

DAVID WALKER, from Philadelphia, is appointed Cashier of the United States Branch Bank at Fayetteville, vice Charles S. West, resigned. In consequence of this appointment, it is stated, John A. Cameron, Esq. has resigned his situation both as President and Director of that institution.

The directors at Fayetteville had unanimously recommended to the parent bank a gentleman of that place, of highly respectable character, and well qualified to discharge the duties of Cashier, as a suitable person to fill the vacant office; but the Philadelphia bank, it seems, paid no attention to the recommendation. In this proceeding they had not the ordinary excuse for sending out cashiers from Philadelphia, viz: that they were instructed in the mother bank—as the gentleman appointed, it is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, 'had no connexion, in any shape whatever, with the bank;' he was simply a citizen of Philadelphia. But perhaps the bank had other and sufficient reasons for the appointment; and it is no more than justice to suspend judgment until we know all the facts.

The United States Bank is certainly unpopular; and, in many respects, deservedly so. It has failed to answer the ends for which it was instituted. Instead of giving us a uniform currency, it has been employed in destroying or curtailing the currency of the different States, which, to a certain extent, answered every purpose of the great mass of the people, without giving them a better one in its stead; for a U. S. bank bill in the interior is as rare a thing as the generosity of a miser. But as unpopular as this mammoth institution is, it is entitled to common courtesy; for, like many other evils, it is not without its attendant good. While, with a liberal hand, it has scattered evils over many parts of the Union, it has also mingled with them some blessings. Like most great men, it has done good as well as harm; and, like them, will continue to do so.

**Erratum.**—In the notice we published last week of the formation of the Salisbury Bible Society, the name of Mr. William H. Slaughter was accidentally omitted in the list of Managers.

It is due to Mr. S. to say, that, owing to the interest he evinced for the success of the society, he was requested to accept the appointment of a manager. As the omission was ours, we feel a satisfaction in correcting it.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Disposed to address you on a subject of some importance, permit me to ask your serious attention and indulgence, while I review some part of our political history, with a view to its bearing on the question of a Convention.

Originally this state was settled by adventurers from the Island of Great Britain, where they had imbibed those opinions in relation to civil and ecclesiastical society which distinguish that nation among the nations of Europe. About half a century has now elapsed since our fathers, alarmed at the encroachments which the mother country was attempting on those liberties they had taught us to prize above every other earthly blessing, made a common cause with several other colonies, and threw off the impositions, and with them, the authority of the British King and Parliament. It is the pride and boast of North-Carolina, that her patriots took an early and a conspicuous part in defence of their just rights. She claims for one of her western counties the honor of having resolved upon independency before the never to be forgotten 4th of July, 1776. On that day, it is needless to say, it was solemnly resolved, in the Congress of the United Colonies, that they were free, sovereign, and independent States. This important event, by disallowing the authority of the King and Parliament of Great Britain any longer to enact laws for the government of the state, imposed on our forefathers the necessity of adopting some plan for the government of themselves. With a view to the institution of some form of government, our forefathers chose representatives from among themselves, who met at Halifax in the month of December, 1776, and having first agreed upon and declared a Bill of Rights, they proceeded and formed a constitution or form of government for the state.

We highly esteem the memory of those patriots and statesmen who, perhaps, all circumstances considered, formed a more perfect system of government than had at that time been attempted by

any merely human legislators. And experience, the test of theory, convinces us of the errors of those who predicted its immutability from a desire that it should fail, or from an apprehension that the people were too ignorant or too wicked to govern themselves. No age of the world has been destitute of those who believed, or affected to believe, that the science of governing depended on some imaginary divine right, which descended in hereditary procession from age to age, and from generation to generation. Our forefathers boldly denied the existence of any such right, and asserted, not only that the whole mass of the people were capable of self-government, but also that in them, and them alone, this capacity was resident. They laid the axe at the very root of the tree, in the first section of the Bill of Rights, which declare, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." And, as if they had foreseen that their heads would scarcely be permitted to descend to the tomb, before political wisecracks would arise, who would contest the principle herein asserted, and endeavour to maintain that the virtue which enabled them to establish a form of government was peculiar to the age in which they lived, and to the persons selected on that occasion, they have, by the prospective as well as present view in which they have worded the second section of that instrument, forever precluded any such inference. They therein assert, "That the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." I need quote no more, I hope, of this excellent instrument, every section of which either declares or exercises the right here asserted.

