



## SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1822.

**ERRATUM.**—In our last we mentioned that Wood, who was convicted of manslaughter at the last term of our Superior Court, was admitted to the insolvent debtor's oath. We were under a mistake: the application in Wood's behalf was made by his counsel, but the Judge promptly rejected it. It was Medley, after his acquittal, who was allowed the benefit of the insolvent act.

A pamphlet has recently been published in Baltimore, entitled "Letters to the people of the United States, on the subject of illegal disbursements of the public money," &c. The letters were originally published in the Baltimore Federal Republican. Some of the most esteemed citizens in the United States are charged as *public defaulter*s....citizens whose characters cannot be traduced without wounding the honor of the nation. The author professes to abjure declamation, and deal in *facts*; but he has distorted and exaggerated the facts upon which he founds his charges. His arguments are very specious, at first view; but they are deceptive and untenable. In fine, although he affects to deal in fairness, he is like the *mole*, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working *under ground*! On our first page will be found a letter from Samuel Smith, Esq. which will give our readers an idea of the nature of the charges made against the general government by the author of the pamphlet above alluded to.

On a careful examination of the proceedings of Congress contained in the two Intelligencers received last week, (for no subscriber in Salisbury received more than two,) we discover only a few items worth the attention of our subscribers....that is, if we may be allowed to judge from the sleepy task we had in reading them. But we cannot be surprised that so little business is *finished*, when it is known that every motion, or resolve, or bill, which gets into the House of Representatives, is baulked and bandied about like a "biscuit in a beggar's bag"....is considered, committed, reported on, and laid on the table; is taken up again, and *re-considered*, and *re-committed*....and if it thus runs the gauntlet without getting *rejected*, it is a lucky urchin indeed.

### TORNADO!

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. several of the upper districts of South-Carolina were visited by a violent storm of rain and hail. The hail fell like large pebbles; and the wind blew with such fury as to unroof several houses, and prostrate fences, trees and palings. In the village of Cambridge much damage was done; and a Mr. Thomas Brightman, jr. a carriage maker, was crushed to death beneath the ruins of his shop. He was a steady and industrious man; his death is greatly lamented by all who knew him.

We have received a communication from "A citizen of Lincoln," which animadverts very severely upon an advertisement in the *Raleigh Star*, of the 29th March, for a runaway negro. The owner, Bryant Richardson, offers twenty dollars for his slave Emsly, if delivered to him alive; and twenty-five, if delivered to him dead! It is upon this part of the advertisement our correspondent remarks; and the feeling which he displays, and the sentiments he utters, are honorable to him; they have our warmest approbation; but for reasons, which the writer will not misconstrue, we must decline inserting his piece in its present shape. No one can more strongly reprobate an advertisement like the above, than we do; and we would go as far as prudence,--nay, as far as *duty*, would authorize us, in holding it up to public execration: but this is as far as we can go.

We know not what right any individual has, in *any case*, to authorize another to kill his negro without an act of outlawry: the laws in no part of this country, give the master power over the life of his servant: and if any one shall so far divest himself of every feeling which gives dignity to humanity, and for the paltry sum of twenty-five dollars, take away the life of Emsly, he will be guilty of nothing less than *murder*, and will most certainly expiate his crime on the gallows. What will be the punishment of an accessory, it is not difficult to divine.

It is from such publications that the Northern States have imbibed their erro-

nous opinions of the South, and contracted such groundless prejudices; and it is a fact, unjustifiable and uncharitable, as it may appear, that from an advertisement like this they will form their judgment of a whole community. The people of the South no more approve of such inducements to commit felony, than their brethren at the North; they would no sooner justify them; and we cannot but regret that any editor should seem to sanction them, by publishing them in his paper: besides, it is very doubtful in what light the law may view such a publication.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Messrs. Editors:** I read with great pleasure the letters in your paper of the 9th and 16th inst. giving a historical detail of the battle of King's Mountain, and of other revolutionary transactions. What gives to them an additional interest, is, that the writer himself was one of the actors in those patriotic scenes. With a knowledge of this fact, we feel assured that we are reading *history*, and not *romance*. Whatever in any manner affects the character of our State, must be interesting to every true son of Carolina: not less so, when it goes to show that the part which our forefathers took in achieving our Independence, is much more important than what existing historians assign to them.

