

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1822.

[NO. 94.]

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 & Kridler, 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. Kridler, 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.

JOHN GRIER.  
Salisbury, N. C. 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 Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
685	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
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	Colin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund 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 Baggott
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 Linch
738	Matthew Newley	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Calfield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
751	William Baker	918	Josiah Green
752	Robert Brewer	919	Gerrard Craig
753	Henry Coker	920	William Groves
754	Dennis Dowling	921	Richard Bradley
755	James Gilliam	922	Jno. Cheesborough
756	Thomas Grisurt	923	Robert Duncan
757	Jacob Moore	924	Peter Kippey
758	Matthew Warren	925	William Huel
759	Hercules Ryan	926	Robert Singleton
760	George Redner	927	Jethro Lassiter
761	Samuel Scott	928	Levi West
762	Nathaniel Weat	929	Henry Blurton
763	Negro Brutus	930	William Roark
764	Negro Frederick	931	William Kennedy
765	John Hardy	932	Wm. Washington
766	John Martin	933	Daniel Wade
767	John Cottle	934	Thomas Whitley
768	James Piner	935	John Cottle
769	William Scantlin	936	James Piner
770	William Turpin	937	William Scantlin
771	William Yates	938	William Turpin
772	Joseph Hyman	939	William Yates
773	Henry Brantley	940	Joseph Hyman
774	David Burnett	941	Isham Carns
775	Charles Cabren	942	Thomas Goff
776	Martin Cole	943	Lewis Outlaw
777	Cubit	944	Joseph White
778	William Haygood	945	William Elks
779	Jeremiah Messer	946	John Arnold
780	William Stemmer	947	Samuel Burrows
781	Henry Vize	948	Richard Wheabeay
782	Peter Brown	949	William Neil
783	Christ. Barlow	950	Jacob Waddle
784	Moses Byrd	951	John Curtis
785	James Balentine	952	John Low
786	Richard Cordle	953	Matthias Brickle
787	William Fox	954	Thomas Kent
788	Wm. Flemming	955	James Kelton
789	Black Garrick	956	Samuel W. Lewis
790	Benjamin Patrick	957	Jerome M'ullen
791	John Poney	958	Joseph Miles
792	Daniel Twigg	959	John Morning
793	John Atkinson	960	Drury Chavous
794	John Baker	961	John Cummingier
795	Samuel Bradley	962	John Cook
796	John Boon	963	Jacob Hafner
797	Lewis Biddlehizer	964	Isaac Cornelius
798	Joseph Beaumont	965	Thomas Pierson
799	Joseph Cook	966	Richard D. Cook
800	John Cook	967	Caleb Koen
801	John Campbell	968	Robert Calf
802	David Conn	969	William Hurley
803	Edward Cox	970	Josiah Daws
804	Charles Coleman	971	Sam. Norsworthy
805	Thomas Cook	972	George Nicholas
806	Aaron Davis	973	James Roper
807	James Dupree	974	Robert Harper
808	George Dixon	975	Richard Martin
809	Thomas Endless	976	Caleb Albertson
810	Thomas Eburn	977	Ebenezer Blackley
811	David Easter	978	David Broadwell
812	John Erwin	979	Burrell Davis
813	William Ewell	980	Thomas Little
814	Joshua Fenton	981	Jeremiah Mollin
815	Robert Griffin	982	Michael Leoney
816	James Gunn	983	Pielhard Bond
817	Stephen Harris	984	John Pilchard
818	Darnall's company	985	James Faddles
819	Burrell Hughes	986	Thomas Pyot
820	John Hart	987	William Ward
821	Stephen Harris	988	Richard Lucas
822	Stedman's comp'y.	989	Joshua Stocks
823	Shadrach Homes	990	William Kinkaid
824	Samuel Hollowell	991	William Risk
825	Thomas Hill	992	William Risk

1019 Armwell Herron  
1020 George Richards  
1021 P. Harrington  
1022 Charles Haslip  
1023 John Donnelly  
1024 Benjamin Dorland  
1025 Broton Jones  
1026 Francis Jack  
1027 Bryan Montague  
1028 Sam. Montague  
1029 Job Ward  
1030 Timothy Plumpus  
1031 Wm. Stewart  
1032 Jacob Owens  
1033 Sam. Goodman  
1034 Wm. Gregory  
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

### DISSOLUTION.

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

SAM. W. LINDSAY,  
ANDREW LINDSAY,  
JOHN LINDSAY.  
Mecklenburg, Jan. 17, 1822.—4w92e

### 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 Reinel; 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 \$80 for 1820.

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

### Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz: 190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, \$1 01. 161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, \$00 50. 196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, \$1 05.

JOHN BEARD, former Sheriff.  
Salisbury, March 2, 1822.—6w91

### 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, Edgfield, 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.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, N. C. 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 Wille, 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

### The Celebrated Horse N. NAPOLEON.

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MARCH 1st, 1822. DESCRIPTION. NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivalled. M. B.

### Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.

