

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.—Smt110

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. Tax 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.

Smt109—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. Loquacum. 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 Birch, vs. Nancy Birch, &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.

Smt109—Price adv. \$3 50

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Birch, vs. Nancy Birch, &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.

Smt109—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 merchandise 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 subscriber has 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

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 2, 1821. 53

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 proportionable price.

JAMES WILSON.
Rowan Co. April 29, 1822.—3wt101P

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 Wile, 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

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.

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 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 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.

\$40 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, on Sunday night, the 25th inst. FOUR NEGROES, viz: Tom, Tone, Tob, and Washington. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Tone is about 15 years old, dark colored, and out mouthed. Tob is not quite so dark, but thick made, and appears stubborn. Washington is about 10 years old, and down-cast look. Tom took with him a pair of buck-skin trousers, and a drab great-coat. The boys had one mixed coat, and one of red and blue homespun; two pair of new shoes, two new wool hats, and two or three pair of other shoes. They also took with them one rifle gun, without a box, and a half stocked shot gun, and screw-driver, with a buck-horn handle. To any person that will apprehend the above negroes and lodge them in any jail so that I get them again, I will pay Forty Dollars; or twenty dollars for Tom alone, and ten dollars for Tone, and five dollars for each of the boys.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 7wt106P

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 graia 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.

FINANCIER.

THIS thorough bred and first rate horse will stand at Mock's Old Field, in Rowan county, the present season, 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. Davis was not willing to risk the reputation of Sir Archey, and refused to run the race.

A. NESBITT.
April 8, 1822.—6wt102

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.

Test, VARDRY NEEBE, C. C.

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

Mr. J. Smith observed, that the proposition before the committee was important, as it proposed to submit to the citizens of this State the propriety of calling a Convention to amend their Constitution.

From remarks which had fallen from gentlemen in the course of this debate, it seemed to be doubted whether we had a right to interfere with the Constitution. He presumed no member of the committee meant seriously to assert such a doctrine. All power, said Mr. S. belongs to the people, and they have a right to meet and consult for the public good, and to amend their charter of government as they please. This is a right secured by the Law of Nations. To prove which, Mr. S. read an extract from Vattel.

It is, said Mr. S. a well established principle, that the people have a right to alter their constitution at pleasure. But although gentlemen acknowledge that we possess this right, they are not for affording us any remedy. They ask what business the Legislature has to meddle with it? And they deny that the people have any right to act upon it. So that we have a right, but no remedy. This, said Mr. S. cannot be so. And though the Legislature cannot compel the people to hold a Convention, they may point out the mode in which it can be done.

But waving that point of the subject, it is said to be inexpedient to call a Convention, provided we have the power; and he would endeavour to follow the course of remark which had been made on that subject.

The gentleman from Halifax gave the following reasons why it would be inexpedient to call a Convention. He said it would convulse the people to throw into their hands that power which is their own. It would convulse the State, and jeopardize the best interests of the country. Where does the gentleman find grounds for this apprehension? Is there any thing so factious in the people of North-Carolina more than in other States of the Union? It has always been allowed that this State is the Southern State of steady habits.

Out of twenty-four States, twenty, he believed, had lately adopted new Constitutions, Connecticut (the land of steady habits) amongst the rest. Even the factious State of Georgia (as it has sometimes been called) has submitted the question to the people, who had shewn that they were not anxious to grasp at power; on the contrary, they are willing to let things remain as they are. Was the State of New-York convulsed by faction when the people of that State held a Convention? Ino such thing. The delegates met at Albany, and proceeded to business in a manner becoming the Representatives of a wise, Republican State.

Nor has any thing like faction appeared in any of the other States on like occasions. If, said Mr. S. you agree to submit the question to the people, as is proposed, and a majority be in favor of the measure, the question will be, what is to be done? The people will be told that the Convention, when assembled, will have power to abolish such of our Constitutional provisions as they think proper and to make new ones, and they will appoint for this purpose, the best qualified Citizens in the State.

