

lightened, but with the torpor of death upon every moral faculty. They engross no time which could be more profitably employed; they employ those hours which the children would waste in play, and in the profanation of the sabbath. Surely such an object as this, which has no selfish end in view, and can have none—an object, which embraces within its expansive benevolence all grades and conditions of men, and is calculated, while it prepares the young for usefulness and honor here, to fit them for the higher honors and the perfect happiness of a better world—surely, an object like this, can meet with no enemies who are not enemies to benevolence itself, nor fail to receive the approbation of all who have any interest in society, or any feelings of philanthropy.

We understand that it is in contemplation to recommence shortly the *Sunday School* in this place, and continue it through the warm season; and we trust and believe that this benevolent intention will meet with the cordial co-operation of a moral and christian public. The good which Sunday Schools have done, the lasting benefits which they have conferred upon thousands, the many which they have snatched from wretchedness and crime, and restored to society, are tested both by Europe and America; and on another day, on that day "for which all other days were made," the grand development of the blessings which will have flown from these schools of benevolence, will, we doubt not, fill with astonishment every beholder.

That the moral influence of these institutions is very salutary, is sufficiently evident from the fact, that in those parts of our country where poverty is no excuse for ignorance, where the means of education are placed within the reach of every one during several months in the year,—*Sunday Schools* are most numerous. In England, their influence on the manufacturing part of the population, as well as on other classes, has been most happy; and all conditions of men, churchmen and dissenters, the prince and the peasant, have united in their support; and as far back as 1786, only five or six years from the time when the first Sunday School was established by the benevolent RAIKES, it was calculated that 250,000 children, in England alone, were then receiving instruction in these institutions.

The friends of Sunday Schools have, therefore, every thing to encourage them; and we trust that those who have it in contemplation to revive the school in this place, will carry their benevolent intention into execution. They cannot devote a few hours, on each sabbath, to an object more laudable, or whose results will be more lasting and salutary.

CONVENTION.

"A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the blessings of liberty." It must be gratifying to every patriot and friend to civil liberty, to see that the people of North-Carolina are laudably excited in favor of a convention, to form a constitution upon the basis of equal rights. Experience has taught us that the present constitution of the state is defective, and that under its provisions there cannot be a fair and equal representation in the legislature. The eastern section of the state, composing a small minority of the free population, governs, with despotic sway, the large majority of the west; this is in direct opposition to the principles of civil liberty; because the eastern representatives can enact laws which might operate beneficially to them, but have an injurious effect on the population of the west. They also can elect any favorite to the highest office in the state, contrary to the will of a majority of the people. This savours very strongly of aristocracy; it also shows that we are in a very humiliating condition. In order to relieve ourselves from this state of vassalage, (we cannot in truth call it any thing else) nothing more is necessary than to call a convention and frame a new constitution. I can safely hazard the assertion, that there has been no period in the history of our state more favorable to the forming of a constitution than the present. We have nothing to fear from sophisticated effusions of certain sycophants. We are not situated as certain conquered countries were many centuries ago; and we have too much confidence in the integrity and wisdom of our citizens to believe that they would, if they had the power, form a constitution in imitation of the "Twelve Tables" of Rome—the laws of Draco, or those of China. It is the height of absurdity to form conjectures of this sort. We live under the constitution of the United

States, which is the Magna Charta of America, and we cannot form a constitution in any possible shape to transcend that noble instrument. Where, then, is the danger of a convention? No where but in the disordered imaginations of certain would-be great men. Whenever a convention may take place, we do not suppose that it will in this age and in this country, bear any resemblance to the "Rump Parliament of England,"—the "States General" of France,—the ancient Cortes of Spain,—or the Church of Saint Dunstan. We augur more favorably of the intellectual worth of our citizens; if we did not, we certainly would be unworthy of living under a better government than that of China. The business of forming state constitutions has no novelty attached to it; it is familiar to every one—something of the kind occurs nearly every year in America. This being the fact, it is very strange that there are some persons who have figured up in their brains so many forebodings of fiery shapes and dreadful consequences, which a convention might bring forth. To such, I would say, in the language of Cardinal Wolsey, in his speech to Cromwell,

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimest at,
Be thy country's..... A.

