



# SALISBURY

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1821.

## THE SYNOD

Of the Presbyterian Church of the Carolinas, closed their session yesterday morning,—as did also the Presbyterian Missionary Society of North-Carolina. During their session many excellent and pathetic sermons were delivered to crowded and solemn audiences. We have reason to believe that many lasting impressions were made, and that numbers will have occasion to remember this meeting, when "this globe, and all who inhabit, shall be dissolved."

It is with much pleasure we have listened to the expressions of gratitude and satisfaction, which have fallen from the Fathers in Israel who have attended here, for the kind and generous hospitality with which they have been received, and the respectful and profound attention with which they have been heard. With heartfelt joy we reciprocate their expressions of gratitude; and most sincerely do we wish that they may be restored in safety to their families and flocks; that the richest blessings of an indulgent God may be showered upon them in this life; and that the blessings of hundreds and thousands, "who were ready to perish" for lack of spiritual knowledge, may be their crown of rejoicing at the bar of God.

The following resolutions, which, we understand, were passed unanimously, and the narrative of the state of religion, &c. have been communicated to us for publication. As our paper was made up before they were handed in, considerable other matter, prepared for this number, has been necessarily excluded.

**Resolved,** That the thanks of the Missionary Society be respectfully presented to the inhabitants of the town of Salisbury, for their very liberal contributions to the funds of the society; and for their very kind and polite attentions to its members, and to the ministers of the gospel and elders generally who have attended with us on the present anniversary occasion.

**Resolved,** That the thanks of Synod be returned to the proprietors of the New Church in this place, for their kindness in offering their house for the accommodation of Synod.

## NARRATIVE of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod of North-Carolina.

In a free conversation on the subject of moral and benevolent societies, and on the state of religion generally, the Synod of North-Carolina are happy to receive from the different churches such interesting and heart-cheering intelligence. Although there is much to lament within our bounds,—in some places vice and immorality, in many churches coldness and lukewarmness, and in a few congregations an inattention to pious and benevolent institutions, yet, upon the whole, we regard the state of religion during the past year as more than encouraging; and may safely say that there never was a period when there was such a general attention to the concerns of piety, and when such signal success has accompanied pious exertions.

It is with pleasure that we learn, that almost universal attention is paid to the religious instruction of the rising generation. Sabbath schools seem every where to prevail. Bible classes have been generally established, and are well attended. Instruction in the catechisms of our church is not neglected. The Synod view with encouraging delight the establishment and progress of such institutions; they believe them to be among the most effectual means of securing the salvation of the young, and promoting the general cause of religion. Many who are now "rejoicing in hope," and who are pillars in the church of Christ, can look back and date their first serious impressions from such religious instruction.

The monthly concert for prayer has been generally established, and is well attended. It is pleasing to discover so general a disposition to encourage this meeting; to see, throughout our churches, so great an anxiety to unite with the thousands of Israel on the same evening, in praying for the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. May the united supplications of God's children, bring down upon his Zion the blessings which they desire.

In some congregations, Bible, Tract, Missionary, Moral and Peace Societies have been instituted, and attended with success. In three or four congregations, societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, have been established.

We are happy to learn, from the report of our congregations, that the people of color have not been neglected. An attention to their religious interests is evidently increasing throughout our bounds. Many additions, among this class of people, have been made to our churches during the past year; many sabbath schools have been established for their religious instruction, and many private exertions are making in families for their salvation.

Some of our congregations have felt for the situation of the western Indians, and have done something for their civilization and spiritual improvement, by assisting the children at Brainerd and Elliot. Such commendable conduct we cannot too highly applaud; and would recommend to our congregations to follow such benevolent examples. Surely, as far as we have opportunity, we should assist our brethren at these missionary stations, and use our utmost exertions for the savages of the desert.

Thus, while other parts of Christendom, in this age of christian philanthropy, are engaged in promoting the cause of the Saviour by means of pious and benevolent institutions, the churches within our bounds have not been deficient; they too have engaged in the glorious work, and have established societies which God has honored and made extensively useful.

