



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are glad to renew our acquaintance with MABELLA; and we are certain we shall never listen with any other than a pleasurable sensation to the "humble lay of her rustic muse." It is due to ourselves to inform our valued correspondent, that it is owing to no inattention or neglect of ours, that her favor has not received earlier notice: although dated the 20th ultimo, it did not reach us till the 4th instant.

"A. Z." in our next.

"Esculapius" shall have an early insertion. "John Poorman" has surely fallen on evil times!" We advise him to prepare to swallow a bolus!

"Journal of a Scandal Club," in its present form, is inadmissible. But as friends we warn Dorothy Spiteful, Constance Chat, Ruthy Brazer, &c. to look well about them, when they assemble in conclave, as there is a spy taking notes of their proceedings, which, it is very possible, he will get somebody to print!

CORRECTION.

In the marriage published in our last, for Daniel McRee, our readers are requested to substitute David McRee, as it is probable no such person as the former is in existence. In these "dull times with Hymen," whoever brings an offering to his altar and a worshipper to his temple, not only deserves the favor of the God, and the gratitude of the ladies, but the good will of the Printers! And far be it from us, either wittingly or unwittingly, to deprive the happy individual of his merited reward. Therefore, whatever young man or maiden, old bachelor or old maid, widower or widow, shall become thus worthy of distinction, it shall be our pleasure, as far as in us lies, to award it them; and whenever a like error again occurs, it shall be our duty thus promptly to correct it.

ELECTION RETURN.

Burke County.....Perkins, for the Senate; Collins and Baird, for the Commons.

The SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA will hold its annual meeting in this town the present year. It will commence on the last Wednesday of this month.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. PRINTERS:

Your continued efforts to obtain a Convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of this State, deserve the gratitude of all the citizens of the Western counties.

To a plain man like me, but little acquainted with the motives or manners of men, especially those at the head of affairs, it seems unaccountably strange that the proposition should meet with such persevering resistance as it has hitherto experienced. If its supporters had proposed to the General Assembly to call a Convention on their own authority, there would be some grounds for the exercise of their jealous hesitation which, watchful of the liberties of the people, is indignant at officious intermeddlers. But when the people themselves have urged their representatives to attempt a redress of a glaring inequality in the representation, and when their representatives thus urged have made a modest proposition to the General Assembly to submit the question to their constituents, to decide for themselves whether or not they want a Convention, it argues, I think, some want both of sincerity and of modesty to allege, as has sometimes been done, that the recommendation to make the decision infringes upon those rights reserved by the people to themselves. Not to insist at present that this argument of scrupulous regard to the rights of the people comes with a very ill grace from those who are resolved, by all the means in their power, to refuse an equality of those rights to that very people, it may be safely affirmed, that there cannot be a more respectful and modest way of pursuing the object in view, than that of proposing it to the people themselves, to say for themselves what their will is on the subject. If this proposition, when made by the General Assembly, is indecorous, it would assuredly be treacherous, if made by an individual.

Unless it is within the legitimate powers of the General Assembly to make such a proposition, it will follow that the constitution of this state cannot be altered without resorting to revolutionary principles. The argument we oppose implies a power in the former convention of imposing a constitution on the people of this state, without an entire revolution, can be amended or altered till Doomsday finds me of a sublime descrip-

tion I have heard or read somewhere of the last Judgment, and of Destiny locking up the abodes of mercy and misery, and then casting the keys into the abyss ten thousand thousand fathoms, there to rest forever.

It is strange, indeed, if, in the age of improvement in almost every science, the science of Government alone should be supposed to have reached its zenith in 1776. Good men, no doubt, were they that formed our constitution; and an excellent constitution, in the main, they formed for us. But as they never claimed to be inspired, however much their work may excite our admiration of their patriotism, it no doubt has some faults and imperfections, and we have certainly a right, with the utmost deference to their memories and their virtues, as occasion may demand, to alter or amend any objectionable features in the constitution.

The most prominent of those objectionable features is, without doubt, the inequality of the Representation. No person expects an exact equality. It is nevertheless important that it be made more nearly so than at present. The impossibility of absolute and exact equality forms no argument in favour of the present mode, which, regarding geographical boundaries alone, and those of unequal extent, pays no attention to the numbers, more or less, contained in those boundaries. There is no complaint of the inequality of our congressional districts, although there is, and from the nature of things must be, some fractional differences, whether you compare states or districts with each other. But a proposition to allow the states of Rhode-Island and Delaware to have the same number of representatives with New-York and Virginia, would be justly resisted for its glaring absurdity and injustice; and none would resist it with more firmness and clamour than those who oppose the alteration in our state constitution.