Mr. John Adams, (whose name, notwithstanding the errors of his administration, is dear to every American,) has said that there is no true history of the Revolution; and that, in a few years more, it will be impossible to make one. If this be true as to the country in general, how much more so is it to our state in particular? Of other states there are histories, though they may have their deficiencies; but of North-Carolina there is none, after the administration of Governor Tryon. The part that she bore in the revolution, the achievements and sufferings of her citizens, all live only in the memories of her few surviving patriots, and will in a short time be lost with them. How important, then, while they are yet amongst us, that some efforts should be made to avert from oblivion facts and details important to our character as a state, and honorable to those worthy men that risked life and all for independence! Is there no son of North-Carolina, blessed with adequate talents, who will come forward and redeem the character of the State? The materials, as yet, are abundant; the field as yet unoccupied; and a rich harvest of honor and of profit lying neglected and untouched. The ground is untrodden, even before the year 1770, the period where Mr. Williamson closes his history; for, for to say the most of that gentleman's work, it is a dry detail of badly selected materials; and every North-Carolinian must regret that there is not a better account of our early history.

It is known that Francis Z. Martin, late of Newbern, now of New-Orleans, has in readiness for the press a history of North-Carolina; but even there we cannot promise ourselves much. Mr. Martin is thought to possess but one of the requisite qualifications of a historian—a spirit of laborious research. No doubt his work will supply us with many facts now but little known; and, in that respect, be very valuable. But if we judge from some other books of his compilation, his history will be written in the dullest prose, with bad arrangement, and in large bulk. Mr. Martin is a book-making man; and, like many others of the trade, goes more for size than for the contents—more for money than for honor. But we want a history of another cast....one that will do justice to our revolutionary efforts.

Mr. Wirt, in his *romance*, styled the "life of Patrick Henry," claims for Virginia the honor of having started the *revolutionary ball*, as he calls it: and Mr. Adams, in some letters published a few years ago, puts in a like claim for "old Massachusetts." But without presumption, it may be said that the claim of North-Carolina to that honor is as susceptible of good proof as in either of the other cases. Written and living testimony may yet be obtained, that will go far to show that the spirit of the revolution began in North-Carolina as early as the administration of Governor Dobbs; and notwithstanding it was checked by the energy of Tryon, yet it was the same spirit which afterwards spread like wild-fire through the country, and ended in glorious liberty. Williamson, in his history, brands the actors in those efforts with the epithets of "rebels, weak and deluded people," &c.—But to say the most of the regulation, it was  *premature*, and not well concerted. Had the revolution failed, it would then also be called a *rebellion*, and Washington a *traitor*.—A successful effort of the people to change their government is called a *Revolution*;—an unsuccessful one a *rebellion*.

But, Messrs. Editors, I have digressed far from the subject upon which I sat down to say a few words. I only wished to declare the pleasure I felt in reading the letters above alluded to, and express my hope that the same pen would furnish us with details of other transactions of the war known to him; not so important, it is

true, as the battle of King's Mountain, but still of too much value and interest to be suffered to pass off to the tomb.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.  
Salisbury, April, 1822.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Messrs. Bingham & White:**

You know it is common for man to have a natural partiality for his native country. I was born in North-Carolina, and in Rowan county; and though now a resident of Georgia, where I saw the prospectus of your paper, I at once resolved to take it. The matter in it, thus far, both original and selected, I am pleased with. But in none of your remarks am I more pleased, than those in favor of a *Convention* to revise the Constitution of North-Carolina.