The Constitution framed by those exalted statesmen and patriots has many excellencies; it has also some pretty strongly marked defects, arising, in a great measure, out of the peculiar circumstances under which the Convention met. The members had been habituated, from infancy, to reverence the forms of government under which they had been born. They had no experience in the wide field on which they had entered, and were incapable, as I humbly conceive, from the want of that experience, always judiciously to select from the multitude of subjects that would present themselves, those and those only which comported best with the liberty and happiness of the people. They did much. Callous and dead must be the heart that feels no exultation in their virtues and in their labours. But the last fifty years have been an era of great improvement in every science, as well the science of government as every other. This, in particular, has received large accessions of improvement from the able pens called forth to vindicate our forms of government, who are free from the absurdities to be found in the most learned and most liberal writers of Europe.

In attempting to exhibit some of the errors into which the circumstances and situation of the framers of our constitution, and of the country, at that time led them, I would, in the first place, examine the distribution of the legislature. Doubtless it would occur to them, that a representation proportioned, with arithmetical nicety, to the number of freemen, or to the payments into the treasury, or to a ratio compounded of both, was the true principle; but insuperable difficulties would present themselves. No actual enumeration had been made, and a time of war and turmoil, of shifting hither and thither, absolutely forbid the taking of a census. In the meantime some form of government was imperiously demanded, to prevent the country from going into anarchy and confusion: No wonder, then, that they adopted as a basis of representation a principle which, under other circumstances, would have been far from their choice. Contenting themselves with asserting the broad principle, that the people had a right to govern themselves, and, by fair consequence, had a right, at any future time, to correct what they had done; in apportioning the representatives, nothing seems more natural than that they should substitute for the correct, though to them impracticable principle, one to which they had been long accustomed, as well in their provincial assemblies as in the parliament of the parent country. They had long been accustomed to look upon the British House of Commons as the palladium of British liberty; and as the members of that house, or at least the greater part of them, were chosen by counties and boroughs, in a manner fanciful and ludicrous to a modern observer, and inviting that system of patronage and corrupt influence which have disgraced, for many years, that pliant assembly, they, in an evil hour, copied into their own system this strongly objectionable feature of the government they had just disowned. That this principle is an incorrect one, and at variance with our republican principles and practices, seems to me so very plain, that I am unable to find any words to make it more so. It is contrary to the political equality asserted as the basis of the revolution, and reiterated in an hundred varied forms of expression. It is the offspring of the old claims of a divine right in the few to govern the many, and it is defended, when attempted to be defended at all, in the same strain of argumenta-

tion as we suppose our forefathers had to contend with, when they maintained that the people had a right to govern themselves. The sum of all that has been alleged, or that can be alleged, is, that we have a form of government now, and are afraid to call a convention, lest we should not have virtue enough to make as good a constitution as we have at present. We are afraid to trust the people at this day with such important interests. To state such arguments, is enough to refute them; and when we see them resorted to by the grave and the learned, our convictions are forcible that the principle which calls them forth is unsound.

All the other argument that I have heard seriously urged in defence of a basis of representation so preposterous and so unworthy of the enlightened age in which we live is, that notwithstanding this inequality, the laws themselves that emanate from the legislature are equal, are good and salutary, and that the majority of the people cannot complain, because the laws, although enacted by the minority, are yet wholesome laws. This looks like begging the question. I judge the majority have a right to judge for themselves in this matter. But as this is frequently urged by the representatives of the East, both in and out of the General Assembly, I design to meet it fairly. If the state of North-Carolina was divided by a north and south line into two equal territories, it would follow that the eastern section would contain about 35 counties, and the western 27. Now is it not as plain as figures can make it, that those gentlemen run upon the point of their own dagger, when their jealousy of western power has urged them to cut up their comparatively smooth and level territory into so many more counties, and of course draw so much more of the bounties of this territory than they are entitled to, either by their numbers or their wealth, while the same jealousy has made them resist the petitions for the division of Rowan county, (which, by the bye, would bear dividing into 4 or 5 counties, each of which would be inferior in extent, in wealth and in population to but few of theirs;) I say it, can it be, that they believe themselves, in their everlasting whining about the liberality and equality with which they use their power?

