

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1822.

[NO. 120.]

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
WILKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the county of Wilkes are seriously impressed with the belief that a great portion of the good people of the state of North-Carolina labor under grievances and inconveniences, from very material defects in the Constitution of said State. It will be recollected that this constitution was adopted in the year 1776; at a time when the people of the several states were in an actual hostility with Great Britain, fighting for that independence they afterwards obtained, and which was confirmed by the Treaty of Peace of 1763.

This Grand Jury are far from wishing to throw any kind of blame upon the wise and patriotic men who formed the present constitution. It was, perhaps, the best that, under all the circumstances of the case, could then have been adopted. The presence of a powerful army in the country made it necessary that the Legislature should meet frequently, in order to provide for the defence of the State, and to repair the injuries inflicted on our citizens and property by the British army, and by dissipated citizens in various parts of the state. This unsettled and disturbed state of the country required the constant and unremitting attention and vigilance of the State Legislature; and, consequently, the constitution provides that the General Assembly shall meet at least once in every year. But will any reasonable man now say, that in a time of profound peace and quietness, there is a necessity for an annual meeting of the legislature? more especially, as the defence of the country is confided to the general government.

This Grand Jury would beg leave to call the attention of the people of their country to the acts of the legislature passed annually for the last ten or fifteen years, and to point out a single act that required the immediate interposition of the legislative body. The act, commonly called the revenue law, to provide for the payment of the civil list, and contingent charges of government, has been passed almost in the same words for the last seven or eight years. It would, therefore, be productive of no inconvenience to enact it for two years, instead of one. And should the constitution provide for the meeting of the legislature only once in two years, the saving to the people would be about twenty thousand dollars a year. This, in the short space of ten years, under our present rate of taxation, would leave in the Treasury the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be laid out in great and useful purposes.

This Grand Jury consider the great number of members composing the legislature at present, as a serious evil, and causing a useless expense to the people; not only as regards the pay of so many, but the delay caused by the deliberations of so numerous a body contributes to lengthen out the session to twice the number of days necessary for transacting all the business which comes before them. Should the number be lessened one-third, we are of opinion the business would be equally as well done, and in a much shorter time; and the saving to the country would be at least ten thousand dollars annually.

The inequality of our representation in the Legislature, is another grievance that calls loudly for reform. It is a fact, well known, that twenty-seven counties in the Western part of the State, contain a greater number of inhabitants than thirty-five counties in the middle and Eastern part; yet the twenty-seven counties in the West send only eighty-four members to the Legislature, while the thirty-five counties in the East send one hundred and five members. As long as this inequality exists, the Grand Jury almost despair of receiving any aid from the legislature, in removing the above and many other grievances under which the good people of this State labor, which this Grand Jury forbear now to enumerate. They therefore highly approve the course pursued by the Grand Jury of Rowan, and recommend the plan suggested by them—which is, that the freemen of each county meet at the place of meeting in each captain's district, and choose one or more delegates; the delegates of each county so chosen, to meet at their respective Court-Houses on some day to be fixed on, to appoint a committee for the purpose of opening a correspondence with like committees in other counties, in order to state their grievances in such a manner as to bring about a convention, for the purpose of reforming the abuses under which we labour.

Believing, as we do, that it is useless to apply to the Legislature on the subject, and that the foregoing is the best practi-

cable method of obtaining redress of our grievances, the Grand Jury recommend to their fellow-citizens to meet at their respective muster grounds, on some day between this and the day of and make choice of delegates; and that the delegates so chosen, meet at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the day of to devise such measures of relief as may be deemed most prudent and effectual.

EDMUND JONES, Foreman.

Hicks Combs, John McGarry, Henry Hamby, Joseph Hays, William Demit, Benjamin Walls, Benjamin Beach, Robert Sale, Ezekiel Brown, John Kindell, William Judd, John Livingston, Abijah Fairchild, Frederick Tizer, Samuel Pyffe, Meredith Thurmond, Benjamin Lewis.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Boston Sentinel.

