

the disasters and destruction to property in this city and its neighborhood.

The wharves on the North river are all injured, the frame work being generally started from the foundation.

[Here follows a long list of wrecks and disasters, which we have not room to insert.]



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Farmer" is received, but is necessarily deferred until our next: our agricultural department was previously filled.

The favors of other correspondents will be attended to in their proper order.

We have received the first number of a new periodical work, entitled the Monthly Magazine for the southern climate of the United States, published at Cheraw, S. C. by JAMES LYON, editor of the Pee Dee Gazette. It is devoted principally to agricultural subjects, and embodies much useful information. Subscriptions will be received at this office, where the work can at any time be examined.

We will esteem it as a favor, if either of our brother editors of the Hillsborough Recorder, or Milton Intelligencer, or any one else, will furnish us with copies of the speeches of Judge Cameron and Mr. Yancey, delivered on the subject of a Convention, in the Legislature, session before the last. We wish to give them an insertion in our paper.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder might, perhaps, refresh his reading a little by looking them over.....we recommend him to do so. As for him of the Halifax Compiler, he is past hope.

AGRICULTURAL.

The first Cattle Show, under the Rowan Agricultural Society, will take place in this town on Thursday, the 4th of next month. It is expected that it will be very handsomely attended by the farmers, and other spirited persons. The Committee of Arrangements are making ample preparations for the novel occasion; and the silver goblets, &c. we understand, intended as premiums for the prize articles, are now manufacturing in this town. From what we hear on the subject, we conclude that there will be a considerable number of live stock brought forward on that day, as well as various articles of agricultural production, and domestic manufactures. Having often witnessed, in other parts of the country, the great benefits of farmer associations, and agricultural Shows, we congratulate the farmers of Rowan on the almost certain success of their Society.

The following census of the town (township) of Whitestown, in the county of Onida, N. Y. is taken from the Utica Gazette. But little more than twenty years ago, the country in and around Whitestown was an uncultivated wilderness; now it is thickly studded with villages, and almost every acre of land in the town, (which is about five miles square,) except a sufficient quantity for fire-wood, is in a high state of tillage. This seems more like the creation of enchantment, than the effect of human industry and art.

The township of Whitestown is situated one hundred miles from the head of navigation on Hudson river, and 230 miles from the city of New-York; it owes its wealth and population, therefore, not to its proximity to market, but to the enterprise and industry of its citizens, and the liberal policy of its original settler and proprietor, Judge WATTS, in selling the land on accommodating terms, in small farms of from 50 to 200 acres each. This shows, that even in the interior, a people may become prosperous and flourishing, by fostering the mechanic and other useful arts, and patronizing improvements in Agriculture, &c. It is our belief that the county of Rowan is capable of sustaining a population proportionably as dense as that of the township of Whitestown, were the old fields and neglected lands in it tilled as they should be. But we hope the Rowan Agricultural Society will have as beneficial a tendency in bringing into action the enterprise and genius of our citizens as any measure that can be pursued; and we look forward to the time when the wealth and population of our county will be greatly increased by the agency of the Society.

Census.—The following is the result of the late state census, &c. in the town of Whitestown, in this county, viz: Whole number of inhabitants, 6037; number of electors, or free male inhabitants of the age of 21 years and upwards, 1031, of which 511 are freeholders; acres of improved land 19261; neat cattle 5085; horses 1069; sheep 11781; yards of fulled cloth manu-

factured in families 9070; do. flannel, &c. 10643; do. linen, cotton, and other thin cloths, 13812; grist mills 5; saw mills 15; oil mills 3; fulling mills 8; carding machines 15; cotton and woolen factories 8; trip hammer 1; distilleries 2.

The Convention for altering the constitution of the state of New-York, assembled for that purpose on the 27th of August, at the Capitol in Albany. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, was elected President of the Convention by a vote of 94 to 16. The members of the Convention, contrary to expectation, are entering upon the important business before them with a great deal of harmony and unanimity; and as far as we have had an opportunity of examining their proceedings, we can hardly discover a symptom of that party spirit which has for years raged so violently in that state.