Your remarks perfectly coincide with my own views. Common justice and necessity dictate the propriety of a *Convention* in your state. I have been a strict peruser of all the speeches for and against a convention—by the members in the Eastern section of North-Carolina against it, and the Western section for it; and have to confess there was no argument advanced by the Eastern gentlemen—(great as they are; for it appears they claim all the consequence of the state, of course all the intellect too) against the resolutions introduced by Mr. Fisher, but what, in my mind, was lighter than air. However, they reasoned tolerably well; and had they possessed a good cause, no doubt they might have done much better.

Why are the Eastern representatives in the Legislature so opposed to calling a *Convention*? or, rather, why are they opposed even to submit the question to the people? They must be opposed on one of two grounds: Either, 1st. that the people have not sense to judge in such a matter, like citizens of other states; or, 2nd. if they judge in the case, they will carry the point that there should be a *Convention*. Oh! here lies the rub; the Eastern gentlemen fear this last consequence. They fear that the Dagon of the East will fall before the Ark of equal rights and equal representation. As such, they viewed the passage of Mr. Fisher's resolutions as virtually altering the Constitution; of course they opposed them.

For my life I cannot see what state excitements exist in North-Carolina, of a political nature, unfavorable to the call of a *Convention*. In Georgia last spring, when party spirit ran "mountain high," the Legislature passed resolutions of the same nature of Mr. Fisher's in your Legislature. But the people of Georgia determined against a *Convention*; and here the matter rests, for the present.—Matters cannot possibly be worse in North-Carolina than they were in Georgia. When the Legislature of Georgia passed the resolutions above alluded to, the Clarkites and Crawfordites were at "dangers draw." The people thought the times too *equally* for a *Convention*. So let the people of North-Carolina do. Let the Legislature do its duty. Some of their constituents require the passage of resolutions favorable to the call of a *Convention*—some, did I say? no doubt a *great many*. Let the Legislature pass such resolutions: the people are not bound to vote for a *Convention*. If times are too *equally*, if the sea is too rough, let them stay in the *old hull*. But if all is serene, if the sea is smooth, let the people repair the old ship, or build a new one, or live in the old one....as they please.

### AMOR PATRIÆ.

The proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, held at the Navy Yard, N. York, upon Capt. James Barron, of the U. S. Navy, in 1821, have been recently published by the authority of the Navy Department. The following is the opinion of the Court:

The Court is of opinion, that the conversation, alledged to have taken place between Capt. James Barron, and Mr. Lyon, the British consul, at Pernambuco, in the year 1809, has not been proved. And the court is further of opinion, that although the evidence produced by Capt. Barron establishes his sincere and earnest desire to return to the United States at certain periods, and the difficulty of accomplishing his wishes, yet the court is of opinion, that the evidence of his inability to return sooner than he actually did, is not satisfactory; and it is, therefore, the opinion of the court, that his absence from the United States, without the permission of the government, was contrary to his duty as an officer in the Navy of the United States.

### FROM THE AUGUSTA EXAMINER.

From good authority, we are authorised to state, that a *Gormandiser* of this vicinity did, on Thursday, the week of the races in this place, devour at one meal, one large Turkey Gobbler, one old Rooster, one gallon of Custard, two dozen fried Eggs, one dozen of Shop Pound Cakes, four large slices of Corn Bread, two pounds of Butter, one quart of vinegar, one half pint of Brandy, and one quart of water. These articles were consumed in the order in which they are placed, save the brandy, water, and vinegar, which were taken at intervals; and he assured the company that he was not satisfied. Many respectable witnesses will bear testimony to the correctness of this statement.

Extract of a letter, received at Petersburg, dated Fredericksburg, April 13, 1822.

Our little town was last night again visited by that element, to the fury of which it has so frequently been subject. The cry of fire assailed the ears of the inhabitants about 10 o'clock, most of whom had retired to bed. It was discovered to be in the stable of Mr. John S. Wellford, on the street leading up to the Farmer's Bank, and there remains no doubt but it was the vile act of some incendiary. The buildings being wooden, and old, the flames were rapid in progress, levelling to the earth in the course of a few hours all the houses on the street, from the one occupied by Mr. W. to the Farmers' Hotel, which being fire proof, stopped its devastations. There were 27 buildings burnt.