Mr. Alston said, as no other gentleman seemed disposed, at this time, to occupy the floor, he begged leave to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the committee upon this all-important question. He said he had listened with attention to the observations of the gentleman from Salisbury; but had not heard him state any grievance which any portion of the citizens of the State experience under our present Constitution. All that the gentleman complained of, is inequality of representation. But he did not state that any thing like oppression was felt in any quarter of the State on this account. Nor was it likely that any real ground of complaint on this head would ever exist; as the large and small counties were so situated in relation to each other, as to possess an unity of feeling with each other—their wishes were the same on most subjects which come before the Legislature.—For instance, Rowan and Orange are large counties; but they have Iredell and Person adjoining to them, which are small ones; and so it is throughout the State; wherever there is a large county, there is a small one near it, whose interests are the same. So that nothing like oppression could be apprehended under the present system. Why, then, asked Mr. A. call a Convention, and by doing so convulse the State from one extremity to the other? Connecticut, it was said, had amended her Constitution, and why not we do the same? But what was the situation of things there? Was it a mere inequality of representation that was complained of? No, it was a contest between Church and State; and the Church had been forced to the wall.

The State of New-York, who has lately revised her Constitution, had also been referred to. There was there to complain of, a Council of Appointment, consisting of four Senators and the Governor, which disposed of every office under government. But there is nothing of this kind in our government; no complaint known here on the subject of appointment to office.

The gentleman from Salisbury commenced his observations by saying that our present Constitution was formed at an inauspicious period. For his part, if we were to have a Convention, he should be glad it could meet under as favorable circumstances as the framers of this instrument met. At that period, nothing was heard of Eastern or Western interests—all were united as a band of patriots and brothers in the same cause. But were a Convention now to be held, the same union would not exist. Some would insist on being represented according to free population, others according to federal numbers, others according to the fertility of our soil. And, after all, he doubted whether so good a Constitution would be produced as that which we now enjoy. This Constitution guards and protects the rights, the property, and the liberty of every citizen; be he poor or rich, he is equally protected.

The gentleman from Salisbury made an exhibition of large counties and small ones, in order to shew the inequality of our present representation. He would refer that gentleman to the Convention which sat at Halifax to form our present Constitution, and to that which convened in Philadelphia to form the Constitution of our General Government. In neither of these bodies was the distinction made between large and small counties, or large and small states. Each county had an equal weight in the deliberations at Halifax, as each State had in the Convention at Philadelphia.

In the Senate of the United States, the little States of Delaware and Rhode-Island have an equal voice with the large States of New-York and Virginia; and in case of no election being made by the people, of the President of the U. States, the choice is left to the House of Representatives, who vote, not according to their numbers,

but by States; so that the smallest States have as much weight in that important election, as the largest. He believed the principle contended for by the gentleman was new, and yet had to be tried, that is, of being entirely represented by numbers.

The gentleman from Salisbury has undertaken to class the several counties, according to their eastern or western location, stating that one-third of the population of the State, in one section, has more weight in the government of the State than two-thirds in the other. Mr. A. could not accede to the gentleman's plan of dividing the State into eastern and western sections. He denied the existence of an eastern and western division.—Once let us progress in the work of internal improvement, and if any sectional division existed, it would be found very different from that suggested by the gentleman. If he were to divide the State into sections, he should class them into four sections, as follows, viz: Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Warren, Halifax, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, on the Northern boundary. He said he hoped to live to see the day when the produce of each of these counties would find the way to market through the same channel. There you find large and small counties completely intermixed, all possessing the same interest, and having the same object in view. A large county has nothing to fear from a small county, having an equal weight in the Legislature. He therefore thought it unwise now to disturb the right so long enjoyed, of counties being equally represented, when nothing like oppression had ever been experienced under the system. Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Duplin, Wayne, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Craven, Jones and Carteret, he considered connected together in their views and interests. Orange, Guilford, Randolph, Chatham, Moore, Cumberland, Bladen, Sampson, New-Hanover and Brunswick, he classed as a third division, possessing the same interests; and Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Anson and Columbus, as a fourth division. Each of which divisions he viewed as closely connected in interest, and in the various plans of public improvement which had been contemplated in the State.

Dividing the State in this manner, which he thought was a natural and proper division, there would be no danger of small counties oppressing large ones, and it was unnecessary, therefore, to provide against so imaginary an evil.

The remark of the gentleman, that the poor man's fifty acres of barren land, gave him a privilege equal to the rich man's fifty acres of the most fertile soil, he did not consider as a defect, but an excellence in our Constitution. Mr. A. did not wish to live under a government where the rich and the poor did not enjoy equal privileges.

In conclusion, Mr. A. considered our present Constitution as a rich treasure, bequeathed to us by our ancestors, and he was desirous of handing it down to our children unimpaired.

Mr. J. Hill observed, that the Resolutions before the committee, simply recommending to the people the propriety of calling a Convention, for the purpose of amending our present State Constitution, were such as he most willingly and heartily concurred in: Resolutions well worthy the attention and deliberation of the Legislature, and of vast importance to the welfare and prosperity of North-Carolina.

That objections (said he) should be urged against an undertaking of this kind is not much to be wondered at, particularly, when we take into consideration the situation of our State, and the great diversity of interest which unluckily pervades it. But a more favorable opportunity for effecting an amendment to our Constitution, he believed, never had, and, perhaps never would occur. And if gentlemen were now disposed to view the subject with coldness and indifference, we might