

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1821.

[NO. 55.]

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to 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; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

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.

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, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 8, 1821.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, 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.

J. MURPHY.
1st 78

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, N. 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.

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.

The Public

WILL take notice, that, on the 24th inst., 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, as I am determined not to pay said bond, until I can ascertain whether or not the said negro is good property.

Lincoln county, N. C. D. LUTZ.
May 29, 1821. \$ t55p

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, 130 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

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Willie, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.
March 24, 1821.

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

THE REAPERS' SONG.

Ye verdant hills, ye smiling fields,
Thou earth, whose breast spontaneous yields
To man a rich supply;
Echo, whose mimic notes prolong
The melting strain, and bear along,
O'er distant glades and caves among,
The mountain shepherd's artless song
Soft swelling to the sky,

Attend the reapers' joyful lays
And bear the tribute of their praise
To nature's bounteous King;
Whose voice, loud sounding from the pole,
In thunder oft is heard to roll,
When murmuring along is stole
The zephyr's silken wing.

With bread, the heart of man to cheer,
See, bending low, the ripen'd ear
Bow its luxuriant head!

In vain, ye swains, had been your care,
Had not He caus'd the blight to spare
The promise of the summer fair,
And bade the sun, the rain, the air,
Their gracious influence shed.

He bade the soft refreshing gale
Blow gently down the teeming vale,
Nor hurt the peeping grain;
But when the ear began to rise,
To him we raised our anxious eyes;
Oft from the cisterns of the skies
He sent, in mercy, rich supplies,
Early and latter rain.

And now his hand hath crown'd our toil,
We joy like those that share the spoil,
The harvest home to bear!
With shouts the laughing pastures ring,
With grateful hearts, ye reapers sing
The praise of heaven's eternal King,
Through whose paternal care ye bring
The produce of the year.

Address

Of the President of the Warren Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to congratulate ourselves, in this assembling to promote the Agriculture of our Country. Were my talents equal to the importance of this occasion, or could I with the eloquence of a Virgil paint the charms of Agriculture, while I brought in review before you the many improvements which have been made in this art by our predecessors and cotemporaries, great would be your entertainment. But feeling, as I sincerely do, my incompetency to the performance of such a task, I shall be more humble in my undertaking: I shall only attempt to shew some of the disadvantages which agriculture labors under in this section of country, and point out some of the advantages which may result from our association. In doing this, I must rely on that partiality which placed me in this chair to balance the deficiency of the performance, by the zeal of the undertaking. For be assured, gentlemen, that nothing less than an ardent zeal to promote the objects of our institution could have induced me to address you.

At no period of our history since our forefathers rescued our sod from its long slumber under Indian indolence, have agricultural associations been more needed than at the present moment; whether we regard the declining fertility of our soil or the portentous crisis which threatens to make agriculture the victim of cupidity and speculation.

In inquiring into the causes, why agriculture, the real 'alma mater' of all other arts and sciences, has in most ages and countries been the dupe of other arts, we find the most conspicuous to be the want of those very associations which we have just formed—Agricultural Societies are the only organs by which its interest and its influence can be known or felt. Even in our own country, without such associations, how inoperative to the farmer is that great palladium of our rights, secured to us in common with every other fellow-citizen by our Constitution, of expressing our wants and our feelings on all important national subjects! While year after year the tables of Congress are laden with petitions and memorials from the Manufacturer and the Merchant, the Farmer has remained silent, as if uninterested in the great political drama. It is from the want of such societies that Agriculture has never occupied that high station among the arts and sciences which, from its great influence on the happiness of mankind, it

was justly entitled to.—Indeed, it is but lately it has been thought worthy to be ranked among the branches of political economy. If the soil, as has been justly observed by a late able economist, be the capital stock of a nation, from the produce of which the farmer, merchant and manufacturer are not only supported but enriched—if it be the source from which a nation draws the greatest part of its revenue, what exertions should a nation not make to improve its soil? And that it is this source there can be no doubt, even in governments supposed to be manufacturing and commercial, as the late income tax in Great Britain has sufficiently proved. If half the millions which have been spent in establishing manufactures, and extending and protecting commerce, had been applied to the improving the soil, or what would amount to the same thing, had those sums not been drawn from the farmers, but remained with them as accumulating capital for agricultural improvement, there is no estimating at this day the increased sources of human happiness. It is true, from the happy organization of our government, and from the majority of our legislators being chosen from the body of farmers, we have less to fear from such taxation and injudicious expenditure.—But, at a time when every interest is under full sail for individual aggrandizement, and when the restless spirit of commerce and manufactures so far out-travels the slow pace of agriculture, it becomes the farmers in every section of the country to form Societies for the purpose of protecting their rural and political interests.