We hear of one farmer in New-York raising 3000 bushels of wheat this season, his acres averaging forty bushels each; and we have been told of other instances of unusual ingatherings of early harvests. Throughout New England the fields are loaded with excellent Indian corn; uncommonly fine crops of rye, barley and oats, have been well housed. Potatoes, and all the other vegetable tribes, promise abundance in size and superiority in quality; and the orchards in almost every direction are literally breaking down with which they are burthened. While our country presents these gratifying prospects, we gladly hear of the state of our neighbors. The last Quebec paper says, "We do not recollect for many years a season so favorable to the farmers near Halifax as the present. Seasonable rains have fallen at least once a week, and have given the fields an uncommon richness of verdure. The crops are all superior and remarkably forward."

## TOBACCO.

From the Greensburgh, (Penn.) Gazette.

You noticed in your paper of the 5th inst. the growth of a crop of Tobacco, in one of the out lots adjoining this place, from plants raised in a hot bed, from seeds procured from the Havana. Its progress from that time has been astonishingly great. The blossoms of some stalks left for seed, have already fallen, and the pods are full of seed. Last week and this, three or four cart loads have been cut and housed, some of the leaves measure twenty-five inches long and sixteen broad. The remainder appears to be ripening fast.—The seed we are assured is of the very best quality of tobacco raised in the Island of Cuba, and procured in that district of country called in Havana, "Vuelta Abago," which is so peculiarly sought after, for the manufacture of cigars; we are assured that this tobacco sells in the Havana for eighty dollars per hundred. If by means of the hot-bed, tobacco even of the quality of the James' River sweet leaf could be raised in this country, it may form an important article in its exports. The luxuriance of vegetation in early plants, as already evinced in the experiment made, would appear to more than compensate for the expense of the hot-bed; and may at least place us on an equality in raising this article, with some Southern latitudes.

Carbon—Used in fattening Hogs.  
Cincinnati, (O.) Jan. 16, 1822.

"One idea has entered my mind which may be worth mentioning, but not for the press; you can perhaps improve upon it. The fattening poultry upon carbon, or carbon being one of the active means, together with aunt Dinah's theory, suggested to me the propriety of giving it to hogs, when penned and high fed for the purpose of being fattened. While standing by a pen, I observed the hogs to root very deep, with much labor. I watched them, to know, if possible, the object of their great exertions, until I saw one come up with his mouth full of fresh earth, which he eat with an apparent avidity, while another would be engaged in the same hole the moment the first would be out; my presumption was that it was used as a corrector of some morbid fluid in the stomach, as they were plentifully supplied

with corn and water. I gave them immediately some coal, which they eat with surprising avidity in preference to fresh food, then thrown in with the coal, and also in preference to their drink, which was thrown in fresh, or new; for I should not say fresh, as I frequently put salt in the water for fattening hogs; and it might have been so at that time; they neither stopped to drink nor to eat grain, until the coal was all eaten. As the hogs are not yet killed, I cannot say what the internal appearance may be, but they discontinued their rooting, were more quiet, and appeared to fatten faster. I omitted it for a few days, and they commenced rooting; I gave it again, and they discontinued rooting. I now continue to give them a moderate quantity daily, say the size of a hen's egg, two pieces to each, but if more is given it will do no injury, an excess will operate only as a moderate purgative."

[Amer. Farmer.]

## INTELLIGENCE.

LIFE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 6.

By the Line ship Wm. Thompson, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 31st July, and Liverpool to the 2d August.

Intelligence had been received from Spain, via of Paris, that a counter revolution had broken out at Madrid, and that Morillo had placed himself at the head of the Royal party, and had rescued the King out of the hands of the liberales. This news, however, is not credited. The Courier doubts its authenticity, in fact the intelligence received of the destruction of the guards, and the triumph of the constitutionalists, render this statement unworthy of credit. There is a great consternation in Madrid, and things still remain in a very unsettled state.

The strong cordon of troops which France has ordered on the borders of Spain, under the pretext of keeping out the yellow fever, continues to excite great sensation. It is supposed that Lewis the 18th wishes to assist his cousin Ferdinand against his constitutional subjects; but if a French soldier crosses the Pyrenees for this object, he will not return.

The Greek cause continues to flourish; it will be perceived that they have burned another Turkish fleet.

