

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1822.

[NO. 404.]

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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

## Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th inst. 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 talent, diligently studied. Lax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become 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.—99t104

## State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822. John Thompson, vs. David Evans, &c. 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. Amos Ladd, sen. vs. James R. Miller, &c. Rec. Fa. Loquelam. 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. William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch, &c. 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 there to 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

## William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam-Boats, in transporting produce and merchandize to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Miller, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Ashville, N. C. 6wt102

## 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. 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

## 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 Wilie, 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

## 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 complexion, 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

## State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt, &c. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, to reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112

Test, VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

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 2, 1822.—5wt102

## 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 agent, 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 M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several creeks, 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 together, 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, Agent

for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd. Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

## 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.

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, 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. 8wt105

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

## 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, 3 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.

## Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. Strange observed, that he hoped the committee would not be alarmed: he would occupy their attention but a few minutes. He had intended to have taken no part in the debate, as he believed that every member came to that house with a determination to vote as his individual interest led him; he would therefore as soon expect to move the State from its foundations by the explosion of a pop-gun, as by argument to change the vote of a single individual on the committee; for interest presents a shield as impregnable to argument, as that of the mighty Greek to the weapons of his enemies.

Mr. S. thought the true question before the committee had not been fairly stated and met. Inquiries have been made whether any grievances have been experienced under the present system. It appeared to him, that it would be the principal objects, and perhaps the only ones, of the proposed Convention, to inquire into the grievances occasioned by the defects in our present Constitution, and to recommend measures suitable for their remedy. The inquiry is, therefore, at this period, premature.

Gentlemen have said much of the evils that must necessarily flow from calling a Convention, which he considered as without foundation. They speak of it as though, by the call of a Convention, we should be turned loose into the wild and trackless desert of political experiment; that we should be savage and lawless, as man is found to be where the bonds of society have never been imposed. But Mr. S. considered the Constitution of the United States as the polar star which, however we might be tossed about upon the wild and tempestuous ocean of political experiment, will eventually serve to guide us safely into a haven at least as commodious as that in which we are now moored. The casket of eloquence has been torn open and its various jewels scattered abroad, to dazzle and allure us from the true question, by exciting our alarm, and enlisting our feelings. He would venture to assert, that whenever a Convention is called, nothing like the rage and turbulence of passion will be seen in it; not a blast will pass over it to ruffle the deliberative calmness of the scene; it will be composed of materials above the influence of sectional interest and individual feeling.

The question before the committee has improperly been made one of conflicting interest between the Eastern and Western counties of the State; whereas it should be, and really is, one of alleged injustice between the larger and smaller counties. There are small counties in the West, as well as in the East, who have as much political power as the larger counties. This is unjust; and it is the duty of every honest man, every lover of justice, to do all in his power to remedy the evil, if he believes in its existence, no matter how it may operate on himself individually; it is of no consequence to him whether he inhabit a large county or a small one.

Gentlemen say that large counties have no cause of complaint on this ground, because they have small counties near them. As well might you say to the poor man, under an Aristocratic form of government, who complains that he is not represented, "Sir, you have no right to complain, you have rich neighbors near you, who are represented, and who will, consequently, take care of your interests."—Would such an answer be viewed by him as consolation suited to his case? Would he not view it as the taunt of scorn? As the mockery of his grievance? And so should this argument be viewed by the inhabitants of large counties.

To him, this question appeared simple and unanswerable. Gentlemen opposed to a Convention have no right to open their mouths upon the subject; they have no right to say we shall have no Convention. In their open opposi-

tion to this measure, they say to the supporters of the present proposition: "Although your fathers have fought and bled to secure your liberty and independence; although for this your soil has drunk their blood, and their bones have whitened on its bosom, you shall not enjoy the blessings secured to you by their valor. Although we acknowledge you are not equally represented, we will stand self-created guardians thereof, between you and the Constitution; although it is the charter of your own liberties, purchased by the blood of your own ancestors, although we acknowledge it to be your own exclusive property, yet we will take it upon ourselves to form a phalanx around it, and bid you defiance; you shall not, unhallowed as you are, obtrude yourselves into its presence, or touch it with your unpolluted hands." From whence do these gentlemen derive such high powers? They have them not; they have no right to say to the free people of this State, you shall not have a Convention. If, when the vote comes to be taken on this subject, they think it expedient to hold a Convention, they can put in a ticket to that effect. But it is our right (said Mr. S.) to have a Convention.

It is painful to look around upon this respectable assemblage—the Legislative Council of the freest people on the globe, and reflect that all who have spoken, and all who will vote on this important question, have spoken, and will vote under the sole influence of what they believe to be their sectional and individual interest, without advertent a moment, to the abstract question of right. If the question were put to every man in this committee, separately, individually and alone, "are those Resolutions reasonable?" he would answer affirmatively; but men, gentlemen, appear on this floor in their representative capacity, borne away on the tide of sectional and individual interest; they can say there shall be no Convention, and right and justice are lost in the flood.

## THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

In Lady Morgan's work on Italy, vol. 2, is the following notice of a Monument in the Church of St. Peter, at Rome, erected by order of the present King of England, to the memory of James the Third, who was the last of the rival family of the STUARTS.—*Charleston Courier.*

"There is another monument in St. Peter's that often arrests the steps of the British traveller, and awakens many an association, whatever be his politics—for the whig and the tory may alike find food for meditation upon the monument of the last of the Stuarts! This beautiful mausoleum, the work of Canova, is raised to the memory of James the Third, King of England, his Queen, and his two sons; and the decease of the last representative of a worthless but unfortunate race, who will long share the pity and contempt of posterity—who ceased to be Kings, because they could not be despots!—is recorded with all the pompous titles that royalty possesses in the day of its greatest glory. His monument, and these titles, are bestowed by the munificence of the Prince Regent of England, at whose expense the mausoleum of the Stuarts has been raised; and it is to the honor of the heart and taste of the royal donor, that the titles, which the birth of the deceased compelled him to arrogate in life, are thus liberally conceded to him on the tomb. The existence of such a monument, so inscribed, diminishes nothing from the dignity of that throne, which, founded on the suffrages of a free people, may well afford to be generous to fallen tyranny. It is surely to be lamented, that any consideration of policy (which posterity will regard as false, if not as base) should have given rise to an opposite line of conduct with respect to another fallen monarch! and that it should have left to history the task of contrasting the royal piety of a British Prince to James Stuart, with the timid vengeance of ministerial severity towards Napoleon Bonaparte."

## EXTRACT.

From the National Intelligencer.

There is one subject incidentally connected with finances and the public expenditure, on which there is an attempt to produce an excitement in the public mind, in regard to which we will stop to say a few words. It is that of the amount of defalcations of public agents. On this subject, there appears to exist also some honest misapprehensions, which closer examination would certainly correct.