Another cause which has retarded the progress of Agriculture in this section of country, is the acquirement of such vast and fertile regions in the south and west. Since these acquisitions, such a spirit of enterprise and aggrandizement has burst forth as knows no bounds, forcing thither a tide of emigration which carries with it a large portion of our most industrious and enterprising citizens with all their capital—and fostering too the destructive system of cutting down and wearing out the land rather than improving it, under the idea of retiring to a more fertile Egypt in the west, when their fields are exhausted in the east. And what increases this tide of emigration, is the unequal policy of our government in bestowing one sixteenth of all these lands to public schools. This donation operates as a bounty on emigration, which is more seriously felt by the agricultural than any other interest. I mention it, however, not in the language of complaint—for I envy not our sister states—but I mention it as a fact illustrative of the position, that without Agricultural Societies the interest of agriculture is dormant.

What now remains for the farmers of our section of country to do to counteract these predominant advantages of the west, is to increase the facilities of Education to every class of citizens; to improve our system of husbandry; to enrich our soil; to improve our roads and extend our inland navigation—thereby increasing and facilitating all the comforts and accommodations of life. The co-operative hand of the Legislature may be needed in accomplishing some of these objects. Let the farmers, who compose the great body of the people, judge for themselves: let them teach the politician, who wishes popular promotion, to seek it through measures promotive of the great and permanent interest of the country: let them be taught to bring into activity our many natural and local advantages. And thus, while we increase the national grandeur of our state and multiply the comforts of private life, a check may be given to that migration which carries from us some of our most valuable citizens. [To be continued.]

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having perused a few numbers of your valuable paper, and feeling no disposition to interpose in the controversy between the sage Athenian and hardy Spartan, on the constitutionality of the act of the last General Assembly extending the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace to \$100, I shall at present only throw together such considerations as have been suggested by an article in No. 47, subscribed "a Farmer," of which you may make what use you please.

The evils resulting from too much litigation, when legal coercion is made too cheap, are perhaps as great as those suffered when it is too dear, for every day's use. The act in question cannot be objectionable on account of the latter quality. If, however, we take into consideration the numerous nonsuits suffered in our County Courts, which are occasioned by the ignorance or negli-

gence of the Justice before whom the incipient proceedings were had, it may appear, on the whole, a dearer method of recovering debts than if the County Courts had original jurisdiction of all sums over \$10. It is nevertheless desirable that where causes of action do accrue, the parties should have a speedy, cheap, and fair trial, before a tribunal intelligent, systematic, and permanent. If these be the characteristics of the lower branch of our judiciary, the act alluded to may be expedient; if they are not, those who may become members of the next Legislature, and wish to render that part of our judiciary system which falls within the sphere of a Justice of the Peace, more respectable and permanent, will direct their attention to the following:

If each Justice was compelled, by an adequate penalty, to keep a fair docket of all matters and suits in which he might be officially concerned, would it not lessen the difficulty of obtaining fair records? the want of which often becomes seriously injurious to the rights of individuals; and when those papers were exhibited in other states, would they not give testimony, in this respect, more creditable to North-Carolina? Perhaps such a regulation would also preclude many who are annually knighted, merely for their subservience in electioneering intrigues, and who would render the public more essential service if they were retained to aid in keeping up the public high-ways.

If each creditor was obliged to apply, in his own proper person, or by agent properly authorized, (other than a Constable,) for his warrant, which should be taxed at least one dollar, and not be on account for a sum less than the cost, would it not lessen litigation, and promote industry, by shortening the too prevalent system of dealing without prompt payment, and turning to more productive labor the attention of a host of constables, who at present draw their scanty support from the pockets of the laboring poor?

