

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1822.

[NO. 83.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
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.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.  
Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

### 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.

### 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 Wolfe, 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. 50

### New Stage to Raleigh.

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

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

JOHN LANE.  
May 22, 1821. 50

### CAMDEN RACES.

THE Camden Races will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of January next, and continue for two days. Free for all horses, mares or geldings on the continent. By order of the Club.

Camden, Dec. 6, 1821. 2482

### State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
In Equity.  
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Joseph McConaughy, vs. Anna Cowan, Stephen Cowan, David F. Cowan, and others. In this case it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that David F. Cowan and Stephen Cowan may appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill shall be taken pro confesso, and judgment be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. J. C.  
6 82

### VALUABLE BOOKS.

W. W. Woodward,

BOOKSELLER, at Philadelphia, has in press Bradley's Popular Discourses, two volumes in one, octavo, about 550 pages, in boards, \$2 75. Just published, Witherspoon's Moral Philosophy, carefully revised by the Rev. Dr. Green, and freed from errors in former editions; to which is added Dr. Witherspoon's Farewell Address to the Senior Class, Letters on Education and Marriage—neatly bound, upwards of 300 pages, one dollar twenty-five cents.

W. W. Woodward is waiting the return of his subscribers to ascertain the number of an edition, in 6 elegant quarto volumes, at 7 dolls. per vol. bound, of Henry's Commentary.

In press, all the writings of the Rev. Charles Buck, author of the celebrated Theological Dictionary, a new edition of which (from the last London edition) is just published, 600 pages, three dollars fifty cents.

Burder's Village Sermons. W. W. W. has just completed a new edition, in four vols. The third and fourth volumes sold to accommodate those who have the first two volumes—price, \$4, or \$1 each volume. One hundred and one sermons, with prayers.

Jenning's Jewish Antiquities. Will shortly be put to press, the above valuable work, in one volume, with engravings.

M'Ewen on the Types: a neat edition, just published, one dollar.

W. W. Woodward has always on hand a very large and valuable collection of Books, wholesale and retail. 3wt83

### Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.  
Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

### For Sale,

The celebrated Horse N. POLEON. FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.  
Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78F15

### 30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear. The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, Sheriff.  
Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.  
November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

### To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately, two or three Journey-men 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.—691F

### State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffley vs. Robert Duffley.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffley, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness George Graham, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, Clerk S. C. J.  
Nov. 24, 1821.—78m3

### State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1821.... William Arthur vs. Ransom Powell: Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.  
5wt84

### Constable's Executions

For sale at this Office.

### Desultory.

VIRTUE IN A MONARCH.

FROM A LATE FRENCH PAPER.

Among the books which have appeared this year at Leipsic, is a collection of letters, never before printed, of the Emperor Joseph II. which a Frenchman is engaged in translating. Several of these letters are distinguished for their sublime thought, toleration, and philosophy. We will quote one of them, in order to enable our readers to appreciate the merit of the work.

Letter of the Emperor Joseph II. to a Lady.

"I by no means see, Madam, that a monarch is under the obligation of confiding a charge to one of his subjects, merely because he has been born a nobleman. Your petition does not contain any other title in behalf of your son. You state, that as your husband was a general, and a gentleman, of a great family, you expect to obtain every thing from my kindness; nay, even a company for your second son, who is just returned from his travels.

"Madam, one may be the son of a general, without possessing the least military skill; one may be the descendant of illustrious ancestors, without any other merit, than having been born a nobleman by mere chance.

"I know your son, and am not ignorant of the qualities requisite for a soldier. In him I do not find the peculiar characteristics of a warrior. He is too vain of his birth to expect from him services such as the country may glory in; neither has he the qualities necessary for a statesman or a priest. In one word, his whole heart is fixed upon being a nobleman, and that he can continue to be.

"Give thanks to fate, Madam, which, in withholding talents from your son, has put him in possession of considerable riches, which he can enjoy without my favors.

"Your most affectionate,

JOSEPH.

"Holshenbourg, Aug. 4, 1787."

FROM LADY MORGAN'S "ITALY."

RELIGION OF NAPLES.