*Father Du Halde says that China is governed by the cudgel.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Messrs. Editors: In the Raleigh Star of the 28th ult. there appeared an enigmatical list of the Raleigh Bells, which I request you to publish, with the solution attached, which, during an idle moment, I guessed at; to which I add a list of the Salisbury Bells. I hope "Florio" will reciprocate.

OEDIPUS.

FROM THE STAR.

An enigmatical list of some of the Raleigh Bells.

1. Three-fifths of an evergreen tree, used in churches at Christmas; the objective case of the pronoun I, and the first letter of the animal that seduced Eve. *Hol-n-r-s.*
2. Dried grass, and a forest. *Hay-wood.*
3. A rising ground. *Hill.*
4. The liv's tint. *White.*
5. The patron Saint of Scotland, and the 10th of a sweetheart. *Saturday.*
6. The most important man in constructing a dandy. *Taylor.*
7. An ancient English neck-cloth and half an inch. *Ruff-in.*
8. A marshy ground and 1/4ths of a cruel Roman Emperor. *Fen-ner.*
9. A very narrow street. *Lane.*
10. A sealed obligation to pay money. *Bond.*
11. A manufacturer of earthen ware. *Potter.*
12. Half of a name given to New-Englanders, and half an island in the Indian Ocean, celebrated for spices. *Van-vey.*
13. Three-sevenths of a great Norman warrior, and a male child. *Wil-son.*

FLORIO.

An enigmatical list of a few of the Salisbury Bells.

1. A female fowl, 1/4ths of the first name of a celebrated East Indian warrior, and 1/4ths of a former President.
2. Half of an eastern city, and what Pope says "makes the man."
3. Two-fifths of a complimentary term used in addressing ladies, and 1/4ths of a species of pepper.
4. Half of a celebrated modern Turkish general, and a male child.
5. One eighth of a quart, and 1/4th of a sea fish.
6. Non compos mentis.
7. An aquatic herb.
8. The imperfect of run, and 1/4ths of a sea fish.
9. Two-fifths of the god of mirth, and that from which metals are obtained.
10. A domestic animal, and 1/4ths of a man.
11. The fourth of a city where Hector was killed, and the fire of a house.
12. The effects of fire.
13. What we wish to be after we have passed the prime of life.
14. An instrument of war.
15. The forehead, and 1/4th of nobility.
16. Three-sevenths of crooked legs and 1/4th of adversity.
17. The effects of an Indian war.
18. A bird that spends the summer with us.
19. The second story of a house, and 1/4th of prosperity.
20. Violent and rapid falling of water.

ELECTIONS.

The gubernatorial election in the State of New-Hampshire took place on the 11th ult.—The candidates were the Hon. Levi Woodbury, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Samuel Dimmock, Esq. The latter gentleman was the Crawford candidate. Returns have been received from 41 towns, which give Judge Woodbury a majority of 5387 votes; the Dover Republican states there is little doubt of his election. At the last election for members of Congress, there were but 5 chosen, and an election for one to supply the vacancy also took place on the same day, the result is not known.

In Massachusetts, the Hon. Jonas Sibley is chosen to Congress from the district now represented by Mr. Russell.—*Paul, Repub.*

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

FRANCO AND SPAIN.

The affairs of mankind were never bound up in a crisis so fearfully portentous, so deeply involving all that is sacred in human rights, and all that is salutary in human institutions, as that which has given rise to the holy alliance. As this confederacy has no precedent, in history, so is the present political condition of the world equally without precedent. We propose to inquire what it is in this peculiar condition of human affairs that has driven the potentates of Europe to form this extraordinary league; what the objects are which they propose to accomplish; and what will be the probable issue of the great contest, of which we have as yet only seen a few partial and preliminary developments.