The officers and crew of the brig Traveller, which sailed from this port on a whaling voyage, are all of them blacks, with the exception of the cook, who is a white man!—[New Bedford paper.]

### WILLIAM COBBETT,

In his Register for October last, introduces an article "on emigration to America," in the following style:

"How often must I say, that this is a country for only two descriptions of persons to go to: Those who mean to work with their own hands; and those who wish to work no more, and who, upon the interest of two or three thousand pounds, cannot live comfortable here. For farmers, who think of gaining by the labor of others, America is no country. Neither is it a country for men with *great harcels of money*, who feel impatient here under the neglect of an *aristocracy*; for here such men have *somebody to put a hat off to them*, and there they find not a soul to do it!" They may swell and puff and give themselves airs as long as they please; but, they will find no white man to look upon, or to treat them, in any way but the way becoming an *equal*. Nobody could live a happier life than I lived in America; but, then, I never attempted to stick myself up above any thing that had a white skin. I used to talk with them all that came within the hearing of my tongue; and as I went along the roads, if I was too far off for talking, I used to nod or bow. I used to treat them in their own way; and they liked me the better. The faults they find in the English are their *stiffness and commanding tone*. "Free and easy," is the motto of the Americans; and they found me just their mark. I liked them, I like them, I always shall like them, and all that I can say is, that those who do not like such a people have no business to be amongst them. Those who cannot live without having somebody to hector over, would do well to stay here; for here, any man with money in his pocket will always get some poor devil to crawl upon the belly before him."

### WICKED SPORT.

From the Savannah Museum, of April 8.

A splendid copy of the *Holy Bible*, will be raffled for at the meeting house, this morning. The godly are invited to take chances.

Two white men, lately convicted of vagrancy in Christian\* county, Kentucky, were sold for three months. The bidders were two blacks and a white man.

\*The county may be *Christian*; but, in our humble estimation, the people hardly deserve that appellation.

By some late order, the King of England has *unknighted* all the Irish Knights, as they were called—in other words, those who had received the "*accolade*," in the drunker frolics of the Castle, from the Lord Lieutenant, for the time being.—Lady Morgan's husband, Sir Charles, is of this number; and she is, henceforth, plain.....Mrs. Morgan.—*N. Y. Amer.*

### MARRIED,

In this county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Pickler, Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Mary Dyson.

### Saddling Business.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public, that he has established himself in the Saddling Business, at the plantation owned by Dr. Ferrand, which goes by the name of the Houk Place, 3 miles from Thyatira Meeting House; where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. He will make, on short notice, Ladies' Saddles, with large skirts, at \$14 each, and Gentlemen's do. at \$12. All kinds of Bridles, Harness, &c. made at a proportionate price.

JAMES WILSON.

Rowan Co. April 29, 1822.—3wt10p

### A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 16th inst. who says that he belongs to John Woodward, in Fairfield district, S. C. He says his name is *DICK*. He is stout made, yellow complected, about 35 years of age. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and receive him, according to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailer.

Lincolnton, April 20, 1822.—3wt102

### Gig for Sale.

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

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

## Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th instant. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talents, diligently studied. Law government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy becomes tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are indeed healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE,

Principal of the Seminary.

Lexington, N. C. April 1822.—\$9100

## Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between John M. Greenlee, James Avery, and Edwin Poor, under the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts on the books, will please settle the same with James Avery, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN M. GREENLEE,

JAMES AVERY,

EDWIN POOR.

Morganton, April 1, 1822. 3wt100

## Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do, common, various colors; Cambric, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambrie and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. Also, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of GROCERIES, &c. such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas: Dutch and English Scythes; patent hoses; Hard-Ware, of various kinds; Delf and China Ware, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822.—96f

## D