But it has been said that it is a dangerous experiment: that a convention representing the people in their original and sovereign capacity, is an august sight indeed, but one in which there is much hazard. Be it so. But those who offer this argument as invincible, seem to forget that the constitution we now have, and which is confessedly highly conducive to the happiness and liberties of the people, was framed and adopted in a convention composed of men of like passions with ourselves. It would be proper, also, to remind them that the convention which did so were not under the guarantee of the constitution of the United States, which, although it interferes not with the internal concerns of any state, compels the Congress which it creates, to guarantee a Republican form of government to each of them; a privilege that Congress have, of late, manifested that it sufficiently appreciates.

A FARMER.

NAPOLEON.

The death of this distinguished warrior, says the Charleston Courier, reminds us of his protest against his being sent to St. Helena. The conclusion of it is affectingly poetic of his fate:

PROTEST:

I protest solemnly before God and before man, against the violation of my sacred rights, which is committed, in disposing by force of my person and of my liberty. I came voluntarily on board the Bellerophon. I am not a prisoner; I am an inhabitant of England.

From the moment that I set foot on board the Bellerophon, I was under the protection of the English nation. If its government, in giving to the Capt. of the Bellerophon, orders to receive me and my suit, meant only to enslave me, it has lost its honor and sullied its flag.

If that act be put into execution, it will be in vain that the English will boast of their loyalty, their laws, and their liberty. British faith will be stained by the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history to say, whether an enemy, who, after having during twenty years made war against the English nation, comes willingly, upon a reverse of fortune, to seek an asylum under the protection of her laws, can give a more convincing proof of his esteem and confidence; but how have the English requited that confidence and magnanimity? They have pretended to hold out a friendly hand to that enemy, and when he committed himself to their good faith they sacrificed him.

NAPOLEON.

On board the Bellerophon, at sea, August 4th, 1815.

The following pithy sketch, from the Georgia Advertiser, will doubtless answer for some other places, as well as Augusta:

SKETCH OF THE MARKET.

Specie change is becoming extremely scarce—the inconvenience of this, however, would be lessened if large money were more plenty.

Promises.—These are abundant and cheap; they can be had in every variety by any person who will engage in a collecting expedition.

Love.—This article can still be had in exchange for real estate, especially if so situated as not to be injured by high waters.

Ten Cent pieces.—These were for a time esteemed above their value; but like superficial politicians, they seem to be retiring, as their true worth is understood.

Honesty.—This article continues in high estimation, nor does its great scarcity warrant the belief that the stock will shortly be wholly exhausted.

Bank Notices.—These are furnished gratis to persons of frail memories; but bank Protesters continue to sustain their former quotations, notwithstanding the supply is abundant.

Debts.—With these the market is fully supplied: to prevent the deleterious influence as the season advances, an increase of industry and frugality has been earnestly recommended.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Richmond Compiler, relates an instance of this description which lately occurred, at Cunliffe's coal pits in Chesterfield, Va. where the workmen had sunk a shaft near 200 hundred feet deep. At the bottom of it, they were blowing rock. An Irishman was alone, engaged in this operation; he had charged with powder, fixed the match, and lighted the same before he gave the signal to those above to haul him up. It is, of course, necessary on these occasions, for those at the windlass to draw the person up as rapidly as possible, to avoid the effects of the explosion. The Irishman had been drawn from 30 to 50 feet in the air, when the rope broke, and he was precipitated with all his force to the bottom of the shaft. Nearly stunned by so violent a fall, this man had still presence of mind enough to recollect the imminent danger he ran of being blown to atoms by the powder; the match was yet burning, and in a moment more it might have been too late—Yet he immediately clapped his hands on the ignited match, and extinguished it. There is probably not one man out of ten thousand, whose wit would have been so ready in so painful and perilous a situation.

An unfortunate occurrence, we learn, took place near Newbern a few days ago, the minute particulars of which, we are not informed. It seems that a number of armed runaway negroes, supposed to be about 80, had taken refuge in a swamp, near a place called White-Oak, on Trent River, and whose menacing and rebellious conduct had excited apprehensions of spreading disaffection among the neighboring negroes—to suppress which, two detachments of militia were called out, who unfortunately met in the night, unknown to each other, at Trent Bridge, where several fires were exchanged, which terminated with no little slaughter on both sides; each Captain being dangerously wounded, and from five to six privates on each side, also badly wounded. The names of the two Commanders our informant does not recollect.

Lafayetteville Observer.