But while we are thankful for the establishment and success of such institutions, we would peculiarly bless God for the outpouring of the spirit with which he has visited many of our churches. Since our last meeting, he has been gracious to many of our congregations; reviving the drooping spirits of his children, and display-

ing his power and grace in the salvation of sinners. In the town of Hillsborough, considerable seriousness has prevailed; many have been added to the church, and between twenty and thirty are still under deep convictions.

In the congregations of *Eno and Little River*, still greater solemnity is visible; fourteen have lately joined the church, and the number of souls in both congregations that are still inquiring, is about one hundred. In the congregation of *Cross Roads*, the same glorious work has commenced, and is extending. Besides the great number that have lately united themselves with the church, many are still seeking the Lord sorrowing. About sixty persons have become the subjects of this revival. The congregations of *Third Creek, Back Creek and Unity*, have been specially visited with the influences of divine grace; fifty have lately publicly professed religion; twenty more are hopefully pious, and about thirty are still anxiously seeking. In these congregations, the far greater part of those who were called were in the early period of life, and among these many promising young men. How cheering to see youth rising up to become useful members of the church, when the heads of their fathers are laid in the dust. There is one circumstance connected with this revival which is worthy of attention: It is remarkable that most of those who, at the commencement, opposed and ridiculed the work, were themselves deeply humbled under a sense of their sins, and brought low at the footstool of mercy. Great attention to religion and universal seriousness have prevailed in the congregations of *Bethany and Concord*; many persons, particularly among the young, have become the subjects of divine grace. Forty persons have lately been admitted into the church, and a considerable number are still serious. In the congregations of *Buffaloe and Alliance*, there is unusual solemnity; eight at the last communion season were admitted into the church, and fifteen since that period have been hopefully converted. There is one circumstance connected with the conversion of these persons which should be deeply impressed upon ministers and upon the hearts of the young: Almost all those who were here brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, were members of Bible Classes.

These revivals were carried on without noise or tumult during public worship. Every thing like enthusiasm was discouraged. The work was deep, and often extensive; but yet a still solemnity seemed to prevail.

In reviewing such scenes, our hearts swell with the warmest gratitude to God, for the interest and tender care which he manifests for his Zion. We feel grateful that he has not withdrawn his presence from us, but that he has visited some of our churches with the copious showers of divine grace, and others with the gentle droppings of his blessed spirit. "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." Let us be encouraged to still greater exertions in this holy work; let every nerve be strained to action; every power of the soul exerted to urge forward the cause of the Redeemer. Let what the Lord has already done increase our exertions; let us strive more ardently to advance the kingdom of our Saviour; and let us not relax our exertions till every church within our bounds be visited with the outpouring of the spirit; till "the whole earth be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the great deep."

In consequence of the cheering intelligence contained in the above report, the Synod adopted the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Synod appoint the first Monday in December next, as a day of *Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God*, for the special blessings with which he has favored several congregations under our care, in reviving religion, and in giving us in general the blessings of health, and in favoring us with fruitful seasons.

And the Synod also recommend, that the churches under our care, on the day above named, offer up their prayers to Almighty God, for a general revival of religion within our bounds, and throughout the world.

## THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from our last.)

"But suppose (says the Recorder) that Convention should be actuated by the same motives, (of the West,) and alter the mode and manner of representation in the House of Commons, it would be absurd and foolish to presume that the manner of representation in the Senate would be changed; and why not change the manner of representation in the Senate? The only reason the Recorder condescends to give us is,—"because it would be absurd and foolish to presume it!" A strong argument truly, and pretty much in the style of all the arguments in the piece before us. Agreeably to the Recorder's doctrine, what an "absurd and foolish" set of people must live in three-fourths of the other states. For example; one of them, in her constitution, says,—"and that the state may be equally represented in the Senate, the legislature shall from time to time divide the state into thirteen districts, as nearly equal as may be," &c. The constitution of another state provides, that "the Senatorial districts shall be so formed as to contain, as near as may be, an equal number of free male inhabitants in each," &c. Again,—"Representation shall be equal and uniform in this Commonwealth." The same principle, as to the manner of electing the Senatorial branch, is contained in the constitutions of nearly all the states in the Union; the Recorder, however, thinks it all foolishness! but as he will not tell us why he thinks so, we shall not take up time to prove the contrary. We will merely remark, that whether the Senators be considered the representatives of property alone, or of property in connection with population, it is equally unreasonable to contend, that Rowan, with its rich soils, and thousands of inhabitants, should have no more weight in the Senate than Currituck, with its sand banks and few hundred beings.

