



SALISBURY

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1821.

THE EXAMINATION

Of the students of the Salisbury Academy commenced on Tuesday, the 5th instant, and closed on the Friday following. The progress of the students was highly satisfactory and pleasing, and equally honorable to themselves and their teachers. The report of the Trustees will be given in our next.

Under our agricultural head will be found a piece containing some interesting reflections on farming, &c. Knowing that the greater number of our readers belong to the farming interest, we shall continue, occasionally, to insert useful and interesting essays on the all important subject of Agriculture. In the northern section of the Union, nothing is more common than Agricultural Societies, Premiums, and Cattle Shows; here, they are little known, as yet; but we trust this will not long continue to be the case. Nothing has such a powerful tendency towards improving the agriculture of any section of the country, as Agricultural Societies well organized, Cattle Shows, and the exhibition of the various productions of labor and ingenuity. They seem to awaken the moral and physical faculties of the farming community, and to spread new life, light, and vigor, through the whole. In this part of the country, we really think, some stimulus is necessary, and we flatter ourselves that the Rowan Agricultural Society, now in embryo, will produce the happiest effects. To show our readers the light in which these things are viewed to the north of this, we here insert part of an editorial article from the "American Farmer," of the 25th May, a valuable paper printed in Baltimore:

"THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

"We have reason to believe that there will be an immense concourse of Farmers from this and the adjacent States, at the Cattle Show and Fair, which is to take place at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from town, on the Frederick turnpike road, on the 7th and 8th of next month (June.) The exhibition of live stock will far exceed any thing of the kind which has hitherto occurred in this state—and besides those brought as candidates for Premiums, there will be many brought, of the different species, for sale. It is to be hoped that farmers will not be too backward in bringing their stock to this first exhibition. It cannot be expected that in the commencement, great perfection will be attained; but every one ought, by way of encouragement, to bring along whatever they have that is in any way meritorious. Should this first attempt go off well, it is difficult to estimate the great advantages that would accrue to the state, and to the agricultural interest at large, from these semi-annual Fairs. An immediate improvement of every kind of domestic animals will ensue, and a knowledge of the best modes of cultivating all sorts of produce will be disseminated. It is not going too far to say, that the agriculture of the middle states will be seen to advance instantaneously towards that point of perfection which has been, by similar means, accomplished in the eastern states."

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

We have published some weeks since, an instance or two of the savage barbarity naturally attendant on the slave trade, as practised abroad.—We now present our readers with a specimen of its remoter effects upon the laws and manners of society at home. The following advertisement is from a North-Carolina news paper called "The Cape Fear Recorder," published at Wilmington, in that State, and bears date, as will be observed, the 14th of April, 1821.

(Here follows the outlawry, and Mr. Brown's advertisement as published in the Recorder.)

One of the blessings of slavery, as stated by the people where it so extensively exists, is, *great refinement of manners.* It is but a short time since a South Carolina news paper writer, when remarking upon the publication alluded to in the introduction of this article, inquired, if the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser had never met with any of the accomplished gentlemen from that part of the country. Probably the same question may be put by the North-Carolina magistrates, whose names are published in the foregoing advertisement. We have no disposition to deprive them of any or all the merit which they, or any other person, may lay claim to as a set-off to such a blood-thirsty publication as this. CAN IT BE ENDURED THAT FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD SHALL BE OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE HEAD OF A HUMAN BE-

ING?—Is the spirit which dictated this public notice, and which would do credit to A CANNIBAL, at all justified by the fact, if fact it be, that it is sanctioned by the laws of North-Carolina, and is accompanied by the signatures and seals of a couple of *peace officers*? What must be the state of things in a community living under what is called a free government, boasting of its high regard for liberty and the rights of man, and above all claiming to be a CHRISTIAN COUNTRY, WHEN ITS LAWS SANCTION MURDER BY SUCH MEANS AS ANY SANGUINARY VILLAIN MAY THINK FIT TO MAKE USE OF, WITHOUT ANY LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY?

We trust that the editors of papers, especially in the free States, who have so liberally published an article headed "Slander on the South," will give the foregoing an insertion in their valuable papers, as calculated to produce the same beneficial effects.

Now, we would ask, what is the object of the above article? Is it any thing good? Is it any thing honorable? Is it any thing patriotic, or humane? No, we boldly aver, it is neither. Nor can any thing good, or honorable, or patriotic, or humane, be effected by such means. Mr. Dwight may pretend to a great deal of philanthropy, may trumpet forth his humanity and religion, his sympathy for the poor Africans, who are held in "durance vile" by the southern "cannibals;" but if we are to form our judgment of him from his actions, we should doubt very much whether he possesses a spark of either. Yet if it be an evidence of philanthropy, if it be an evidence of religion, or of any good, or moral, or patriotic principle, to sow the seeds of discord and enmity, to scatter "fire brands and death" among brethren of the same family, and loosen the cords which bind together a great and happy nation,—then, we will allow, the editor of the N. York Daily Advertiser may lay an undoubted claim to them all.