**Freemen and Fellow-Citizens:** Several other defects might be pointed out in the constitution; but as I hold this one to be entirely unanswerable, and as your representatives, for many years, have earnestly endeavoured to have the question submitted to you, I beg leave to draw this address to a close. Your public servants, faithful, as they have thought, to your true interests, have for many years exerted themselves in the General Assembly without effect. The remedy lies with yourselves: you must supply their lack of service. Speak your own minds on this subject. It is your constitutional privilege peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. Unite upon some place for the general benefit: appoint Committees of Correspondence in each county; and let some place be adopted for obtaining, at the next election, the sense of the people on the question of a Convention: and then your representatives will know how to speak the sense of their constituents in language that cannot be resisted.

A Woollen Manufactory at Manchester, N. Y. has been destroyed by fire, which is suspected to have been communicated designedly. The loss is estimated at 8000 dollars.



**MARRIED,**

On Thursday, the 10th instant, Mr. John S. P. Tucker, to Miss Tempe Scarborough; on the same day, Mr. John C. Lowe, to Miss Cynthia Clarke...all of Lincoln county.

Also, on the same day, Mr. Samuel Blythe, to Miss Isabella Nance, both of Mecklenburg C'ty. Also, on the same day, Mr. Andrew Sumrow, to Miss Charlotte Young, both of Iredell C'ty.

**Looshatchey Lands**

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chickasaw Bluff...Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John McKnitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections. 800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH M'KNITT, Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander. January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

**Six Cents Reward.**

RAN away, on the fourth of November last, from the subscriber, an Apprentice Boy named Daniel Hallman. I will give the above reward to any person who will return the said apprentice to me, but will not be liable for any further cost. VOLUNTINE DARR. Jan. 8, 1822. 3wt86

**Public Sale of Lands.**

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

<i>Capt. Neblack's Company.</i>	
John Graham	200 Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84 do.
James Morrow	14 do.
James Speaks	350 do.
Peter Clodfelter	128 do.
Abraham Buntun	144 do.
Samuel Bennon	139 do.
<i>Capt. Shuiping's Company.</i>	
John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40 Acres.
<i>Capt. Williamson's Company.</i>	
Samuel Lewis	59 Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	67 do.
<i>Capt. Swink's Company.</i>	
Michael H. Swink	150 Acres.
<i>Capt. Barger's Company.</i>	
Hugh Morgan	40 Acres.
<i>Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)</i>	
Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.
<i>Forks Section.</i>	
The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40 Acres.
JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff.	
Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.—7wt91	

**List of Letters**

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1822.

<b>A.</b>	
Vincent Evans	
<b>B.</b>	
James Alexander	William Jamison
Maj. Thos. Alexander	Samuel Johnston
Wallace Alexander, sen.	Cyrus Johnston
Charles Alexander	Mary Johnson
James A. Alexander	Andrew Jones
Hezekiah Alexander	
James Alexander	Marcus R. Kennedy
Lemuel H. Alsbrook	Thomas Kirkpatrick
William Ainsworth, jr.	Sarah Kimbel
Felkard Aunton	
<b>C.</b>	
John Little, 3	
And'n. & Eliz' th. Beaty	S. W. Lindsay & Co. 2
E. A. Beaty	Margaret A. Lawing
<b>D.</b>	
Adam M'Raven	
Isaac Bryan	John Morris
Robert Buchanan	Thomas J. Mabry
John Bowden	Robert M'Knight
William Blair	Job Mills
John Barnett	Daniel M'Lean
Mary Baldwin	Cyrus M'Clure
<b>E.</b>	
Victor Crook, 2	Charles Mason
Messrs. W. & J. Cook, 2	Himelius Mendenhall
William A. Cannon	Samuel M'Comb, 2
Dr. David T. Caldwell	
<b>F.</b>	
James Cathey	Joseph L. Orr
John Carlock	
John Cuthbertson	Joseph Purviance
Robert T. Cheek	William Price
Benjamin T. Curtis	
Rev. D. F. Christenbury	Francis Query
William Clark	
Moses Christenbury	James Roper
<b>G.</b>	
John Robinson	
Mark Derden	John Ritch
William Donell	
John Dulin	David Smith, 2
William Duckworth	Ellis Smith
Walter Davis	John Stuite
<b>H.</b>	
John W. Frisbie	Hystaspas Steward
David Foster	George Singleton
Reuben Freeman	Sheriff of Mecklenburg
James H. Fraser	John Stockinger
Frederick Festerman	Leroy Secris
<b>I.</b>	
James Gibson	Margaret Springs
Rev. Isaac Greer	Adam Springs
James Gillespie	
Agness Galloway	David A. Thompson
Daniel Galloway	
<b>J.</b>	
Rev. William Wilson	
Moses Ward	
Moses Wallace	
Samuel Whiteside	
Lydia Wallace	
John Wilson	
<b>K.</b>	
John B. Irwin	D. S. H. Zanty
<b>L.</b>	
WILLIAM SMITH, Post-Master.	