The editor of the Recorder next lugs in the "Hartford Convention" again, and sets to work most intently, but with the vaguest logic, to prove the analogy between that and a Convention in the West, should the people be driven to one. He seems delighted with the discovery, and fills up a whole column to give it form and appearance. He flatly objects to the definition of treason, as contained in the constitution of the United States, and very modestly offers one of his own, which he supports by the authority of *Walker's Dictionary*! a book of authority, we

admit, but more so among school-boys, than with expounders of constitutions. But hear him in his own words,—his favorite words of "sober senses," &c.: "Now we ask our readers, if any man in his sober senses, who is not blinded by prejudice, or urged on by interest, would say, that the word treason, as thus defined, [by Walker's Dictionary,] would not be applicable to every person who should aid and assist in the unwarrantable scheme that the editor of the Carolinian informs us that the people of the West intends to carry into execution, in case that the legislature shall not authorize the meeting of a Convention?" What a heavy, sweeping sentence is here! but we humbly conceive that the Recorder requires too much from the "any man" to whom he puts the question: first, he must be in his "sober senses;" next, not blinded by prejudice; thirdly, not urged on by interest; and finally, (he should have added,) not living in the West. Sensible how difficult it would be to find such a person out of his own printing office, or counting house, the editor very kindly answers the question himself; and, as might be expected, soon makes us all out guilty of treason. Having in this manner, to his own satisfaction, by the help of Walker's dictionary, proved the people of the West to be traitors and rebels, he next proceeds to lay us all flat in the dust, *hors de combat*, (as the French would say,)—not, indeed, by the prowess of the East, but with the strong arm of the general government. And here we beg leave very respectfully to ask the Recorder, if we really are but a faction; if the majority,—the great mass of the people of the state, the powers physical as well as political,—are against us; why trouble the general government with the trifling affair? why not put us down yourselves? Cannot some of your redoubtable Eastern Generals march up the hill, and scatter the rebels to the winds! Why, Capt. Bobtail himself might do it!

But seriously, Mr. Editor, does not the single circumstance of threatening us so often with the strong arm of the general government, rather look a little as if the East felt themselves to be in the minority? And can "any man in his sober senses" seriously believe, that if the general government did interfere, it would be to fix the oppressive yoke of a minority, on the unwilling necks of a large majority?

Suppose that the people of the West were even to take such steps as to alarm the East for their safety, and induce them to cry out for help—what then? Would President Monroe, think you, without looking into the justice and necessity of the call, march his Legions upon us? or would he not rather first hear both sides? On examining into the affair, he would find that a large majority of the people of North-Carolina are dissatisfied, and justly so, with their present constitution; that they wish to amend it; that they are deliberately pursuing the only means in their power, to accomplish their object; and that it is the minority who are opposed to a change, and are crying out for help! If, upon this view, he interposed to restore peace, which side would he be bound to assist? the majority, or the minority? He could not hesitate for a moment; if he did, his doubts would soon disappear on looking into the *Magna Charta* of Republicanism: he would there read,—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

He might then turn to the Declaration of Rights made by our forefathers in this state, where he would find,—

Sec. I. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

II. That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

III. That no men or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

XXI. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

But, for the purpose of following our threateners to their ultimatum, let us suppose that the general government, acting in the true spirit of the *Holy Alliance*, felt disposed to put the majority down: How would they go about it? Would they order the *Standing Army* of 6000 men, to march upon us? Call the scattered companies from Council Bluffs and Mackinac, from Maine and Florida! No; they cannot so well be spared from these points. There are likewise several other small objections to this plan: the militia would have to be called out; and accordingly a call is sent to Virginia; Virginia, the "ancient dominion; the cradle of republicanism; Virginia, always jealous of the encroachment on State rights, and at this very time alarmed for the safety of those rights: would she march to put down the people,—to confirm aristocracy? Our existence upon it, she would not. But perhaps Tennessee would. Tennessee is settled by emigrants principally from the western part of the state of North-Carolina; by our children, relatives, and friends; they know from experience the justice of our cause: would they march? If they did, it would be to join us. Whence, then, would the *Cossacks* come, that are "to strike us to the dust?" From the counties of Tyrrell, Columbus, and Currituck! and, probably, with them the "Raleigh Blues!" These would be the men