In this state, whenever a Convention is mentioned, we are almost deafened with the cries of innovation, anarchy, destruction to our liberties; just as if such a measure would resolve society into its original elements, and produce a perfect chaos in the body politic. In other parts of the Union the people are thought capable of governing themselves, and of forming such systems of government as will be most conducive to their happiness and prosperity: here, they are too dangerous to be trusted with the guardianship of their rights, because too corrupt to exercise that trust to a virtuous end. Mr. KING, who is considered as an oracle by many, and whose talents are acknowledged by all, in submitting a proposition to the New-York Convention, declared his "belief in the virtue and intelligence of the people;" and stated that "he wished on that occasion to show, that the people are capable of revising their constitution." This is authority to which we should suppose even some of our great men in the East would pay considerable deference: let us see what they think of it at the next session of the General Assembly. Meanwhile let the friends of the people, let the people themselves, do their duty, and if they do not at the next session of the Legislature, they will ultimately, TRIUMPH.

THE CONVENTION.

The Wilmington Recorder of the 8th instant, contains two columns and a half of remarks on the subject of a Convention, and in reply to an editorial article of ours a few weeks since. A press of other matter on hand alone prevents us from reprinting the whole of them, to give our readers of the West a specimen of the sort of arguments made use of against a Convention by our eastern antagonists. As we cannot do this, we will make a few extracts, and accompany them with some observations of our own. The editor of the Recorder commences as follows: "The people of the western part of the state as usual, on the approach of the time of the sitting of the Legislature, have revived the subject of a Convention: it seems to be the ultimatum of their desires. We cannot, however, perceive any necessity for the measure, or any benefit that could result to ourselves, or to them." That the editor of the Recorder should be dull in "perceiving" the necessity for a Convention, is a matter of no surprise. Indeed, considering his locality, with his moral faculties enveloped in the dense mists of eastern prejudices, and his natural vision obscured by the fogs of New Hanover, it would be rather a subject of wonder that he should perceive it: We will, however, briefly offer him a few of the reasons why we perceive the necessity of a Convention.

North-Carolina, as a republican state, ought to be governed on republican principles. Two of the most important principles necessary to form a republican state, are—1st. Every citizen of the same grade of qualifications, must possess equal rights and powers. 2d. A majority of citizens must rule. These are fundamental principles, the absence of which, from any government, prevents it from being a republican government. Upon these, let us examine the constitution of North-Carolina.

1st. Every citizen in the state, of the same grade of qualifications, must possess equal rights and powers. Now, we ask, have the citizens of the large counties equal rights and powers with those of the small counties?.....we here speak of political rights, as exercised in the making and execution of the laws.....We say they have not. They have the same kind of rights, but possess them in an unequal degree.

In proof of this, we submit the following Views, made out from the census of 1820:

County.	Population.
Washington,	3,986
Tyrrell,	4,319
Hyde,	4,967
Greene,	4,533
Columbus,	3,912
Brunswick,	5,430
	27,197

Six counties, with a population (black and white)

of 27,197 souls, send to the Legislature eighteen members; while Rowan, with a population of 26,000 souls, sends to the Legislature only three members: giving to a population in one part of the state 15 members more, than to the same amount of population in another part,—which is 6 to 1. Or, any one citizen, in either of the six counties above, has as much political power as six in Rowan.

Counties.	Popul.	Haywood,	4,073
6 counties above,	27,197	Moore,	7,128
		Jones,	5,607
		Camden,	6,347
		Carteret,	5,609
		Chowan,	6,464
		Ashe,	4,335
		Lenoir,	6,799
		Martin,	6,320
		Total,	116,401

Counties.	Popul.	The 20 counties in
Rowan,	26,000	View 2d, send to the
Orange,	23,492	Legislature 60 mem-
Lincoln,	18,147	bers; while the six
Rutherford,	15,351	counties in View 3d,
Wake,	20,102	send only 18, or 42
Mecklenburg,	16,895	less.
Total of		
six counties,	119,996	

