

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY, BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

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.

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.

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.

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 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. 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.

Runaway 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.

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.

Table with columns: No. of Warrant, Original Claimant, No. of Warrant, Original Claimant.

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Gig for Sale. THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Looshatchey Lands. FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff... 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Kitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788.

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.

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.

FLORIZEL. A fine sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted.

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 fifteen dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

Constables' Executions. For sale at this Office.

Legislature N. Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.

Mr. Leak—Never did I arise on an occasion in which I felt a greater distrust of my own abilities, than the present; a feeling naturally arising in my breast when I consider the vast importance of the question that is agitated; when I consider the importance of that principle, that is about to be involved in the final determination of the resolutions on your table; that principle that is about to receive a legislative sanction so completely subversive of legislative rights.

Yet I must confess at the same time, notwithstanding this self distrust, notwithstanding my own inability to wipe away the local and sectional feeling already roused by the discussion of this question, and which, when agitated, seems to respond with reanimated vigor from every bosom. I say I confess I was never propelled forward by a stronger stimulus. I never felt a more irresistible inducement on entering the wide field of debate. Whether it proceeds from ignorance, or that I am animated by the justness of the cause, I shall not here determine.— But here let me declare, that if I thought our essential welfare and privileges as a free and enlightened people demanded it not; if I thought the principles of a representative and popular government, corresponded with the situation in which the freemen of North-Carolina are placed; if I thought I could in any way discharge the duty which I owe, the obligation which I conceive myself to be under to the constituents whom I have the honour to represent, without participating in the unpleasant discussion of a question which has already given rise to a sectional and local feeling, I positively affirm it would be my choice.

In our taking a comprehensive view of the Constitution under which we live, we need not have pointed out the defects existing in that Constitution. We need not be told, as we repeatedly have been this day, that some of its provisions are deficient. We need not be told that equal representation, founded upon the principle of free white population, or upon the mixed principle of population and wealth, can never be attained under its fostering care. The most superficial glance will corroborate the assertion, and prove to the world, that it is not imaginary, that it is not the wild and capricious whim of fancy, but that it is the steady and unerring hand of wisdom that tells us to suffer not the most minute infringement of our rights. For the leading defect in all popular or republican governments, is the want of a proper jealousy of the minutest infringements of popular rights.

Let facts speak for themselves, and when these facts are adduced, let that contracted and illiberal spirit of sectional feeling which characterizes us this day, be thrown aside, and let impartial feelings usurp the beam, and unprejudiced reason determine facts. Let arguments be governed by their weight, by the conviction they carry with them, and by that criterion let them rise or fall.

When under the auspices and protection of Divine Providence, these former colonies became free and independent States; when our forefathers resolved to shake off the shackles of ministerial oppression, or sacrifice their lives on the altar of liberty; when those chains of oppression that held us down, those bonds of political association, were burst assunder, it became necessary to establish some laws to prevent anarchy and confusion, to prevent unrestrained liberty from degenerating into licentiousness, for licentiousness is nothing but an ebullition, an ex-crescence of liberty; it is a speck in the political body, which if suffered to rage uncontrolled, spreads its contagious influence, and like "Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest."

It was then the people claimed to themselves the right of establishing a free and independent government; a right inherent in themselves, and "formidable to tyrants only." At this time we had just emancipated from the colonial shackles of England, we had just emerged from that political thralldom which had like to have enveloped us in the besom of destruction. It was at such a time the Constitution under which we now live was framed; it was in times of difficulty when it was impossible for that reflection and mature deliberation to be exercised, which the importance of the subject demanded; for at no time is it an easy task to frame a code of laws which can buffet the billows of popular rumor and discontent; much less such an one as in its nature has to accommodate the various changes through which we have passed. The more simple idea of order and equity were at that time sufficient to guide those venerable heroes in the revolution, in the formation of a code of laws calculated for the internal administration of justice. But equality of representation, the very basis on which all republican governments are founded: equality of representation, that very principle (which does not even appear to be well understood at this enlightened day, or if understood, is treated with indifference) is in its nature more intricate and perplexed, and requires long experience, together with a conversant knowledge of history, to be well understood by any person.

It has been stated to us by the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) that serious defects do exist in the constitution, which cry aloud for redress, and that the only method by which redress can be obtained, is by a Convention. This is certainly true, for if it is defective, it can be remedied only by the delegated powers of the people. The sovereignty is in the people, consequently the people have an indefeasible, and unalienable and incontestible right to modify, change or annul any form of government which does not go to secure the liberties of the governed. If this position, then, can be true, and that it is there is no gentleman on this floor will deny, it is equally true, that every thing that comes in contact with that power, that every thing that prevents the people from having their due weight in legislative proceedings, is a grievance contrary to the spirit of a Republican government, and which the people certainly have a right to consult together for the common good and redress.

There are in this State, 62 counties, containing a white population, according to the last census, of 419,200. Thirty-five of these counties (which we will denominate Eastern) contain a white population of 164,976; and the remaining twenty-seven, which we will call Western, contain a white population of 254,224. This division will be observable on a Map, by having drawn a North and South line from Warren county to the South-Carolina line, which will intersect Warren, Wake, &c.

If the aggregate amount of white population, viz: 419,200 be divided by 186, the number of representatives elected by the 62 counties, excluding the borough towns, it will give 2253, as the number each man ought to represent, and the 27 counties, which now have 81 representatives, by this mode of calculating ought to have 112, and the 35 counties which now have 105, ought to have only 74.

But as we stand at present, you will find, if you will take the aggregate amount of the Eastern white population, and divide it by the number of representatives they now have; and take the aggregate amount of the Western white population, and divide it by the number of representatives they now have, you will find, I say, that every 1571 souls in the 35 counties before alluded to, have as great a share in enacting laws, and have the same weight in our legislative body, as every 3139 in the remaining 27 have. How to reconcile this with my notions of a republican government, I confess I am somewhat at a loss to determine, if the white population is taken as the correct principle on which to build a representative government, and it certainly should, in most cases, be the very pivot on which they turn. The number of representatives that each county would be entitled to, upon the