of might to come against us; and, in truth, we should be very unwilling to meet them, other than as friends and fellow-citizens; nor do we indulge the remotest apprehension of meeting them under any other circumstances. The only force that we ever expect to use, is to alter the constitution contrary to the wishes of the aristocracy in the East. As to any other violence, why, we can say with uncle Toby, we would not hurt a hair of their heads. And to quiet the alarms of the Recorder, we promise him, that if any of his infatuated friends should really come against us, with "swords and fire arms," we will take the dangerous weapons from them, and send them back to their little counties. We want no victories, no advantages over them: all that we want is **EQUAL RIGHTS**; and these we will ere long obtain, as certainly as that the Yadkin river rolls its waters to the ocean.

A press of matter compels us to omit the remainder of the remarks which we had prepared for this paper; they will appear in our next. The Recorder's address to the *East*, commenced in his last number, will be duly attended to, should its conclusion contain any thing in the shape of arguments. Thus far it is merely a shadow without substance,—"full of sound, (and something like fury,) signifying nothing."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NORTH-CAROLINA.....Montgomery County.

We, the Grand Jurors of the county of Montgomery, at the Superior Court at September Term, 1821, for the county aforesaid, after having discharged the several duties required of us in our judicial character, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express, in our individual capacity, as citizens of the community, our decided disapprobation and abhorrence of the prevailing practice with candidates, who are canvassing for seats in the Legislatures of our state and the United States, of descending to the drudgery of visiting every collection of the people,—in their respective counties and districts; of exhibiting public treats, and using other extraordinary means to enlist the favors of the people; thereby not only destroying the purity of elections, but vitiating the morals of the community. The constitution of our country, which is the supreme law of the land, declares that all elections shall be free; and in as much as any individual, who may offer himself as a candidate for public suffrage, and indulges in the above practice, we do not hesitate to declare it as our opinion, that he violates one of the leading features of the constitution of our country.

We further express it as our opinion, that in countenancing the above practice, we open a door for the admission of men into the councils of our country of dissolute and immoral habits, who may possess wealth, to the exclusion of men of more solid merit and ability, who may not feel willing to conform to the above immoral and dishonorable practice, to the ruin of the morals of the community and the impoverishment of their own families. We therefore pledge to each other our most solemn promise, to set our faces against the above practices, in our future elections, and also against each and every candidate who may descend to them; and under a firm conviction, that adhering to this resolution, by the people generally, would be productive of much public good, we recommend it to our fellow-citizens generally to aid us in enforcing the above resolution.

## To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.—69t

## ONE CENT REWARD.

AN away, on the 6th of August, an apprentice boy, by the name of *Richard Howell*, but is well known in this neighborhood by the name of *Richard Miller*. He is about 18 years of age, and was bound to the cooper's trade. I will give the above reward, if the lad is delivered to me.

JOHN BRIAN.

Rowan County, Sept. 14, 1821.—v3 69

## GENERAL SYNOD.

A MAJORITY of the Lutheran Synods in the United States, having adopted the constitution proposed for a *General Synod*: Notice is hereby given to the clerical and lay deputies of the respective Synods, that the first meeting of the General Synod will take place at Fredericktown, Md. on the third Monday of October, 1821, at which time and place said deputies are requested to appear.

J. D. KURTZ,

Chairman of the Convention.

Baltimore, Sept. 10, 1821.  
Editors of papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above notice in their respective journals.

## 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.

## 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 Sharpe'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.—4w68

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.

## 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 emences 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 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, }  
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, Executor.

August 24, 1821. 64ts

## Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 13 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

## 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 best out of five. 68tr

## State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment....Blake 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

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

JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

## Blanks,

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