The religion of the lower orders, in Naples, is scarcely Catholicism. It is not a creed; it is a tradition—descended rather from their Greek ancestors, than imbibed from the Roman Church, to whom they have always opposed themselves. Of all Christian sects, the Church of Naples is perhaps the most idolatrous, and at the same time the least intolerant. It seeks not to scrutinize too closely, religious professions or to investigate the faith of those who maintain a decent exterior. Too secure for doubt, and too enjoying for activity, it will not hear of persecution; and even its bishops teach, that the first Christians were but enlightened reformers, who endeavored, in the worst times, to purify the corruption of society. The gross minds and ardent imaginations of the neglected and vicious people know nothing of the abstract dogmas of religion; they require and possess a tangible creed—a something to see and touch, to complain of, and to adore. The wild Calabrian treats his tutelar Saint according to his merits: he is prodigal of praises to his honor and glory, or he flings him down the mountain, or knocks him off his shrine, as he finds him propitious or otherwise. We were assured that Saint Gologaro (the patron of Calabria) had seldom his due complement of limbs and features; but when good harvests and fine weather brought him into favor, his pardon was asked, his nose glued on, his face fresh painted, and his sanctity replaced in all its honors.—The religion of England was not much more spiritual three centuries back: the moment religion takes palpable forms, there is no knowing where folly and fanaticism will stop.

LAZZARONI.

Naples, said to be the thickest inhabited of any European city, contained, previous to the Revolution, five hundred thousand souls: ten thousand of which were monks and nuns, and forty thousand were Lazzaroni, or persons whose sole rank in the state was their houseless, hopeless, irretrievable poverty. This fact illustrates the whole history of Naples for the last three centuries, (for the Lazzaroni do not seem to have had an existence as a body previous to the subjection of Italy by Charles the Fifth.) Commoners of nature, living in the bosom of society, yet denied by their miseries all its advantages, they soon coalesced through the common interests of their

forlorn state, and became alike formidable by their numbers, and their desperation. By limiting their wants to their means of supplying them, they became cynics without knowing it, and their daily habits of ease, indolence, and frugality, illustrated the philosophy of Diogenes, without the ostentatious display of his tub. They who had nothing to give, could not be taxed; they who were beyond opinion, suffered nothing from its penalty. The two "graini" that purchased their daily ration of macaroni, the two more that went for ice water, and a puppet show, were surely and easily earned; and a little surplus of ingenuity and industry procured the few yards of canvass, which made up their whole wardrobe, (a shirt and trousers) allowing even something for the superfluity of their red worsted sash and cap. These wants supplied, nothing remained but the delicious *far niente*—the lounge in the sun or the shade—the laugh raised indiscriminately at friend and foe—a prayer offered at a shrine—or curses given to the *scrivano*, who mulcts some crime which poverty cannot redeem by a bribe. The miserable offspring of the Lazzaroni are the victims of this idleness and these vices; for their wretched mothers, in their sheds or dens, soured by privation and distress, avenge on their children their own hard fate, in all the peevishness of perpetual irritation.

The paternal government of the Bourbons made no effort to redeem this large and fearful class, which festered like a canker in the bosom of the state. It originated no sources of industry; it checked manufacture by exclusion; while it smiled upon the Lazzaroni, and spoke their dialect.

CARBONARI.

The Carbonari were at first a private association, formed for the cultivation of political science on the principles of constitutional liberty, and their resistance to a particular counter-revolutionary party was encouraged by their foreign chief Murat, (as the old Queen of Naples affected to sanction the freemasons, and became herself the grand mistress of a lodge.) The Carbonari soon grew to be a generic name for all that was enlightened and liberal in the kingdom; but it long represented rather an opinion than an organized society. In its original formation, there were no mysteries to conceal, no forms to celebrate, no dogma, no secret.\* The league was that of intellect, of spirits ardent in the cause of liberty and truth; and like the league of Lombardy, it soon embraced all that desired or deserved to be free.

\*The Carbonari, we were assured, subsisted for a long time without lodges; one member enlisting another, independently of any point of union. It was, however, very difficult to arrive at facts concerning this political association, whose members being much calumniated and watched, were very cautious.

DESCRIPTION OF DUBLIN.