Subscriptions continue for the suffering Irish. The King was making preparations for his visit to Scotland.

Letters from Constantinople were received in town yesterday morning, which give a variety of versions of an engagement said to have taken place in the neighborhood of Bagdad, between the Turkish troops under the command of the Viceroy of Bagdad, and the Persians. In which the latter is stated to have been completely routed. The accounts are extremely confused and contradictory, but it seems quite certain that an engagement has taken place, in which the Turks are decidedly the victorious party; the number of killed and wounded, however, on either side, does not appear to have been very great.

Extract of a letter from Genoa.

"Mr. Groce, master of the Sardinian brig La Pace, arrived at this port yesterday from Constantinople, which he left on the 15th ult. reports, that the Grecian fleet on the 18th July, burnt and destroyed the greater part of the Turkish fleet off Cistue, by means of fire ships."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

We are extremely quiet, and the late Baira has been passed with incredible order and tranquility. It would appear from the measures recently adopted by this government to maintain order, that it has finally succeeded, and put the rebellious Janissaries under some subjection."

German papers to the 23d inst. have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:

"It is now very difficult to obtain from Constantinople information that can be depended upon. It is affirmed, that since the events at the close of the Ramadan, when the Sultan is said to have threatened to leave the city, a general alarm prevailed, and the letters were opened. Only those who have a correspondence with diplomatic persons, can depend on authentic intelligence."

LONDON, JULY 29.

Accounts from Stockholm announce, that the Norwegian Diet will be assembled in the course of two months, for the purpose of regulating the public debt of Norway.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain an article from Constantinople, dated the 20th ult. which gives the following

account of the death of the Capt. Pacha, the chief actor in the tragedy at Scio:

"Divine vengeance begins to be displayed, and the cause of humanity has found avengers. The Captain Pacha, that ferocious Mussulman, who plunged all the inhabitants of Scio into the abyss of calamity, no longer exists. The Greeks have displayed a courage and a boldness, the result of which will resound through all Europe. On the 22d June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels charged with combustibles, passed the Turkish fleet, and, under cover of the friendly flag which they had hoisted, approached the ship of the Admiral. The Turks, occupied with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greeks had thus time to throw their fuses on the Admiral's ship, which soon was in flames. Disorder immediately spread among the crew, and each man tried to save himself from the conflagration. The Captain Pacha, half burnt, was transported to the blood stained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste; where, after half an hour of torment, he expired. Three Turkish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dreading an attack from the Greek fire-ships."

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 2.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 10th July, gives as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russian Peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched suffering of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for their produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The Nobles, so far from reaping benefits from their possessions find themselves obliged to purchase food for their vassals. There is plenty of food, but the great mass of consumers have no money.

The plague, it is announced, which has raged at Algiers since the month of April, spreads daily. The deaths are numerous, and many of the inhabitants endeavor to avoid the contagion by flight.

A private letter from Zante, dated June 18th, says, "The Chanticleer came in this morning from Patras, bringing an account that the Suliotes have beaten the Turks near Prevesa, killing 2000, and taking 500 prisoners."

A Congress of Crowned heads was to be opened at Verona on the 1st of September. Russia was to be represented by the Count Nesselrode and Senator Tatishcheff. Ministers from the other powers had not been appointed.

The funds collected for the starving Irish were exhausted, without any appearance of a relaxation of their miseries.—Famine and disease continued to make terrible ravages. In one parish, (Mayo) containing a population of 300,000, there was only 40,000 who were not dependent on charity, which was received weekly from England.

It is generally supposed that the affairs of the Morea assume a gloomy aspect for the Porte. The Grecian Senate at Corinth, finding the coffers of the nation declining, have adopted an admirable expedient to pay their troops. By a decree of the 7th May, every soldier is to be allowed an acre of land per month for his services. This is giving to each man who will defend the soil of his ancestors, an interest forever in that soil; and the good results of this project were soon visible: 5000 Peloponnesians have joined the army on the frontiers. Gen. Norman has 800 Europeans under him; these having formed a junction with the army of Etaha and Arcanaia, which consists of 1500 men, was on full march for Epirus. The mountains and defiles of Greece have, for many centuries, and in various battles, protected the people against the attacks of superior numbers; and, once accustomed to the field of battle, the Greeks will find no difficulty in establishing their independence.—National Advocate.