The counties of Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Jones, Columbus, and Brunswick, contain a mixed population of 28,271 souls, which deducted from the 119,996, the amount of the population of the six counties above, leaves 91,725 souls unrepresented. Is this equal representation? Is this republicanism? But we are well aware that our opponents will say, these calculations are made altogether on population, and that property ought also to come in for a part, and have its influence. To this we readily agree; and let us examine if property will make out the case more favorable to the anti-conventionists. As land is now taxed agreeably to its value, the sheriffs' returns into the Treasury may be taken as fair data of property throughout the state. Upon these data let us take up 10 counties, and see the result:

The amount of taxes in these counties, from lands, polls, stores, stud horses, pedlars, exhibitions, negro traders, and gates, for the year 1819, was as follows:

Columbus,	\$314 19
Carteret,	419 21
Currituck,	465 17
Ashe,	237 33
Tyrrell,	429 49
Washington,	516 79
Haywood,	246 91
Hyde,	494 05
Brunswick,	504 07
Moore,	508 64
Total,	\$4,195 85

But the taxes arising from the same sources, for the same year, produced from Rowan and Orange, are as follows:

Rowan,	\$2,376 94
Orange,	2,613 25
Total,	\$4,990 19

Thus it is plain, that the 10 counties above do not pay as much into the Treasury as Rowan and Orange, by the sum of \$854. In this calculation, too, let it be observed, that slaves are estimated as property; and in the preceding Views they are numbered equally with the white population: this operates to the disadvantage of the West. In all calculations of this sort, slaves should be put down either as property, or as population: but from necessity, we have included slaves in our estimates of the population. The Marshal of the State, in his abstract, which we published a short time since, puts the black and white population all together.

But let us take the taxes arising from land, and see if our opponents will come off any better: For the year 1819, the counties of Carteret, Currituck, Camden, Columbus, Hyde, and Tyrrell, paid into the Treasury only \$1003; but for the same year, Rowan itself paid \$1126, or \$123 more than the six small counties put together; and yet Rowan sends three members only to the Legislature, and they eighteen!

The following table will show the amount of the sheriffs' returns from seven counties into the Treasury, for 1819; also, the amount drawn out of the Treasury by the Members of the same counties, for their services in the Legislature of that year:

Taxes paid into the Treasury.	Sum drawn out by Members.
Currituck \$465 17	\$519
Columbus 314 99	451 69
Carteret 419 21	451
Ashe 237 33	504
Tyrrell 429 49	456
Hyde 494	490
Haywood 246 91	370

\$2607 10 \$3441 60
By this statement it is plain, that the taxes paid into the State Treasury from those counties fall short of paying their own members to the Assembly, by the sum of about \$834 annually! Add to this their proportion of the expenses of the Judiciary and Executive departments, which is, at least, \$2000 per year, and it will be found that these seven counties annually cost the state, over and above their taxes, the sum of \$2,834! And yet these small counties have as much weight in making the laws, as a corresponding number of the largest counties in the state. Is it not enough that we must be governed by a pitiful minority? Must we also pay them for oppressing us? We ask the Recorder if there be any justice or equality in this?

Having, as we think, sufficiently shown that the citizens of North-Carolina do not enjoy equal rights and powers under the present constitution,

we will now proceed to our second proposition.

2dly. The second necessary principle of a Republican government is, that a majority must rule. The government in which a majority of the people does not rule, is not republican.—Wherever the few govern the many, it is an aristocracy: and upon this principle the government of North-Carolina, to all intents and purposes, is an aristocracy. To prove this, we need only refer to the preceding statements, particularly to Views 1, 2 and 3. The state is divided into 62 counties; of these there are 20 counties that contain a majority of the population—but this majority sends to the Legislature only 60 members, while the minority in the other 42 counties sends 126 members.

If the faculties of the Editor of the Recorder are not too much obscured by the turbid atmosphere around him, he must see that a small minority governs the state; and that it is equally unjust and anti-republican.