No city in Europe has increased more in size and magnificence during the last two centuries than the Irish metropolis. Its walls in 1610, including those of the Castle, did not cover an Irish mile. These walls were connected by towers, placed in different commanding situations, which are particularly described in the history of this ancient state. Now the length of the city, from east to west, is little short of three miles, and its breadth is almost equal. The whole is nearly surrounded by the circular road, without which is a grand canal on the south, and the royal canal on the north—canals which, in point of width and depth, are far superior to any thing which has been witnessed in England. Whether their utility is proportioned to their extent is another question. In 1610, the number of streets and lanes in Dublin would not amount to 30; now there are above 750 streets, squares, lanes, and courts; more than 20,000 houses, and above 200,000 inhabitants.

The Government of Ireland, since the period of the English conquests, has been uniformly committed to a Viceroy, an office which has ever been considered a place of dignity, little inferior to royalty itself. Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, was the first Viceroy, under the title of Lord Justice. Until the reign of Henry the VIII. the office was frequently conferred upon branches of the royal family; but was sometimes filled by persons who had not even arrived at the peerage. But since the commencement of the reign of

Charles II. noblemen of high rank have generally been placed in this station.

His Excellency's household consists of a private secretary, steward, comptroller, gentleman usher, chamberlain, and master of the horse, with several gentlemen of the bedchamber, gentlemen at large, chaplains, aid-de-camps, pages, and a company of battle-axe guards.

### CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE....TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. Barbour submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

"That the number of Representatives shall not exceed two hundred."

Mr. Barbour said, before he obtained leave asked, to introduce so important a measure as the one he was about to propose, it would be expected that he should assign at least some of the reasons which had induced him to present the subject to the consideration of the House. Before he did so, however, he owed to himself, and to the body whose structure was the subject of the resolution, to make a few explanatory remarks.

Mr. B. said, that in taking this step he had been influenced only by a sense of duty. Left to his own inclinations, he should be content to hold the silent tenor of his course, and, without taking upon himself the high responsibility of proposing, be satisfied with giving his vote on measures proposed by others. He therefore would have been much gratified if this measure had been originated in the House of Representatives, and thereby have it relieved from any difficulty arising from the place where it commenced. In this, however, he had been disappointed. Indeed, could he have believed that any gentleman here would have taken the lead, he would have been silent. Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of the amendment, and believing, if he had not done it, it might possibly go undone, he had encountered the responsibility. Let his course might be attributed to improper feelings, he must take occasion to declare, that, in profound respect for the talents and patriotism of the other branch of the Legislature, he was inferior to no man; that it was to that purity and capacity we must look for the duration of our free institutions. So long as that body shall sustain the high character it now so justly merits, it may be safely looked to as the guarantee of all our hopes. If, therefore, any thing done by an individual as humble as himself should be esteemed worthy of observation, he hoped his justification would be listened to also, and then he should have nothing to apprehend from the decision. Furthermore, he must be permitted to remark, that generally he should insist that this was the proper body in which amendments to the constitution should originate. Being the direct representatives of the States, whose ratification only was necessary to give validity to the amendment, indicated a superior fitness in this body taking the lead in proposing amendments. As to the propriety of amending the constitution at all, these reflections naturally present themselves: That no man would think of tampering with the constitution for trivial objections; on the contrary, where there is a palpable evil and a practicable remedy, we should but illy fulfil the views of the framers of the constitution, we should be wanting to ourselves and to our posterity, were we not to apply the remedy. Amid all the praises bestowed on the intelligence and patriotism of the founders of the constitution, there is nothing presenting a higher claim than that clause which imparted to the constitution the capacity of amendment in a manner the least calculated to disturb the tranquility of society, and yet so guarded as to present an insuperable barrier against hasty and improvident alterations; and thus giving to it the faculty of adapting itself to the suggestions of wisdom, guided by experience, acting on the endless vicissitudes of human affairs.

As it regards the propriety of the proposed amendment, that is a question to be decided hereafter, upon the most mature deliberation, and, therefore, need not now be very fully discussed. He would, however, take the liberty of suggesting a few of the reasons which operated on his mind a conviction that it would be an improvement. He would not, on a question of such importance, avail himself of the consideration of economy. However it