

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1822.

[NO. 93.]

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 E. N. E. from 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.

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.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

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

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvins, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN GRER.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1822. 7w90—2e

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Womks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Keen	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Harly Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillart
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knubb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Yarkice
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burgess
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmond Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggett
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlett Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbard	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Lynch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Edwd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Polomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggin	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
[returned & filed.]		918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gilliam	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisut	924	Peter Kippee
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blurton
762	Nathaniel Weat	930	William Roark
765	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brunet	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cubit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stemm	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neal
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Cordle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	951	Matthias Brickle
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Kelson
790	Benjamin Patrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Foney	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
794	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
795	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
796	Samuel Bradley	969	John Cumminger
797	John Boon	970	John Cook
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	971	Jacob Hafner
799	Joseph Beatumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Piersol
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John-Campbell	975	Caleb Koen
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Hurley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Broadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Burrel Davis
815	Joshua Fenton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Leoney
818	Stephen Harris	991	Richard Bond
819	Damall's company.	992	John Pilehard
819	Barrell Hughes	993	James Faddles
820	John Hart	994	Thomas Pyot
821	Stephen Harris	995	William Ward
821	Stedman's comp'y.	996	Richard Lucas
822	Shadrach Homes	997	Josiah Stocks
823	Samuel Hollowell	998	William Kirkaid
824	James Hall	999	William Risk
825	Thomas Hill	1019	Arnwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
806	Thomas Cook	979	Sam. Norsworthy
807	Aaron Davis	980	George Nicholas
808	James Dupree	991	James Ruper

809	George Dixon	982	Robert Harper
810	Thomas Endless	983	Richard Martin
811	Thomas Eburn	984	Caleb Albertson
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Littleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dorland
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Bron Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscombe	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixom	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel		3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third instalment, of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed on the books of the Catawba Navigation Company, has been called for, and is hereby required to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 27th day of May next. A positive sale of the stock of all delinquent stockholders will take place at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the said 27th day of May; at which time and place a general meeting of the stockholders is requested, when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted to them, and certificates of stock will issue to the stockholders.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President.

5w92

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie's Ford, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of *BAR IRON*, consisting of wagon tires, plough-moulds, axe-bars, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price.

J. GRAHAM.
February 25, 1822.—6w91p

Agricultural.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.
March 1, 1822. 4w91

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel W. Lindsay & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAML. W. LINDSAY,
ANDREW LINDSAY,
JOHN LINDSAY.
Mecklenburg, Jan. 17, 1822.—4w92p

Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz:

- 250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evens, lying on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value \$250.
- 150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reimels; value \$150.
- 50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value \$25.
- 100 acres given in by Eli Huffman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; valued at \$100 the three first years; at \$50 for 1820.

M. BRITAIN,
Sheriff Burke County, N. C.
February 20, 1822.—7w91

Taken Up

AND committed to the jail in Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro fellow who calls himself GEORGE. He is of a yellow complexion, 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, says he belongs to Dr. Thomas Briggs, Edgefield, S. C. and that he left his master towards the latter part of the summer, 1821. Also, one who calls himself PHIL, about 34 years of age, near 6 feet high, black complexion, and says he belongs to Thos. Key, of Albemarle county, Va. Left his master some few miles north of Salisbury, in the summer of 1821.

ALLEN BALDWIN, Jailor.

20 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Union District, S. Carolina, a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty years of age, four feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made and active. Had on when he went away, a dark home spun coat, white woollen pantaloons, and swansdown waistcoat. He left home in company with Jack and Peter, belonging to Miles Ferguson, also Phill, belonging to the subscriber. Jack and Phill have since been taken and committed to Salisbury Jail: Peter has also been got out of Charlotte Jail. Jack and Phill say they parted with Tom in a few days after Peter was taken, and one or two days before they were caught, on the hill, between Salisbury and Charlotte. Whoever will deliver Tom to me, or take and lodge him in Jail, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward.

NATH. GIST
February, 1822. 4wt93e

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 White, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WHITE.
March 24, 1821. 50

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.
The House formed itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Brickell in the Chair, on the following Resolutions, submitted by Mr. Fisher, from Salisbury, on the 11th instant:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, That the representation of the people of this State in both branches of the Legislature, under the present Constitution, is greatly unequal, unjust, and anti-republican.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be so amended as that each citizen of the State should have an equal share in the rights of representation upon the principle of free white population and taxation, or of free white population, including three-fifths of all other persons.

3. Therefore, Resolved, That, at the next election for Members of the Assembly, the people of this State, who are entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, be invited to vote at the said election, whether they are in favor of a Convention, or not, by writing on their ticket, *Convention, or No Convention.*

4. Resolved, That the Sheriff of each county in this State, or other returning officers, be and they are hereby directed, immediately after the next election, to ascertain the number of votes given in for or against a Convention, and to make out a correct statement thereof, and transmit the same to the governor, to be laid before the next Assembly.

