

people in such a way that measures may be adopted for our relief—see the Grand Jury, therefore deem it unnecessary to enter minutely into such proceedings; but wish it to be expressly understood, that any legal or proper measures which may be adopted, the ultimate tendency of which will be to effect a redress of those grievances, will meet with the approbation of all the members composing this Grand Jury; and we believe, with the approbation of the people generally.

(Signed) LEWELL MOOREMAN, Foreman.
Jacob Weaver, George Lattimer,
Jonas Bradshaw, Jacob Cloninger,
Joseph Fisher, Jno. Wilfong, jr.
Jno. Thompson, James Hamsour,
Jonathan Miller, Jacob Carpenter,
Jno. Bryson, Christopher Sugman,
Alex. McCorkle, David Baily,
Philip Whitener, Samuel Wilson,
Jacob Fry,

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Tuesday, October 22, 1822, Gen. Peter Forney was called to the chair, and Daniel M. Forney was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John F. Brevard, the proceedings of the officers of the lower regiment of Lincoln Militia were read, representing the great inequality in the representation in our State Legislature as a grievance to the freemen of North-Carolina in all the large counties—praying that measures might be taken to cause the same to be redressed; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the representation of North-Carolina is unequal, and that the constitution ought to be so amended as to secure to each citizen his just and equal right of suffrage.

Resolved, That the freemen in each Captain's company be requested to take into consideration the question of calling a Convention; and appoint two persons from each company, to meet at Lincolnton on Tuesday of our County Court, (in January) to consult and devise all lawful ways and means of carrying their wishes into effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary transcribe the proceedings of this meeting, which, together with the address to the citizens of the county, be transmitted to the Colonel of each Regiment, with a request that the same may be submitted to the freemen of each company.

Resolved, That until a meeting of the Delegates from each company shall take place, Col. Oliver Holland, John F. Brevard, Lawson H. Alexander, and Daniel M. Forney, be appointed a corresponding committee; and that they copy such proceedings of this meeting as they may see proper, and cause the same to be transmitted to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, for publication.

DANIEL M. FORNEY, Secretary.
Follow-Citizens: It was understood, at the meeting called at Lincolnton, on the 22d October, 1822, that the persons appointed a Corresponding Committee, should also take on themselves the duty of drawing up the address required to be read with these resolutions. In pursuance of this duty, we request your earnest attention to a short and imperfect exposition of the causes which must compel us to resort to other steps than such as we have heretofore taken, to procure an alteration of our present Constitution, in those particulars in which it is evidently defective.

Before we proceed further, perhaps it might be expected that we should point out those parts of that instrument which are the objects of serious complaint. Without noticing other and important defects, we will here mention one, the first in magnitude: Our constitution provides that every county shall be entitled to elect one Senator and two Representatives. At the time of its adoption, the evils of such a provision could not be practically felt. The Eastern was then the most populous part of the State; and the number of counties in that section of country was proportionably large. Now the case is altered. The weight of population is to the West, while the weight of representation will lie to the East.

But throwing aside this question of sectional views and interests, it must be apparent to every one, who will examine our present mode of representation, that it is unjust, unequal, and contrary to that principle which is the keystone of a republican government. When we are told that every freeman is entitled to the same rights and privileges, do we find it the fact in the representation of the State? A county with five thousand inhabitants sends her three members; and they have as great weight, and as strong a voice in our legislative councils as the three sent from a county of twenty thousand. Is it not, then, apparent that one man in Haywood (for instance) has a vote in effect equal to those of four in Lincoln? Have we all, then, equal rights? Nature and our ancestors say yes, while fact and experience say no. The spirit of our government, and the inheritance of freedom, guarantee to us equal rights; and yet we do not, and are told we shall not, enjoy them.