In the election of Members to the General Assembly, the citizens are careless, believing that any man of good intentions, and common sense, will answer the purpose; but when a new Constitution is to be formed, you will see every man repair to the poll, and the best and fittest men in the community will be chosen. No man in the State will be exempt from serving in a Convention; even your Governor, or your Judges, or Ministers of the Gospel, might be elected to that body. You may therefore bring together the greatest talents, a moment, and can it be supposed that such a body would be factious, or

adopt any measure which would not be for the welfare and happiness of the State?

But gentlemen have said, that under the present state of things, nothing like oppression takes place. Mr. S. admitted that we at present enjoy liberty and a good degree of happiness; and that the Constitution under which we live is a good one, considering the time when it was made. But since its formation, times and circumstances have changed.

Gentlemen call loudly on the friends of the Resolutions, to shew any instance in which the people are deprived of their rights, and what necessity there is for calling a Convention.

Mr. S. said he would examine this subject. We allege that our Representation is unequal, and we name two Counties to prove it, Rowan and Columbus. The citizens of Columbus have six times the portion of Representation in the General Assembly that the citizens of Rowan have.—What are the rights of a citizen? His first rights are his natural rights, to life, liberty, and the possession of happiness. But when he enters into the social compact, he surrenders some of his natural rights for the sake of enjoying his political rights. All men are born equal, and every man similarly situated is entitled to equal rights and equal privileges. This being a fact, we have a right to complain that the citizens of the large counties do not possess equal political rights with the citizens of small counties. And if he must speak of Eastern and Western (though he disliked the distinction) our people believe that they do not possess their full share of Representation in the Legislature. That the Eastern Members make laws for us, and tax us without our consent; and they make our Governors, Judges, and other officers. The East has the majority, and consequently the power, and though they may not use it improperly, they may do so if it pleases them.

This we call a grievance. To deny to freemen an equal voice in making laws, laying taxes, &c. is Anti-republican and Aristocratic. It may be called Republicanism; but it is Aristocratic Republicanism, just such as he would call the Republicanism of Virginia, or that of any other State where it is necessary to have a freehold to entitle a man to vote.

Here, then, said Mr. S. we present a grievance. Here we show you something like oppression. What, asked Mr. S. is more degrading to a man than to feel that he has less political rights than his neighbor? To discover that the citizen of a small county has five or six times the power that he has?

For what, asked Mr. S. did our forefathers fight? It was for a free Republican Government and equal rights. The gentleman from Halifax had told the committee something about the struggle which had taken place in Connecticut between the powers of Church and State. It was a happy struggle. He differed entirely in opinion from the gentleman from Newbern on this subject. It was, said Mr. S. a struggle between the State and the Church, and he thanked God that the State had prevailed.—That they had thrown off the yoke of the Clergy, and established a free Government.

The gentleman from Halifax next makes a comparison between the situation of our small counties and the small States—a comparison that is altogether inapplicable. A State is a sovereign, indissoluble body politic. A County, on the contrary, has no power but what is derived from the sovereign authority of the State. As a State, Delaware is equally sovereign with New-York. When the thirteen States met to form a National Government, it became necessary to make a compromise with the small States of Rhode Island and Delaware, and they were accordingly allowed the same Representation in the Senate with the other States. But has the little County of Columbus any sovereignty? Certainly not. Why, then, is it entitled to more Representatives in proportion to its size, than other counties.

The gentleman next alleges, that there would be great difficulty in a Con-

vention, and that it would be a waste of money and time. He says that the people are too ignorant to understand the merits of the question, and that they would be misled by the passions of the moment. He says that the Convention would be a mere show, and that it would do nothing to amend the Constitution.

Mr. S. replied that the people were not ignorant, and that they were capable of understanding the merits of the question. He said that the Convention would be a necessary step towards the amendment of the Constitution, and that it would be a waste of money and time to delay it.

He said that the Convention would be a meeting of the people, and that it would be a meeting of the people to discuss the merits of the question, and to decide upon the best course to be pursued.

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