Mr. Fisher said, before he entered upon the subject of the resolutions, he must express his thanks for the very courteous manner with which the house had thus far treated his proposition. He could not forbear contrasting their conduct on this occasion with that of another body not far off; and he was proud that the comparison redounds so much to the advantage of this House. When a member, said Mr. F. rises in his place, and submits a respectful proposition, it is nothing but justice to give him an opportunity of delivering his reasons in its favor—it is common courtesy to let him be heard. But for the majority to arrest it at the threshold, and at once put it down, is neither justice nor courtesy.* Majorities should remember, that minorities too have rights. And, sir, when the majority of a deliberative Assembly, in the true spirit of tyranny, prohibits debate, gloomy indeed is the prospect of an impartial decision at such a tribunal.

In looking in on such a body, we are almost tempted to say, as is said of Dante's Hell, "Hope never enters here." But, if one branch of the Legislature has shewn us that we have nothing to hope from them, we may rejoice that prospects are more promising here—that in this House, we will at least be decently heard. Mr. F. said he regretted the occasion that had called forth these remarks. He would now proceed to the subject before the committee.

Sir, whenever a convention is talked of, we immediately hear the cry of the sacredness of the Constitution—that it is the work of our forefathers, and, therefore, it is next to sacrilege to touch it. This cant is the chief argument used by many against calling a convention, and, as there are some well-meaning persons on whom it had influence, Mr. F. said he would, in the first place, call the attention of gentlemen to the circumstances under which the constitution was formed, and see if these were the most favorable for the accomplishment of a work of such magnitude. He would then proceed to point out some of the defects of the constitution requiring amendment.

When we consider the state of things under which the constitution was framed, it would be a miracle were it otherwise than defective. The whole continent was full of confusion; in our own state more particularly, the difference of opinion among the people ran high. The majority, it is true, were in favor of the new order of things, but there were many who still adhered to the old;—and all, from habits, from education, and early feelings, were strongly attached to the principles of the British Government—they still thought that the British Constitution and forms, were the wisest and

best. Sir, if it was necessary to stop by the way to prove the existence of these feelings, proofs are abundant. The very Congress that framed the constitution furnish proofs: they in like manner signed the test, acknowledging the British Constitution and Laws. [Here Mr. F. read several extracts from the Journals of the Congresses of Hillsborough and Halifax, to shew the feelings that prevailed in those bodies, and their high estimation of the forms and laws of the mother country.] But, continued he, besides these feelings, strongly inclining that body to the adoption, in the new Constitution, of British and Provincial forms and principles, there were still many other embarrassments that surrounded them. They were engaged in a work to them new;—new indeed to the world. History furnished no example where any people had met together, under like circumstances, to frame a government for themselves. Constitution-making was, as yet, but little known. They were without the light of experience, or the benefit of the examples of the other states; for, as yet, but few of the states had formed their constitutions. Under circumstances like these, is it at all surprising that the Congress at Halifax should form a constitution partaking largely of the features and forms of the British institutions? Indeed, it was their design to do so, in order that it might be the more acceptable to all classes of the people. In an address published by the Congress of Hillsborough, to the British people, we find the following sentiment: "Whenever we have departed from the forms of the Constitution, our own safety and self-preservation have dictated the expedient."

But there is another fact that must be considered on this part of the subject. Mr. F. said, until within a short time, he had all along entertained the opinion, that the Congress of Halifax had been chosen and convened for the sole and express purpose of forming a constitution. This was far from being the case. Judging from the journals of that body, the formation of a constitution seems to have been but a minor object of their attention. The Congress met and proceeded to business. In a few days, a committee was raised for the purpose of draughting and reporting a Bill of Rights, and the form of a constitution. The Congress then resumed its other business, of which it had a vast crowd, such as naturally arose out of the state of the times, and the situation of the country. Thus they went on, until the committee reported the form of a constitution and Bill of Rights, which were examined, amended, passed at short intervals their several readings, and finally adopted. Judging from the journals, the whole time bestowed by the Congress on that subject, could not have equaled more than four or five days, at the most; and, out of two quires of paper containing the journal, not more than three pages are taken up with the proceedings on the subject of the constitution. After the adoption of the constitution, the Congress continued in session for some time, devoting its attention to the many interesting and embarrassing subjects before it:—such as raising troops, providing the ways and means, hearing memorials, and settling the internal condition of the state. These things, said Mr. F. I only mention, to shew the pressing difficulties that engaged the attention of the Congress, and how utterly impossible it was for them to bestow that time and deliberation upon the formation of the constitution that its great importance required. Indeed, the examination of the journals connected with the consideration of these circumstances, must satisfy every impartial mind, that the framers of the constitution only intended it as a temporary work—one that the people would examine, alter and amend, when the troubles of war would pass away, and the sunshine of peace be restored. But grant, for a moment, that the Congress of Halifax designed this as a permanent constitution, then we must recur to still other

* Mr. F. alluded to the conduct of the Senate. When Mr. Williamson introduced resolutions similar to those of Mr. F. that body refused to refer them to a committee of the whole House, or even to lay them on the table, but showed a disposition to reject them at once. On the next day, however, they agreed to consider the resolutions.