We might here inquire, what arguments the opposers of our rights advance

in support of their conduct? Such is the versatility of their talents, and their unblushing effrontery, that at different periods reasons as opposite as light and darkness are arrayed against a Convention. At one time they exclaim, "Wait until peace spreads her white wings over the land; pressed by the tolls and wants of war, the people are too much soured in temper to be trusted." At another, they cry out, "There is too much danger in these days of quiet and happiness; wallowing in prosperity, the people love innovation too well to be trusted." How light such arguments sound without the walls of the Legislative Hall! Why could they not have told us, in as many words, "there is no time fitted to call a Convention." Are we not as well qualified to enter into a cool and impartial examination of the defects of our constitution at this day, as our fathers would have been who formed it? Education takes now a wider range, and knowledge of every description is more common than at the time when our ancestors met to give us a system of government. What, then, have we to fear? Is it a want of integrity? To ask the question is almost an insult. The fact is, in every instance when this subject has been discussed in our Legislature, the members from the East have only sought for an excuse to hide their cupidity of power. Unfortunately for them, the veil they throw around their motives is too flimsy to conceal the workings of the inward spirit. They tell us further, "admitting that we, who represent a minority of the citizens of North-Carolina, do govern you, who are in fact a majority, what right have you to complain, when you cannot show in what manner we injure you?" Such has been the hackneyed language of their orators. What, is it no injury to be governed by laws which affect our dearest interests in person and property, and not have an equal voice in making them? But it is unnecessary to cite instances of abuse of power on their part. It is sufficient for us, that they have the ability to injure us, whether they do or not. Self-preservation urges us to remove the means of doing so beyond their reach. It is better to draw the young lion's teeth, than to rest satisfied with his inoffensive disposition, for security.

Follow-Citizens: We deem it needless to enlarge on this subject, knowing that your good sense will in a moment enable you to comprehend the extent of the grievances complained of. On this subject, we are confident, there is in our part of the country but one opinion. What remains for us, then, is to call your attention to some manner of proceeding, by which we may be enabled to do justice to ourselves. This can be done but through and by a Convention; and the only alternative now left us, after the repeated but useless applications to our legislature, is an appeal to the people at large. Session after session has the proposition been submitted to our Legislature, and as often has it received a mortifying repulse. If this, one of the peaceable modes of endeavoring to remedy the evil, has failed, it is incumbent on us to avail ourselves of those rights and powers vested in us by the fixed nature of our government. Let us but use these as common sense will direct, and all the arts and wiles of the members from the East cannot prevent our redressing ourselves. Our Bill of Rights declares "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." Who are the people? We have always been taught that "we, the people," is the emphatic language of truth only when used by a majority of the freemen of a republic. If this be true, seeing, by the results of the applications to our Legislature, that a large majority of the State is decidedly favorable to the call of a convention, to do so must be the will of the people.

It next behoves us to devise for ourselves some other means of redress than those hitherto used. The plan recommended to you in the resolutions accompanying this address, has been adopted in other countries, and we earnestly hope it will meet with your entire approbation. The object principally in view is, that the Delegates may deliberate on and select some certain method of communication with all the counties favorable to our wishes, in order to arrive at a general understanding as to the time and manner of calling a CONVENTION.

John F. Brevard,
Oliver Holland,
L. H. Alexander,
Danl. M. Forney,

Extract of a letter, dated

"Lexington, (Ky.) Oct. 4.
"Mr. Clay has been confined by severe indisposition for the last week. He is now convalescent, but has not yet been able to issue out of his house. He hopes to gain strength enough to go out in a day or two."

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. OCT. 13.—On Saturday last, Judge Strong delivered his opinion on the Mandamus issued against Simon Whitaker, Esq. who had been appointed Secretary of State, by the Governor. He ordered a peremptory Mandamus to issue, and the office was delivered up to Col. Hammond yesterday morning.

The following communication was slipped into our letter-box one day last week, but by whom we are entirely ignorant. As the writer seems doubtful whether "the respectable gentleman who now occupies the seat [in the U. S. Senate] will positively be a candidate," we take the liberty to inform him, that Gen. Stokes' name is with his friends, who will positively support him for a re-election. We have taken some pains, since the receipt of this communication, to make inquiries on the subject; but with all our industry we have been unable to learn that Col. Polk has ever been mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, except in this solitary instance.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Meurs. Bingham & White:
On the opposite page I send you a communication, for publication, on the subject of our Senatorial appointment. I hope you will give it a place in the Western Carolinian, and thereby oblige a reader of your independent and impartial paper.
A Western Republican.
October, 1822.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

I have perceived from some communications in the Western Carolinian that the subject of the Senatorial appointment will be likely to engage the attention of the ensuing Legislature. As yet I have not understood that the respectable gentleman who now occupies the seat will positively be a candidate; and availing myself of the privileges of a free citizen, and the benefit of an independent press, I have thought proper to direct the attention of the people of North-Carolina to a man who is a Western citizen by birth, and a Western man in feelings and interest.—I mean Col. William Polk, of Raleigh.