Among the few northern editors who continue to dole out their accustomed slander on the South, for shameful abuse and violence Mr. Dwight stands pre-eminent. It is not difficult to divine the cause of his hostility to the South; but we cannot easily conceive what motive can induce the enlightened citizens of the greatest commercial city in the Union,—whose very pursuits are peculiarly calculated to produce enlargement and liberality of feeling,—to give currency, by their patronage, to his pestiferous slanders, or to support, as the editor of a public journal, a man, who, since we have had any knowledge of him, has been foremost in the ranks of disorganization; and who, from the cassock to the long robe, and from that to the editor's chair, has been guided by the same narrow and illiberal views, and has pursued the same undeviating line of policy, which, were it generally followed by our fellow-citizens in the northern section of the Union, would scatter to the winds the blessings we enjoy, and prostrate the only free government in existence.

Mr. Dwight knew very well the circumstances attending the outlawry of negro Cupid; he knew they were such as to justify it, even to a person of his squeamish, suspicious morality. And if he wanted examples of outlawry, of outlawry under circumstances and for purposes comparatively trivial, he might have found them in a nation, which, we will venture to say, stands higher in his estimation for virtue, and religion, and morality, and for excellence in every respect, than the boasted, and, we freely acknowledge, truly respectable and intelligent state of his nativity. But nothing was farther from his intentions than to place the subject before his readers in its true light. His object was to use it for the vile purpose of blackening the character of the South; of connecting with the idea of slavery, oppression, cruelty, murder; and, by a natural inference, of making the southern planters guilty of all these. We may be thought to judge too harshly; but does not the above piece fully bear us out? Is it not filled with illiberal sarcasms, and sneers, and the most palpable perversion of facts? And does it exhibit any thing of the spirit of one, who mildly points out the faults of a friend, that he may correct them? Does it not rather show the malignancy of a person, who watches with an eagle eye the conduct of an enemy, that he may drag before the public with all the aggravation of envy

his most trivial errors, or cast a shade of suspicion over even his best actions?

It is not our wish to keep alive the jealousy between the North and the South. We deeply deprecate these sectional jealousies; and we certainly could not justify ourselves to our consciences, our country, or our God, if any act of ours should have a tendency to increase them, or prolong their existence. But it is violating no duty to defend ourselves when attacked; it would, rather, be violating every one, not to do it. Thus far we have merely warded off the blows which have been aimed at us; but we may at length be compelled to enter the territories of our opponents and revilers, and turn upon them their own weapons. Self-defence will alone compel us: and if, in such an incursion, we should happen "to *stir out the nakedness of the land,*" should learn some things which are not generally known, and which, were they known, would add nothing to the honor, or to the humanity, or the morality, or religion, of certain parts of the Union which claim a great share of all these,—and if we should, on our return, publish these things to the world, could any one blame us? And if we should give a partial or distorted view of them, or exhibit them with too dark a coloring, or, by sarcasms, gibes, and inuendoes, make that appear suspicious, or criminal, or ridiculous, which was not so, could Mr. Dwight blame us? More anon,—PERHAPS.

We are authorized to state, that JOHN L. HENDERSON, Esq. will be a candidate at the ensuing election, to represent, in the next Congress, the district composed of the counties of Rowan, Randolph and Chatham.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your paper of the 17th ultimo, has brought me a second communication from the renowned and sapient "Leonidas," by which it appears that his bristles have been raised. He roundly asserts, that he is neither a Justice of the Peace, nor a member of the Legislature; which assertions I am willing to admit, as I have ascertained, from a source entitled to credit, that he is not *liber et legalis homo*, as the law requires, and, consequently, he could not hold either of those appointments. But, one thing is clear;—he wishes to impose himself upon the world as a patriot of sterling integrity, and to induce the belief that the public good is the sole motive of his conduct. This idle parade about patriotism is nothing more than the language of egotism, which is the never failing vice of little minds. His balderdash about a wheelbarrow and a magnificent building, &c. if it has any sense or meaning at all, goes to prove, that he has been employed to convey manure from a gentleman's barn-yard, and that he has, probably, been a tenant of a magnificent prison. If these remarks should affect the feelings of "Leonidas," it is no more than what he could reasonably expect, and what his sublime communication absolutely required.

In order to satisfy the most superficial observer, of the evil tendency of some of the acts of the last legislature, it is only necessary to view their operation. And, further, the Grand Jurors of a certain county in North-Carolina have, upon their oaths, presented several acts of the legislature as *misances*. These men, no doubt, acted from motives of the most pure and patriotic kind. In fact, every intelligent well meaning person that I have spoken to on the subject, has highly disapproved of several acts of the last legislature.—It is far from my intention to charge any of the members of the legislature with corrupt motives for doing what they did; their intention, in all probability, was, to relieve, in some degree, the distresses of many of our fellow citizens. But have they done so? The answer will irresistibly follow, that they have not. Charity, therefore, will attribute their errors to the fallibility of man. We have abundant testimony from history to show, that legislative bodies as well as individuals, have often, from the most holy motives, done that from which the most pernicious consequences followed. It is, therefore, absurd to calculate on finding absolute perfection in any of the acts of sophisticated man. I cannot, therefore, entertain a favorable opinion of any man's candour, who will seriously affirm, that the laws enacted at the last legislature are as perfect as they should be: and, indeed, I could not avoid suspecting his sincerity, if he would maintain that they are all good laws.