For more than two centuries the gradual march of intellectual and moral improvement has been silently producing a great and fundamental change in the public opinion of civilized Europe. Amidst the vicissitudes of empire, the bloody conflicts of civil strife, and the infuriated rage of religious persecution, this great intellectual revolution has maintained a slow, but steady progress, until within the last thirty years, it may be considered as having reached its consummation. It consists in a true conception of the origin and end of government, in opposition to the ancient doctrine of the divine right of kings. All the accounts of intelligent travellers concur in stating that the middle classes in every civilized nation of Europe, have exploded this ancient doctrine, and are only waiting for a favorable occasion to throw off the oppressive institutions founded upon that basis.

This, then, is the peculiar state of things which renders the present the most awful and interesting period in the history of our species. All the inhabitants of the civilized nations of continental Europe are the restless and dissatisfied subjects of governments, uncongenial with the spirit and improvement of the age, and equally inconsistent with the happiness and the wishes of the people. While the human mind has been progressive, governments have been stationary. This, in the lapse of more than two centuries, has led to an irreconcilable discrepancy between the opinions of the people and the notions of their rulers; between the character of the people and the existing institutions. Those, then, who know how to estimate the power of public opinion, can easily account for the alarm excited among the despots of Europe. The very existence of this extraordinary and unprecedented league, furnishes, of itself, abundant evidence of the extensive prevalence of those opinions and that spirit, which it is intended to repress.

Having thus briefly explained the nature of the crisis, we shall attempt to shew the objects proposed by the Holy Alliance. The ultimate object of that combination of monarchs is obvious enough. It is to maintain by physical force in the 19th century, institutions adapted to the 16th and 17th; it is to arrest the natural course of human events by artificial expedients, and extinguish the lights of the age in the blood of their subjects. But it is much more important and interesting to the American people and to the citizens of every free country, to ascertain what are those intermediate objects of the alliance, which may be regarded as the means of accomplishing the ultimate object? Will they confine their "holy" cares to their own kingdoms, or will they extend them to other nations? Upon this subject the contemplated invasion of Spain by France, with the avowed purpose of re-establishing the constitution and government of Spain according to the principles of "legitimacy," and evidently in obedience to the resolutions of the Congress of Verona, leaves us no room to doubt for a moment. The principle is openly asserted, that the despots of Europe have a right to destroy the free institutions of any, and every country; if those institutions tend to excite discontent and rebellion in the dominions of those despots. And, to enforce this principle, a hundred thousand Frenchmen are perhaps at this moment spreading desolation through the provinces of Spain. Here then is open war waged by despotism against freedom; upon principles utterly inconsistent with sovereign rights of free states, and destructive, in their consequences, of the peace of the world.

It is important that we should inquire how the United States are affected by these new and extraordinary principles of international law, and what part it becomes their government to act in the present emergency. It cannot be disguised, that the successful experiment made by us in the science of government, has done more towards refuting the doctrines of despotism, than all the writings of the philosophers put together. Our example is a standing argument, which all can comprehend; and its effect has been powerful, and must be irresistible. The principles, then, assumed by the Holy Alliance, and promulgated from the Congress at Verona, will justify an attack upon us, at least as fully as they justify that upon Spain. And if Spain should be crushed, it is not an idle apprehension, that we may be the next objects of the desolating kindness of the leagued oppressors of Europe. Under these circumstances, we are

decidedly of opinion that our government ought to protest most solemnly and earnestly against the invasion of Spain, and the principles upon which that invasion has been undertaken. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that prudential reasons alone should restrain this nation from uniting her arms with those of Spain, in opposition to doctrines so alarming in their tendency, so destructive to the harmony of nations, and the happiness of mankind. But we hasten to inquire what will be the probable issue of this great contest between the people and their rulers?