Nothing that has been said is intended to reflect on the Justices of the Peace generally; I know their importance to the well being of society. I am also aware that many of them are intelligent and public spirited citizens, who, in accepting the appointment, have demonstrated a worthy zeal for the public good. In short, they have evinced a degree of public spirit which the Legislature seems to have supposed is not to be found in the higher ranks of life; else why allure other officers with ample salaries, advancing the odious and aristocratic doctrine, that a salary of such magnitude should accompany the office as would make it worthy the acceptance of a man of abilities; while this humble, though important and responsible office, is left to be filled and supported by public spirit alone? If it should be said by any more conversant in the finances of the state, that the salaries of the Circuit and Supreme Judges do not exceed the economical liberality of a wealthy state: I would ask such if the Legislature does not then bestow its liberality with a capriciousness which, while it pampers some, starves others, of its ministers?

If more circumspection were used in the selection of Justices of the Peace, and a few of them organized to sit as a court quarterly, for one or two years, with suitable compensation, would it not raise the dignity of our *Pleas and Quarter Sessions*, facilitate the trial of numerous cases which now find their way into the Superior Court, and thereby lessen the labor of the Judges, and very properly their salaries also?

I suspect that any innovation which has the appearance of lessening the number of suits, would have the zealous opposition of those pettifogging members of the bar, who traffic with their profession to make their fortunes; but those of more enlarged and liberal modes of thinking, who regard the law as a science subservient to the general happiness of mankind, will examine and determine on quite different principles.

L. S.

At a late celebration at Montreal, one of the toasts was—"May the sins of our fathers be visited on our foes." A N. H. writer conceives they might as well have added: "And mother Eve's faults be punished only on her latest posterity."

Desultory.

CAUSES OF INTEMPERANCE.

Extracts from a Pamphlet by T. HERTELL.

The legislature should prohibit justices' courts being held at taverns. The disgraceful scenes which are too often the consequences of trials at those places, would thereby be prevented, and the cause of morality, and not unfrequently, that of justice, essentially benefited. The same object lies, tho' perhaps not with equal force, against sheriffs' courts being held at those places. If the Court-House is not at hand, it must be a beggarly office which would not afford the appropriating of a room for the performance of its duties in the dwelling of its incumbent, or pay for the use of a convenient place elsewhere for the purpose. The practice of holding trials at taverns, before referees, appointed by order of the court, is not exempt from serious objections. These, however, being less frequent, are not so productive of evil, and, perhaps, are more difficult to be obviated.

The holding of auction sales at taverns, as is frequently the case in the country, is pregnant with mischief sufficient to justify legislative interposition. Those who have witnessed, can best describe them—I only know them from description. On those occasions, the number who go to buy, is but small, compared to those who attend from other motives. The owner of the property for sale, is seldom backward in circulating the glass freely at his own expense, because he is like to receive more than cent. per cent. profit from the consequent indiscretion of those who become affected with the *spirit of bidding*. Many are thus led on to buy unnecessarily and dear; and frequent instances occur, where people bid off more than they have means to pay for—and thence law-suits, trials at taverns, family distress, the insolvent act, and perhaps poverty and pauperism close the account. These are only the outlines of the picture, which those who have seen the original, are best qualified to fill up with neglect of domestic concerns—horse-racing and jockeying—profane swearing—drunkenness—quarrelling, and sometimes fighting, and a variety of other amusements, not unusual on such occasions.

The lamentable consequences of holding the polls of our political elections at public houses, are too generally known to require particular description. Suffice it to say, that the noise and tumult—the heated, irritating and useless discussions which frequently occur, and which go to impair the respectability of the electors, and the credit of the elective franchise, are often the result of the *spirit of liquor* than the *spirit of patriotism*. As far as legislative provisions can obviate the evil, it ought to be done. The expense would be small and the benefit great, should each ward in the cities, and each town in the country, build a house or room for the purpose of elections. The profit which might accrue from its use on other occasions, would in many instances, more than pay the interest on its cost. It is a little remarkable, that the sagacity which prompted the interdiction of military parades on the days of election, as dangerous to the freedom of the elective franchise, did not foresee and guard against the evils consequent on locating the election polls at public houses.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The following statement in relation to the far-famed battle of Waterloo, we suppose to be essentially correct. It is copied from the American Waterman. The general facts we always understood to be as stated. We are not admirers of that science whose object is, which of two contending parties shall "do each other most harm." But if laurels, and blood stained ones, are gained, let those wear, who win them.

That this man should shew himself the sycophant of the King, and the manly asperser of the queen, excites no surprise. He who would labor under the burthen of laurels he never earned, would naturally enough, become the pander of a prosecution, tended to gratify a profligate monarch. We repeat, however, by the way, that on the question of the Queen