It may not be amiss to repeat what I stated in a former communication, that there is not one intelligent person in the state, (one who is in any manner conversant with trade,) who will pretend to say that constables have discharged their duties as faithfully as the sheriffs. Nor do I believe that they ever will, until they are more strictly required thereunto by the arm of the law.

SOLON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

For the information of persons in various parts of the United States who are anxious to know the fate of their applications for pensions, on account of Revolutionary services, we think proper to state, that owing to the extraordinary pressure of business in the Pension Office, many letters from these persons, or their agents in their behalf, are unavoidably laid aside, it being impracticable to answer all. It may, however, relieve them from their anxiety to be informed that all the cases now in the Pension Office, and not acted on, will be examined previous to the semi-annual payment in September next; and, when acted on, the decisions will be duly reported to the parties concerned. If such cases were all immediately taken up, and decided in favor of the applicants, no difference would be made as to the time of receiving their stipends, or the amount to be paid them, as no payment can take place till September, and every one whose claim may meet with a favorable decision, will receive the same amount as if his name were already inscribed to the pension list. These remarks apply to every class of applicants for revolutionary pensions.

Stocks.—At New-York the Stock of the new United States' Loan at 5 per cent. has sold at an advance of nine per cent.—being four per cent. more than is paid to the United States for it. U. States' Bank Stock is selling at 117 to 118. These prices indicate how little employment there is at present for the capital of moved men.

Our readers have already seen that the secretary of the treasury has issued a notice for paying off the residue of the Mississippi stock, on the 1st of August. We understand that the balance of the Louisiana stock has already been redeemed. The amount of the former is estimated at about \$700,000, and of the latter at nearly \$2,100,000, inclusive of interest.—ib.

Pauperism.—A town meeting took place at Providence, R. I. on the 15th inst. at which a tax was agreed to of 20,000 dollars, and a committee appointed to report an improved system for the support of the poor. The object, we understand, is to find employment, instead of giving pecuniary aid to such paupers as are able to work. [This reformation in the poor-laws, we are happy to see, is about being attempted simultaneously in different sections of the country—having been commenced in this city some weeks ago. Considering the change of considerable importance to the well-being and happiness of our society, we are glad that the experiment is to be fairly made at several points at once.]—ib.

The *Minerva*, from Samos, brings dispatches from Luther Bradish, Esq. our charge d'affaires at Constantinople. Mr. Bradish left that city on the 8th of March for Alexandria, on his way to the Holy Land, and to return in the summer to receive the decision of the Turkish government on the subject of his mission. *New-York Mer. Adver.*

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, equal in execution, and as cheap, as any that can be brought from the North.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

A Review

OF David Henkel's Pamphlet is in the press. Honest readers will not decide before they read both. G. SHOBER. June 9, 1821.

Doct. I. Burns,

WILL attend to the Practice of Medicine, in Salisbury and the adjacent country. He occupies the shop of the late Dr. William Moore. June 8, 1821. 1wv

The Public

WILL take notice, that, on the 24th instant, I purchased a negro man of a man who called himself Obadiah Fields, for the sum of six hundred dollars; and for which I gave my bond for five hundred and seventy dollars, payable six weeks after the date thereof: And from a variety of circumstances, I have good reason to believe the said negro is not good property. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said bond, until I can ascertain whether or not the said negro is good property. D. LUTZ. Lincoln county, N. C. May 29, 1821. 5 t55p

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ASHE COUNTY.

WAUGH & FINLY versus James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May Session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk. 10wt59

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock. May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

For Sale,

THE well known stand in Lexington, N. C. known by the name of the *Swan Tavern*, with one and a half Town Lots, with good Stables, a Kitchen, and all necessary Out-Houses. The Dwelling-house is roomy, and well furnished with furniture, which may be had by the purchaser.

Also, 150 acres of good LAND, joining town. The plantation is in a high state of cultivation. I will make the payments easy, as times are hard. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington. MICHAEL BEARD. May 7th, 1821. 10wt58

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry Williams vs. William Butler: Original attachment, Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the 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 reply, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default. 11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Richmond Pearson's executor and executrix vs. William Langhorn, John Caloway, and J. S. Burwell. Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the 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 reply, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against them by default. 6wt58 Test: JNO. GILES, C. R. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

GEORGE BOWER vs. James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

LEONARD SHOWN versus James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ASHE COUNTY.

KOONROD SMITTIAT versus James M'Guier: Original attachment, returned to May session, 1821. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant, James M'Guier, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Ashe, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him. 10wt59 THOS. CALLOWAY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, March Term, 1821. Montford Stokes versus John Charnichael. In this cause it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless John Charnichael, who resides out of this state, and is a defendant in this cause, shall appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesborough, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. March 19, 1821. 6wt55 J. GWYN, Jun. C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Rutherford County.

ROBERT K. WILSON versus William Beatty: Original attachment, levied on land. It is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in July next, and reply, plead, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, and the property condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. 6wt56 Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.