But hear him again—"Suppose the Legislature, to gratify their wishes, should pass a law authorizing a Convention, no man in his senses would presume that the members of this Convention would be elected in any other manner and ratio than that in which the present members of the Assembly are elected." "No man in his senses would presume!" Yes, Mr. Editor—we, the people of the West, (in our senses too,) do presume that, when a Convention is called, the delegates will be chosen upon a different ratio than that by which the members of Assembly are now elected. What is a Convention, as understood under our Republican institutions? A body composed of the delegates of the people, in which all the people are fully and equally represented. This can only be effected by taking as the data the last census, fixing some common number as a ratio, and giving to each county as many delegates as its population entitles it to. That the county of Columbus, with her mixed population of 3,912 souls, shall send as many delegates as Rowan, with her 26,000 souls, is too absurd for "any man in his [sensible] senses to presume." The people of the West would not give a fig for such a Convention. When we have a Convention, we desire a fair one....in which all the people will have an equal voice.

In our next we will resume the subject, and go through with the Recorder. In the mean time, if he has nothing more in the shape of arguments to offer against a Convention than badinage, "words, mere words," and garbled scraps from Shakespeare, we would advise him to desist, and leave such childish stuff to the Halifax Compiler.

P. S. The Recorder is informed, that we, with us, means not one, but two.....or, in other words, not the Editor, but the Editors of the Western Carolinian. He will please to recollect this in future.

COMMUNICATION.

A shocking instance of infantile depravity.

About two weeks ago, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. one of the most shocking instances of early depravity occurred that has ever come to our knowledge. While a Mr. Freeman and his wife were from home, one of their children, a boy 9 years old, took his father's gun and shot his half brother, a child 3 years old, through the head: on the return of his father, the boy was whipped, after which he swore he would kill a younger brother, 18 months old. The father has discarded him; and he is now running at large, despised and shunned wherever he goes. P.



DIED.

On the 27th of August, at his residence in Burke county, near Morganton, of the dropsy in the chest, Mr. Arthur Erwin, in the 83d year of his age. He lingered about three weeks with this disease, and died in the full hope of a happy immortality. He was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to North-Carolina in his youth, with the first settlers of Rocky River, in what is now called Cabarrus county, but then Anson county; he removed to Burke county about 38 years ago. He left an aged wife and four children to lament his death. He had 44 grand-children, and 16 great grand-children.—He was beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances. [COMMUNICATED.]

In Rutherford county N. C. on Saturday morning, the 8th day of Sept. 1821, William Alexander, aged 32 years.
"Good name in man and woman,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse, steals trash; tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, tis his, and has been slave to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed." [COMMUNICATED.]

To Sportsmen.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Tuesday, the 23d of October next.
Tuesday, Colts—Sweepstakes; mile heats.
Wednesday, 3 mile heats.
Thursday, 2 do. do.
Friday, 1 do. do.
Saturday, Proprietors' Race, three heat out of five. 68tr

Valuable property for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, lying on Rocky Creek, in the county of Iredell, containing eleven hundred and forty-eight acres; on which there is a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Machine, and Distillery, all in good repair. The other buildings on the premises, consisting of a Distillery-house, Barn, and other outhouses, are almost entirely new, and built in the most convenient manner. About three hundred acres of said tract are in cultivation, and under a good fence. Also, one other tract of land, containing two hundred and sixty-five acres, lying on the South Yadkin. A part of this tract consists of valuable low ground; there is a convenient dwelling-house on the same, and about thirty acres in cultivation. Also, one other tract, lying six miles south of Shreve's Iron Works, entirely woodland, containing about three thousand acres. Six or eight young negroes will be taken in part pay; and the payments, as to the balance of the purchase money, will be made easy.

A. F. CALDWELL.

Iredell Co. N. C. Sept. 16, 1821.—4w63
The editors of the Richmond Enquirer will please to give the above four insertions in their paper, and send their bill to this office: the money will be immediately transmitted.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a House of Private Entertainment for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78
N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

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.—8w65

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

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 Lincoln, 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.

Lincoln County, N. C.

July 19, 1821. 1015

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.
E. PEARSON, Executrix.

August 24, 1821. 64ts

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury. Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment.....Blaise Piercey and others summoned as garnishees. James Edwards vs. Brice Ogle. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Asheville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him. r169 Test. JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment.....garnishees summoned, &c. Joseph Patterson versus William Addington: July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Asheville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him. r169 Test. JOHN MILLER, Clerk.