A writer in the Delaware Watchman, on the revival of the Cotton Manufacture in that state says, "The effect of this improvement in the cotton manufacture is visible in the employment of a number of persons who have long been destitute of the means of labor and subsistence—the demand for cotton spinners and weavers is becoming extremely urgent, and many persons of that description would find full employment in this neighborhood. The cotton planters to the South will soon begin to reap the benefit of this state of things. The loss of an uncertain market abroad will be amply repaid by a steady and certain one at home. There are now about two thousand bales of cotton manufactured annually, in this county, within a few miles of Wilmington, and taking this as a data, I have no doubt that the consumption of the country is now upwards of 100,000 bales annually. The amount estimated by a congressional committee in 1815, was 90,000 bales, but I am persuaded, from the increase in this vicinity, that the quantity now manufactured in the United States is much greater. This quantity will rapidly increase, and we may look forward with confidence to the period, and that not a very distant one, when the home market will consume all the cotton of the South."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Police.—A crime of a new description in our country was disclosed at the Police on Monday afternoon. Two families lived in the same house in Spruce-street: some difference and ill-blood arose between a married woman of one of the families and another woman belonging to the other family; in gratification of her malice, the former seized the opportunity, when the latter was just stepping out of the door, to throw a quantity of oil of vitriol upon her from a window above.—The injured woman hastened immediately to the Police, where she exhibited her gown with several large holes burnt quite through the right arm and side of it, and in fact down into the flesh, which she said was also a suffering. The woman who committed the act was brought up in a few minutes, by an officer sent for her, and put under heavy recognizance to appear before the Court of Sessions, and answer the prosecution. Her husband was said to be a rich man. She had also, it appeared, some days since, destroyed a merino shawl belonging to another lady; and a Leghorn hat, belonging to a third, was exhibited in court, considerably stained and burnt with the same stuff, which fell on it, by accident, as she was walking by the side of the complainant at the time mentioned in the complaint.

We understand that the ship Cumberland which arrived in the Chesapeake a short time since, from the north of Europe, brought as emigrant passengers, the whole population of a Prussian Village, consisting of their spiritual pastor, and about 100 individuals, men, women, and children.—American Sentinel.

A Long Job.—The Rev. Mr. Milne in a report to the Missionary Society for China, says: "We want, sir, fifty millions of New Testaments for China, and after that about one sixth of the population only would be supplied. I would ask no higher honour on earth than to distribute the 'said number.' Now, if Mr. Milne had commenced the distribution of the 'said number' at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty-three Testaments per day, Sundays excepted, he would have had on hand, April fourth, 1817, seven hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven. Or should he now begin his work, and distribute ten each hour during ten hours per day, he would end his labors on the 27th day of January, 3411, at one o'clock in the forenoon!!!"



MARRIED.

In this county, Mr. Henry Sleighter, of this town, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hainline.

At Wallingford, Conn. Mr. Joseph Doolittle to Miss Mary Branson; Mr. Samuel Moss to Miss Betsey Doolittle; Mr. Roswell Doolittle to Miss Polly Moss; Mr. Lemuel Doolittle to Miss Duden Mattoon. [If these Doo-little, it will be difficult, we guess, to find many who will do more.]



DIED.

At the house of Mr. Thomas Holmes, in this county, on the 5th instant, Mr. Achilles M. Douglas, after a short illness, aged about 27 years. He was a native of Albemarle county, Va. and had been absent from there but a few months. He had every attention paid him during his sickness. His remains were brought to this town, and deposited in the burying ground on Friday last, with suitable marks of respect and the usual religious ceremonies.

In Iredell county, on the 28th ultimo, MARY HILL, aged 79 years. She was a native of Pennsylvania; but for 55 years had lived on the same plantation on which she died, and for many years exhibited the excellency of St. Paul's description of the primitive Christian Matrons. She "brought up children; she entertained strangers; she washed the saints' feet." After the death of her husband, which event took place 21 years before her own, and after her children had settled in the world, like Anna the prophetess, she gave herself in a more than ordinary degree to the exercises of Religion, frequently spending many hours in a day in private intercourse with Him whom her soul loved. In some of those times of near approach to her Redeemer, she was favoured (as she also frequently was in public) with such powerful manifestations of Almighty love and goodness towards herself and towards the race of sinful men, as constrained her to speak aloud of his goodness, of his mercy, and of his grace, sometimes with no other auditors but the trees of the wood. She was a regular member of the Presbyterian Church at Concord; though she was not of a sectarian spirit. She often shewed the liberality of her sentiments by communing with the methodists in her neighborhood, in whose welfare she was ardently interested. She died as she had lived, with an unshaken confidence in the merits of Christ. In noticing the death of this mother in Israel, we may adopt for ourselves the language of the agonized Prophet: "Alas! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." But to her, we doubt not, the change has been unspeakably happy. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest terms. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

September 1, 1821. 6w66

Stop a Runaway Negro!