This distinguished citizen is one of a few of the remaining heroes who early stepped forward in defence of the liberties of his country. I have fought by his side, and know his valor.—I have witnessed with pride and exultation his conduct for thirty years, in the various stations he has filled; and at the same time that I esteemed him for his inflexible integrity, I have admired him for his manly independence. Where, Sirs, we find qualification and merit, superadded to the irresistible claim of gratitude for services rendered, it is a duty, which the present generation no less owe to the individual concerned than to themselves, to honor the few remaining years of his life. Such is peculiarly the situation of the subject of this communication; and as such, I suggest his name to the representatives of the State.

I am not disposed to canvass the merits of candidates in a newspaper, and forbear to mention the name of either of the highly respectable gentlemen that are spoken of. Neither of them, I believe, will dishonor the state; and with the choice of either, I shall rest contented.

EURETTEVILLE PRICES.

Cotton, 75 to 9 25; flour, 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb.; coffee, 29 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 1 dol.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Oct. 26.

Cotton—Parcels of new Uplands have been disposed of at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents, which have been the ruling prices for the week, but it is not expected that the latter quotation will be maintained much longer. Accounts from all quarters of heavy crops being secured, added to the gloomy state of the foreign market, have a serious effect of which it is not easy to see the result. Sea Islands are nominal at 18 to 22 cents.

Flour—Supplies of new flour have come forward—it is held at \$7 1/2, but the sales are very limited.

Corn—Sales at the close of the week at 90 a 95 cents.

Coffee—The stock of coffee is fast diminishing, but prices do not improve; Laguira and Jamaica have brought 28 a 29 cents, St. Domingo 25 a 26. There is no prime Havana in market.

Sugar—Remain unaltered, perhaps inferior qualities may be said to have declined. St. Croix is held for \$11; Muscovadoes 9 a 10, Brown 7 1/2 a 8, some good Whites have been offered at \$11; they may be quoted at 11 to 12.

Molasses—is scarce; Trinidad quality brings 33 cents.

Spirits—Brandy 140 a 150, Schiedam Gin 95; Anchor do 112; Jamaica Rum 130 a 115; N. England 40 a 41; Whiskey 36 cents in hds. and 37 in bbls. and expected to go lower.

Salt—There has been some import in this week, but still the article is scarce, and 70 cents have been asked for Liverpool; Turks Island 65 a 70.

Iron—Stock on hand very great, \$4 is the asking price.

Cotton Baling—Has advanced to 55 cents for 40 inch, and 60 to 62 for 42 inch, even these high prices are expected to be exceeded.

Exchange on the north, bills 10 days sight, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Dollars 1 1/2 a 2 per cent premium.

N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis. Georgia do, 2 1/2.

Doubtless, 15 50.

President Monroe.—The following is given as the true account of the dates at which President Monroe appears in the history of our country. Born in Virginia in 1759, and was in the army in 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. Gen. Washington then gave him a captaincy, and he was aid to

general Lord Sterling, and soon after a colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the old congress. In 1787 he was again in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1788, in the convention which ratified the constitution. In 1790 he was a senator of the United States. In 1795 he was minister of the United States in France, from which place he was recalled by Gen. Washington. He published a "vindication" of his conduct, and was not long afterwards elected governor of Virginia, and continued as long as the constitution of the state allowed. In 1802 he was sent by Mr. Jefferson to France, on the negotiation for Louisiana. In 1802 he was appointed minister at London, and in 1805 he went on a special mission to Madrid. On his return he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was governor. In 1811 he was secretary of state, and in 1814 secretary of war. He is now in his second term of president of the United States.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Frances Harden, consort of Mark Harden, Esq. late collector of the port of St. Marks. A severe, and indeed, irreparable, loss is sustained by her family and friends, in the death of this truly amiable and estimable woman.

Almanacs, for 1823,

By the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro, Tennessee, or Wilkesboro, N. C. with the money and papers he stole, or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 30 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.
Nov. 2, 1822. JEREMY HALL.

Stateville Jail, Nov. 6, 1822.

NOTICE is hereby given to the executor, administrator, or lawful attorney of John Watts, deceased, William Mills, Zachariah Moss, and all others to whom I am indebted, that I shall, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at the jail door, take the oath made and provided for the benefit of insolvent debtors; at which time and place you may, if you think proper, attend and show cause to the contrary, if you have any.
SAMUEL BROOKS.

