

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. 11.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1822.

[NO. 100.]

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.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.
April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as administrator, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John McGimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.
WM. M'GIMSEY, Adm'r.
Morganton, April 15, 1822.—12wt109

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

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Helton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.
A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.
8wt103
April 4, 1822. JOHN HOLMES.

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

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 18th inst. John Donohoe, an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business; about seventeen years old, swarthy complexion, light hair, and tolerably well grown. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, living in Rowan county, N. C. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said apprentice, as I will rigidly enforce the law against such offenders.
JAMES RENSCHAW.
March 25, 1822. 3wt100

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 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

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.
JOHN LANE.
May 22, 1821. 50

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.—John Thompson, vs. David Evans....O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.
Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.
3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. S. Amos Ladd, sen. vs. James R. Miller.... Rec. Fa. Loquellam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.
Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.
6wt102—Price adv. \$1 75.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. S. William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch.... Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.
Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.
3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
April 8, 1822.—5wt102

Notice.

THE Stock in trade of the concern of *Winslow & Huske*, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in the town of Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday, the 13th day of May next, and will so continue from day to day, until the whole of the property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE* and *CUTLERY*, an extensive assortment of *GROCERIES*, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A Boat, of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials. *There will also be Sold,*
One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock.

Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock.
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock. The Bank Stock will be sold for cash.
JOHN HUSKE,
Sole Agent.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1822.—6wt100

Dry Goods, &c.

THE subscribers have lately received and offer for sale, at that eligible stand on Trion street, formerly occupied by Samuel M'Comb, Esq. a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, among which are some of the best cloths and cassimeres, together with all other articles appertaining to gentlemen's wear,—and with which they will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Also, a very choice assortment of ladies' fancy goods, which will be sold at a short advance from cost.
GRAHAM & PARKS.
Charlotte, April 8, 1822.—4wt100

Yadkin Nav'g'n. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have ordered the payment of the tenth instalment of ten dollars on each share of the capital stock of said Company, to be made to the Treasurer or agents of the Company, on or before the 13th day of May next. Notice is also given to all those in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth instalments, that they make payment to the Treasurer or agents on or before the 13th of May next.
FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.
April 1, 1822. 4wt100

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 complexioned, about 35 years of age. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and receive him, according to law.
JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.
Lincolnton, April 20, 1822.—3wt102

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new panel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
RANDOLPH & YOUNG.
Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of *Bread, 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

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

FLORIZEL,

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 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 shown at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.
WILLIAM HOWARD, and
LEWIS SHERLEY.
8wt101

FINANCIER.

THIS thorough bred and first rate horse will stand at Mock's Old Field, in Rowan county, the present season, now commenced; and will be let to mares at sixteen dollars the season, payable with twelve dollars any time before the 1st of August, when the season will end; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, the insurance to be paid if the property is changed.
Financier is a fine bay, upwards of sixteen hands high, and is one of the highest formed race horses in the United States. His blood, as will be seen by reference to the Hand-Bills, is from the most choice race horses both of England and America; and his performance on the turf of the first order. He was the horse selected to run against Sir Archey in the famous stake which was to have been run at Camden, between the horses of North and South-Carolina. Mr. Allen J. Davie was not willing to risk the reputation of Sir Archey, and refused to run the race.
A. NESBITT.
April 8, 1822.—5wt102

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. Hillman was unwilling to consume much of the time of the committee, but he owed it to himself and his constituents, on so important a subject, to assign some of the motives which would govern his vote, and to reply to some of the arguments which had been offered in favor of the resolutions on the table.

The gentleman from Salisbury had said, that our present Constitution was imperfect, and that considering the inauspicious circumstances under which it was framed, and the unfavorable period for deliberations of that kind, it was a wonder it was not more so. He thought differently. It was framed by patriots who had just broken the yoke of despotism, who were pure from the revolutionary struggle which ushered in the independence of the country; and who, therefore, knew well how to value the principles of civil liberty. Every memorial presented to the British Throne or Parliament, about that time, shewed how well they were acquainted with their political rights. How could it have been otherwise, asked Mr. H. when the very cause in which they were engaged, had for its object the establishment of the independence of a people, the acknowledgment of the rights of a nation? A struggle, which, if it had proved unsuccessful, would have rendered *all who had embarked in it rebels*, and exposed them to the penalties of the law. Nothing but the most perfect knowledge of their rights, the most thorough conviction of the injuries they had sustained, could have induced them to throw off the yoke and incur such dangers. Napoleon was not more anxious to make his army familiar with military tactics and the art of war, than the people of this country were, at that time, to become acquainted with the principles of civil liberty and the unalienable rights of man. One of the most distinguished members of the British Parliament, at that time, did not hesitate to say, that there were no people in any part of the world, who understood their rights as well as the people of America. There were, then, no parties; there was no such thing as sectional feeling—familiar with the repeated and continued encroachments of power, and having suffered much and suffered long in the struggle, they knew well how to guard their rights and protect the liberties of the citizen.