## FROM CARTHAGENA.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 4.

The schr. William Bayard arrived last evening, in 21 days passage. Capt. Peter Anner, late master, having died intestate, the vessel was seized by the authorities, under an old law, that the property of a foreigner, dying thus, shall escheat to the government. At the time of her seizure both officers and several of the crew were sick, and Mr. Robinson was absent. Fortunately, the U. S. schr. Porpoise, captain Ramage, arrived at that juncture, bringing Mr. Robinson from St. Martha. Mr. R. immediately investigated, and laid the affair before Captain Ramage, who demanded her restoration, but finding the Intendant extremely reluctant to comply with his demands, took charge of the schooner, declaring her under the protection of the United States. After some altercation, and the determination of Captain R. to bring the vessel to sea, unless prevented by force, the schooner was re-

stored, Lieut. Curtis put on board, and came out of port on the 15th of August, in co. with the Porpoise, which was bound to Vera Cruz, via Porto Bello and Chagres.

The affairs of Colombia were in a good condition, the utmost harmony prevailed among all classes, and the country was rid of all its enemies, excepting at the single city of Porto Bello, which was still held by the Spanish forces under La Torre, but was so closely besieged by General Paez as to assure its reduction in a short time. A superb house has been fitted up by the government at Santa Fe, for the accommodation of a minister from the United States.

The famous Lafitte had got a schooner of about 40 tons, and a commission from the government, and would be ready to sail in a few days on a cruise, and may be expected to annoy American as well as Spanish vessels.

The West India seas were filled with Spanish Privateers from Porto Rico, who lie in wait at the passages, and capture and rob all they meet. Fourteen have been fitted out within the last week.

Mer. Adv.

## Desultory.

METHODISTS.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," for the year 1822, just published.

Bishops and Superintendents—Wm. M. Kendrick, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts.

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Travelling Preachers,                  | 1106 |
| Preachers admitted on trial this year, | 185  |
| remaining on trial,                    | 124  |
| admitted into full connexion,          | 92   |
| located this year,                     | 47   |
| Deacons,                               | 155  |
| Elders elected & ordained this year,   | 100  |
| Supernumerary Preachers,               | 43   |
| Superannuated Preachers,               | 71   |
| Ministers expelled from connexion,     |      |
| this year,                             | 2    |
| withdrawn,                             | 0    |
| died,                                  | 5    |

Total numbers in Society.

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Ohio Conference, | 34,341 |
| Kentucky do,     | 23,705 |
| Missouri do,     | 9,949  |
| Tennessee do,    | 17,650 |
| Mississippi do,  | 5,551  |
| S. Carolina do,  | 34,796 |
| Virginia do,     | 25,954 |
| Baltimore do,    | 37,881 |
| Philadelphia do, | 34,770 |
| New-York do,     | 25,998 |
| N. England do,   | 20,024 |
| Genesee do,      | 27,201 |

Total, 297,622

Of the above number, 44,377

were people of color.

Total last year, 281,145

Increase this year, 16,476

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A man who finds no satisfaction in himself, seeks for it in vain elsewhere.

It is much easier to suppress a first desire, than to satisfy those that follow.

He who imagines he can do without the world, deceives himself much; but he who fancies the world cannot do without him, is still more mistaken.

Some disguised falsehoods are so like truth, that it would be judging ill not to be deceived by them.

Decency is the least of all laws, but the most strictly observed.

None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

Those who are themselves incapable of great crimes, are not ready to suspect others of them.

Avarice is more opposite to economy than liberality.

Few things are impracticable in themselves; and it is for want of application, rather than of means, that men fail of success.

In every profession, every individual affects to appear what he would willingly be esteemed; so that we say, the world is composed of nothing but appearances.

One man may be more cunning than another, but not more cunning than all the world.

That conduct often seems ridiculous, the secret reasons of which are wise and solid.

We arrive novices at the different ages of life; and want experience, though we have had many years to gain it.

The greatest of all cunning is, to seem blind to the snares laid for us; men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavoring to deceive others.