**LETTERS**

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

<b>A.</b>	
Allison S. William Klutts George	
Alsbrook H. Lem'l. 2	Kirkpatrick Laird
Allison James	Karacer Monses
Alexander P. Caleb	L.....Locke C. David
Allen David	Love Jonas
<b>B.</b>	
Buie William	Means W. John
Barnhart Joseph	M'Clellan Joseph
Bost Hannah	M'Kinly John, 2
Borer Captain	Miller George, 2
Bostain John	Misenhimer John
<b>C.</b>	
Criseo William	M'Ree A. Richard, 2
Cooper David	Mortin Samuel
Churchill John	Motly Thomas
Crittendon John	
Cannon Ibzan	Newsman Paul
Crothers John	
<b>D.</b>	
Dry Martin	Phifer F. John
<b>E.</b>	
Fleming Allison	Phifer A. George
<b>F.</b>	
Harris S. James Dr. 2	Porter William
Harris James Maj.	Petre Henry
Harris Charles Dr.	
Hunt Memeuan, 2	
Houston Eleanor	Ray Robert
Houston William	Rorgers John
Hope Thomas	Rogers Seth
Hope Levi	Riblen Jacob
Hudson Seth	
Harris S. Elam Dr.	Shullenbarger David
Houston John	Scott Mrs.
Hall Robert, 2	
<b>J.</b>	
Johnston Solomon	Taylor David
Jones Uriah	
Irwin Samuel	Ury George
<b>K.</b>	
3wt86	
<b>L.</b>	
<b>M.</b>	
<b>N.</b>	
<b>O.</b>	
<b>P.</b>	
<b>Q.</b>	
<b>R.</b>	
<b>S.</b>	
<b>T.</b>	
<b>U.</b>	
<b>V.</b>	
<b>W.</b>	
<b>X.</b>	
<b>Y.</b>	
<b>Z.</b>	
<b>D. STORKE, A. P. M.</b>	

**Public House to Rent.**

ON the last Thursday in January, (the 31st inst.) will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thos. Holton. Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES, JACOB FISHER, Guardians to the heirs of F. Coupee, dec'd. Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1822. 3wt86

**Young Midas for Sale.**

ON Saturday, the 2d of February next, will be sold, at Mook's Old Field, the celebrated horse Young Midas, to the highest bidder. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser, by giving bond and approved security.

**Notice.**—All persons are cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by me to Saml. M'Guire & Co. for the sum of 251 dollars, dated Oct. 5, 1821, payable twelve months after date, which note was fraudulently obtained, and I am determined not to pay it until the property is made sound. ALFRED COOK. Mook's Old Field, Jan. 10, 1822. 3wt85

**DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

THE firm of Morse & Sloan is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them, and those indebted are requested to come forward and liquidate their accounts. We deem it unnecessary to use any argument to show the necessity for prompt attention to this notice, as it is obvious to every one that the business must be brought to an early close.

MORSE & SLOAN. Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

**COACH-MAKING.**

J. G. MORSE. RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has received in his line of business, and hopes that he will continue to pursue that course of conduct which will merit a continuation of their patronage. He continues to carry on the Coach-Making business at the old stand on Trade street, in the house formerly occupied by A. Frew, Esq., and nearly opposite the Theatre; where he intends keeping constantly on hand a variety of two-wheel Carriages; and he trusts, from the number and excellency of the workmen he has employed, and the choice selection of timber he has made, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

All repairs done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

J. G. MORSE. Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1822. 4wt87

**Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Lands, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beard:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the Jersey Settlement; the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement, it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

One part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE, CHARLES FISHER, JOHN BEARD, Jun. Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822. 84

**Journeyman Tailors.**

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeyman Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

WILLIAM DICKSON. Salisbury, January 1, 1822.—6 83

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by book account or note, are once more earnestly requested to call and make payment on or before the last day of February next. Those who fail to attend to this notice, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

COWAN & VAIL. Charlotte, Jan. 7, 1822. 4wt87

**Letter Press Printing,**

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

**Blanks,**

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

**Paper.**

A FEW reams of Foolscap Paper, at \$1 25 per ream, for sale at this office.

**Constable's Executions**

For sale at this Office.