But the gentleman from Salisbury has intimated, that the patriots who framed our constitution still felt an attachment to the old government; and to prove this position, he has read us an extract from the minutes of their proceedings at Halifax. It will be recollected by the committee, that the contest, even at that time, was somewhat doubtful. Considering the doubtfulness of the contest, and the many delicate and tender ties which existed between the people of this and the mother country, it is not a matter of very great surprize that the people of this country should have been satisfied, with a recognition of their rights by Great Britain, to have remained attached to that country. It was, however, an attachment to the people to whom they were connected by the ties of feeling, of affinity and blood, rather than any attachment for the government, which they felt. Does the gentleman mean by such an insinuation to raise a prejudice against the Constitution? Where is the feature in it which will warrant such a charge? Our bill of rights, to be sure, is nearly a copy from the Declaration of Rights of Great Britain—and where is a better? But is there any thing in our government which savours of British attachment? Have we, as in England, an hereditary executive and peerage? On the contrary, our Governors are elected annually; our Senators are chosen for the same period by freeholders; and our Commoners by every man who is subject to pay taxes; and the sessions of our Legislatures are held annually. No people could have been

placed in more independent circumstances than were our forefathers at the formation of the Constitution.— Having thrown off the British yoke, they were at full liberty to form a new system of government on correct principles. This Constitution has another recommendation. It has the test of forty years experience, during which time, the State has flourished and been happy without altering it in a single feature. How is it with regard to our laws? Is it not the business of our session to repeal what a former one has enacted, and for the next succeeding one to re-enact what the preceding one has repealed? If so, what evidence have we that our Convention would not be composed of materials similar to those which compose our General Assemblies. I should tremble for the State, if its Constitution was to be new moulded by the present General Assembly. It would partake of all the imperfection of our legislation, and every few years a Convention would be necessary for the purpose of amending these modern improvements. He would, therefore, prefer not to meddle with the Constitution. It might have its imperfections, but he "would rather bear the ills we now endure, than rush to others which we know not of."

The gentleman from Rockingham (Mr. Morehead) tells us there is a vast difference between the large and small States under the Constitution of the United States, and the large and small counties under the Constitution of this State—that the same reason does not apply to the counties as to the States, because the latter are sovereign, the former are not. Mr. H. thought differently. Both were governed by the same motives, to wit, self-preservation and self-defence.— Previous to the Revolution under the old colonial government, the representations were according to counties. The Constitution being a matter of mutual conciliation and compromise, the smaller counties were as anxious to preserve their integrity and their influence in the State as the smaller States were to preserve their sovereignty and their weight among the United States. He thought the gentleman had furnished the answer to his own argument, when he told us that the Legislature had power to "mould, to lop off, and to annihilate the counties at pleasure." It was to prevent the larger counties, like Aaron's rod, from swallowing all the smaller ones, that induced them to insist upon this principle of representation; and he thought the argument of the gentleman but illy calculated to induce the smaller counties to give up a principle so important to their safety.

Mr. H. admitted that there was some inequality in the representation of the people of this State; but he denied that this inequality was either *unjust* or *anti-republican*. The justice of the principle depended on the nature of the compact. In a government of compromise, there could surely be no injustice in each county having the weight which it had been agreed it should exercise in the legislative councils. As it regarded the term *republican*, it was a kind of relative expression. It did not follow of course, that because these was not an exact equality of representation that therefore the Constitution was *anti-republican*. Will any man say, asked Mr. H. that the Constitution of the United States is *unjust* or *anti-republican*? He presumed not; and yet the inequality under our Constitution is not greater than it is under the Constitution of the United States. The weight which is given to the smaller counties is not greater in proportion than the weight which is given to the smaller states.

The gentleman from Rockingham has laid before the committee a calculation of the white population of the Western and Eastern counties, and also of the federal numbers; according to which, he gave a majority to the West. Gentlemen had also made calculations to shew that the West paid more taxes than the East. Their statements were calculated to mislead. It would be found, upon examination, that gentlemen had taken Granville and Bladen into their calculation for the West, and had left out Wake.— Heretofore, Granville, Wake and Bla-