Justice could not be administered if the judges themselves did not assist in these evasions. In more cases, than in the famous one in England, under the Orders in Council, the daily transactions in departments, are 'a system of simulation and dissimulation,' owing to the obstinacy of retaining statutes superseded by the progress of society. Yet such practices most introduce the most dangerous confusion. Even in the most enlightened country in Europe, this pertinacious protection of black-letter progeny is often exhibited, sometimes odiously, sometimes ludicrously. There are many profoundly learned persons in that country, who believe that justice could not be administered, except in a preposterous wig. But there is a striking instance that may be cited. When bills are sent from the Commons to the Lords, it is supposed, that the whole house comes in a body; a dozen or fifteen members usually compose this deputation. When in the vestibule, the door-keeper announces them, the Lord Chancellor repeats it, and then taking in his hand a rusty, tarnished cushion about a foot square with the royal arms embroidered on it, makes his way to the bar, impeded by his cumbrous robes, and agitating the vast wig which covers his head and shoulders, and holds up this emblem of the throne, towards which the deputation advance, bowing three times, the chancellor returning each bow. The chairman, after reading the title of the bill, hands it to the chancellor, and retreats backwards, bowing three times again to the sacred emblem, the chancellor also again bowing each time in return. They are shut out in the vestibule; the chancellor then regains his place on the woollack, (to which uncomfortable seat he is eternally condemned, because the woollen manufacture was formerly the staple of England,) and reads the title of the bill brought up from the lower house. The door-keeper next announces another message from the Commons; the same grotesque mummery is repeated by the same persons, and often for a dozen times in succession, for many bills are occasionally sent up at once. Now with such a plain, direct, business-like manner, as the English generally have adopted, it is laughable to see them carrying on, for half an hour together, this solemn baby-play. An Englishman will talk very scornfully of the pious frolic of Ferdinand, in embroidering a petticoat for the Virgin; but he is not struck at seeing the two houses of the great parliament of the empire daily acting this awkward, tedious farce. There are, no doubt, some who would contend, that it could not be done away without subverting the monarchy; and perhaps they may be right. When some of the fundamental maxims of a government are avowed fictions, it is difficult to know what to touch; when a tower is partly sustained by the ivy that has grown out of its ruins, the removal of a weak member, however heavy, and shatter the whole fabric.

But the most remarkable incongruity between ancient institutions and modern practices is to be found in the freedom of the press. The wide use of this irresistible instrument will finally unmask every unsound and superannuated principle, and these must be renounced, or the former restrained in its career; and which is most likely to happen, we leave to the judgment of our readers. We hardly consider enough the prodigious and rapid strides which the press has made within the last half century. Before that period, even the debates in the British Parliament were only taken by stealth, and published in one or two journals of confined circulation. Now they are open and minutely given, and their bold and sometimes factious language, under all the authority of distinguished names, is carried daily to every tavern and alehouse in the kingdom. When the actions of a sovereign were known only to his courtiers, when the monarch, like every thing unknown, was held to be magnificent; when royalty, concealed within the precincts of a court, was hid from vulgar gaze, and surrounded with as much mystery as a Hindoo idol, it might inspire awe and reverence. But now that all its actions are exposed, all its aspects portrayed, all its foibles exaggerated, all its vices proclaimed, and a broad publicity transmits all its concerns with the velocity of the wind, from the purlieus of the court, to the remotest dwelling in the empire, what is to be thought of some of its attributes? What becomes of the divine right of kings? Where is the maxim that the king can do no wrong? What befalls the fountain of honour, if it is asserted to be only a mass of impurity? What more monstrous inconsistency can be conceived, than that of the deplorable investigation lately conducted in the British Parliament with the original principles of monarchy? The governments of Europe must either turn back, or assume new modifications; they must either arrest the progress of inquiry or publicity, or be able to bear its investigations. The maxims of the fourteenth, and the opinions of the nineteenth centuries will not harmonise together; one of them must be discarded.

From a Pamphlet, by Thomas Hertell, of New-York, and published by order of the New-York Society for Internal Improvement.

The ambition of parents to make gentlemen and ladies of their sons and daughters, is unfortunately too often connected with the error of supposing that stylish living—expensive dress—idleness, and ignorance of any useful occupation, constitute those characters. The prevailing disposition to admire the upper circles, and follow their examples, causes their follies to be imitated by many, who, wanting the means of meeting the expense, are often distressed, and sometimes ruined by their vain attempts to equal, in splendor, their wealthy neighbors. Under these circumstances, we ought not to be surprised that so many young men of the present day, are prodigal and profligate—and the young women are engaged in little or no study than that of the fashions, and employed in little other business than that of the toilet.—When connected in matrimony, should their affections survive the honey-moon, their prospects of domestic felicity are seldom promising. The one is found incompetent to the maintenance; and the other to the management of the domestic concerns of a family. Waste is soon succeeded by want, and poverty claims her paupers for the alms-house, or returns them with an accession of numbers, to their afflicted friends, unqualified to earn their own living, and prepared by their idleness and extravagance, and (not unfrequently) intemperance, to impoverish their parents, and bring "their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave." This is no sketch of fancy. Instances of its reality are so frequent, that probably few will read this, who cannot refer to one or more cases in confirmation of its truth. And yet, is it possible that it can have no influence to induce parents to mend their own manners, in order to preserve and improve the morals of their children?

Cast an inquiring eye into the upper circles of society, and we shall find that the greatest number of the wealthy men of the present day, have, by means of sobriety, industry and frugality, emerged from humble life to their present state of affluence—while too many of their cotemporaries, who are the descendants of the preceding generation of opulent families, are seen moving in the style of poor