Watch & Clock Repairing

and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.
Watches, Jewels, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale.
CURTIS WILKINSON.
Nov. 12, 1822.

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay.
C. W.

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Lovell and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Lyons and others, supposed to belong to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Nall and others, (formerly listed by said Nall) belonging to — Rhyno, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch run, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of — Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' river, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba river, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 7 1/2 acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Hollinger's legatees,—not listed.

JOHN COULTER,
Sheriff of Lincoln County.

September 27, 1822.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822.
In Isaac Goodwin and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased. Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said George appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest, ROBT. HENTY, Clk.

Pr. adv. \$2. 6th/32

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, vs. Silas M. Green. Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, Clerk H. C. Ct.

Pr. adv. \$2. 6th/30

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

A REAL
Lancasterian School,

IS now, for the first time, introduced in this county, for both sexes, attended by male and female scholars, under the superintendance of Alexander Garden, from the Spratt's Ville Lancasterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system, with great success, under Mr. Peter Ulrich, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements, &c. and possesses certificates of that fact.

The branches taught in his school are such as are comprised in an English education, viz. Parents and Guardians, who may feel disposed to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting to expedite their progress in learning, and to instill moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

The object of these schools is to lessen the load of human misery; and to better the religious, moral, and social condition of society, by teaching those who attend not only to read and write, &c. but with a liberality of more moment, the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word—for the ordinance of the Lord's house, and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every Friday afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without interrupting the school.

ALEXANDER GARDEN,
Centre, Iredell Co. N. C. 8, 1822.

THE LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM.

To the Public.

Having, with many others, attended the examination of Mr. Alexander Garden as a Lancasterian teacher, by Mr. Peter Ulrich, we embrace this early opportunity to testify the satisfaction we derived from the spectacle, and do not hesitate to declare, that we deem this system as important to the morals and religion, as to the literature of the rising race. We are happy to find that the Lancasterian system, as now elucidated, incorporates the rudiments of religion with the rudiments of language; and we cannot too warmly recommend it to the patronage of our fellow-citizens. We think it no more than an act of justice to declare, that though Mr. Ulrich proposed many hundred questions, and required Mr. Garden to go through a great quantity of detail, which lasted several hours, yet Mr. Garden answered with great exactness, and practised with dexterity with a number of his scholars. We are decidedly of opinion, that if all public teachers were subjected to such severe and public examination, so much quicker in education would not be professed as has been.

In short, we are fully of opinion, that the Lancasterian system, as now practised by Mr. Ulrich, embraces advantages unknown to any other.

Jas. Spratt, President, J. Dinkins, Thos. Green, A. H. Erwin, S. W. Fox, J. D. Boyd, Jno. Barnett, Thos. Spratt, Thos. Boyd.

United States of America, State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Certificate of a real Lancasterian Teacher, which system can only be learnt by personal application and study in a well organized school.

I, PETER ULRICH, (who learnt the system of the original school in Philadelphia, under the direction of Edward Baker, a pupil of Isaac Lancaster the inventor, and having practised it for a considerable time with numbers of children with all the improvements since its first introduction, and possess a regular certificate of that fact,) do hereby certify, that Alexander Garden has practised and studied in Spratt's Ville Model school, under my direction; and that having undergone a public examination, I do believe him qualified to teach our hundred children the elements of a common education by this system, and to apply the same principles in teaching several other branches of knowledge.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name and affixed the seal of St. Peter's Model School, this 13th day of October, 1822.

PETER ULRICH.

At the public examination made as above stated, present, Thos. Spratt, A. H. Erwin, J. D. Boyd, William Flaniken, Thos. Boyd, John McDowell, Jno. Barnett, Hugh McDowell, Alex. Porter, J. Dinkins, S. W. Fox, Thos. Green, J. Smith.

I, as President, testify to the fact of such meeting and examination.

JAS. SPRATT, Presdt.

State of North-Carolina,

BERRY COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822.
Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Berry, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and he be heard ex parte.

Test, A. L. ERWIN, C. & M. E.

Pr. adv. \$1. 3rd/32

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, vs. Silas M. Green. Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, Clerk H. C. Ct.

Pr. adv. \$2. 6th/30

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.