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. a heavy, well made, and very black NEGRO BOY named LUMEN. He is apparently about 25 years old, is very fond of dress, very foppish, and assumes an air of importance among other negroes, but when spoken to by a white man, affects a great deal of politeness; he generally wears large whiskers. He was formerly the property of James Ramsay, Esq. of Rowan county, N. C. from whom he ran away, and was absent nearly three years, during which time he was in the Forks of the Yadkin, and passed under the assumed name of free Elick Graham. It is probable he will make for the state of Ohio, as he once before attempted to get there. Any person lodging said negro in any jail, or giving him information so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded.

ANDW. N. ALLISON.

Sept. 1, 1821.

Stop the Runaways.

FORTY Dollars will be paid to any person for apprehending and delivering to the subscribers, living near Union Court-House, Union District, South Carolina, two negro men, GABRIEL and GEORGE. Gabriel is a stout made black fellow, between 25 and 30 years of age, near six feet high, has pretty large whiskers, rather a down look, unless when spoken to, when he appears plausible and intelligent; has no particular marks recollected.—George is between seventeen and twenty years of age, about five feet eight or ten inches high, well made, a little inclined to yellow complexion, has holes in his ears, and wore lead in them when he went off; he is quite plausible, and a little inclined to be forward in his manners when spoken to. Their clothes of common quality, and pretty much worn; common wool hats and shoes were worn by them when they went off. They were lately purchased in the state of Virginia, in Richmond and Petersburg, and were raised, as we were informed, Gabriel by Mr. Depp, of Powhatan county, and George by Gen. Floyd, of or near Lynchburg; and it is expected they will attempt to return to one of those places. The above reward will be paid on their delivery, or twenty dollars for either; or ten dollars for each, if apprehended and confined in any Jail in the United States, and information given so that we get them.

WM. & GEO. W. RICE.

August 29, 1821.—4 66

Notice.

JAMES THORBURN, of Norfolk, Virginia, Merchant, sole surviving Copartner of the several Copartnerships heretofore doing business as merchants at Fayetteville and Wilmington, under the Firms of

Robert & James Donaldson & Co. Donaldsons, Mac Millan & Co. and Donaldson, Mac Millan & Co.

Having, by his Power of Attorney, bearing date 17th March, 1821, appointed Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville and John Hogg of Wilmington and Fayetteville, jointly and severally, his Attorneys, with power to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive the debts due to said Firm or any of them, and generally to act for him as survivor as aforesaid, in all things needful and necessary to the final adjustment and close of the business of the said several Firms: Notice is hereby given thereof, and all persons whatsoever, in any wise indebted to any of said Firms, are hereby requested to make payment of the debts by them respectively due, to either of said Attorneys at Fayetteville, at their Counting Room on Haystreet, opposite the Branch Bank of the United States.

JOHN HOGG, Attorney.

in fact as aforesaid.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 29, 1821.—3 64

Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS, Executors.

WM. J. WILSON, J.

Lincolnton, N. C.

July 19, 1821.

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Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE, EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September, 1821.—Sw65

Estate of Chs. M'Pheeters.

THE subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles M'Pheeters, dec. at Aug. term, 1820, and qualified according to law. Shortly afterwards, advertisements were posted up at the court-house and other public places, requesting the creditors to come and make known their just claims. The consequence was, a number came accordingly, and did so.—But I know to a certainty there are a number yet to bring forward. It is hoped they will come forward at as early a date as possible, that I may have a rule to walk by, to ascertain how much the said estate is in debt. Preparations are now making, by an order of court, for sales of land to liquidate all the debts that remain unpaid. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be dealt with as the law directs.

No claim whatever shall be admitted, unless strictly brought forward agreeably to law, as I have been imposed on very much by an artful, designing man, to whom I gave too much indulgence—not ignorantly, but inadvertently.

ROBERT STUART, Admr.

August 28, 1821.

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Philip Mock's Estate.

NOTICE.—At Rowan County Court, August term, 1821, the subscribers obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Mock, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

JACOB MOCK, Admr.

WM. SPURGIN, J.

August 25, 1821.

3w64

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Gaol of Cabarrus County, on the 24th day of this month, a negro MAN and WOMAN. The man calls himself Geo. Washington, and the woman says her name Nelly. The man says he is the property of George Berry, in South-Carolina, Kershaw District, and the woman the property of John Bar of said District. The man is nearly white, appears to be about 30 or 35 years old, five or ten inches high; the woman appears to be about the same age, five feet high, and dark complexion. Their owners are requested to come forward, according to the act of Assembly, and receive them. JOHN E. MAHAN, Gaoler.

Concord, August 27, 1821.—2 65