Whatever may be the fate of Spain in the present contest, we have no doubt of the final success of the holy cause in which she is contending. The votaries of freedom may be overcome for a time by the brute force of arms, but their spirit cannot be extinguished—No political proposition is more clearly demonstrable, than that governments must ultimately conform to the character of the people.—All governments, whether free or despotic, must fall, if this principle be disregarded in their formation. History has already inscribed this lesson on the tomb of the French Republic; she has perhaps set to inscribe it on the reigning dynasty. How then stands the question? A revolution has taken place in the public opinion of Europe; the character of the people is fundamentally changed, and the existing governments are inconsistent with the change of character, and in direct opposition to public opinion. Unless the holy alliance can produce a mighty retrograde in the human mind; unless it can undo, by some magical operation, that fundamental change in the character of the people, which it has been the work of two centuries to complete, we cannot believe that there is any reasonable ground to doubt the final triumph of free principles. Their growth has been too gradual, and their foundations are too deep, to permit a belief that their progress can be effectually resisted.

These views of the subject naturally lead us to indulge in a few reflections on the enlightened policy of the present administration, as contrasted with the shortsighted and visionary notions of that ephemeral faction, which sprung up like a vapour at night, and has vanished before the first rays of the morning. In defiance of all the admonitions of history; regardless of the great crisis of which we have been speaking, it was the unwise and ruinous policy of the radical party to arrest the progress of those national defences so essential to our safety; to destroy every repository of military science, and leave the nation unarmed and defenceless. Mr. Monroe is entitled to the eternal gratitude of this nation for the firmness and independence with which he has restored the disorganizing plans of this misjudging faction. Truly estimating the important position occupied by these U. States in relation to the conflict pending in the civilized world between freedom and legitimacy, he has steadily adhered to a policy corresponding with that position. There could not indeed be a more drivelling and degrading policy, than to leave freedom unarmed to contend against despotism armed and confederated.

Wash. Republican.

From the Lancaster Gazette, Feb. 25.

The jury that tried Lecher, made a bill at the tavern at which they were entertained of 175 dollars. The jury that tried Wilson, made a bill of 150 dollars 75 cents. In the latter case the jury occupied seven days and three quarters. The amount has been so much a subject of admiration, throughout the city, that I have been induced to make some inquiries, and though have not been able to procure a perfect copy of the bill, the following items may be depended upon as composing a part of the account.

384 bottles of Madeira Wine

194 quarts of Brandy

11 quarts Holland Gin

13 quarts Country Gin

564 quarts of Strong Beer

11 quarts of Cider

Of the twelve jurors, one was in a bad state of health, another is known to be a man who does not drink, and it is said they are all moderate men in that respect. To the number of actual consumers is to be added four constables, but neither of them drink wine.

Some may say that the enormous quantity of wine, brandy, common gin, beer, and cider, stated in the account, could not have been consumed by the jury and constables within the time specified. But it is literally true. The tavern keeper is a man of known probity. He more than once remonstrated against the quantity, but he was told they had a right to have what they pleased, and they would have what they pleased.

A *Fowler*—On the 7th ult. did immense damage in Connecticut, R. Island, and some parts of Massachusetts, by carrying away bridges, mill-dams, and in many instances injuring or destroying Mills, Factories, &c. At Norwich, the Methodist Meeting House floated entirely off, and not a vestige of it was to be found in the vicinity of the place where it stood!

Games *Hax* is appointed, by the President of the United States, to be the Agent, under the Act of Congress, to collect and average the evidence, &c. to be laid before the Commissioners for carrying into effect the part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which relates to the deportation of Slaves.

Sporting Intelligence—The celebrated horse Cock of the Rock, has arrived in town from Vermont, for the purpose of closing with the proposition of Mr. Harison, to run against a Virginia horse, on the Long Island course, for \$5000, "play or pay," in the ensuing spring races,—which will probably exhibit more matches,

bets and forfeits, than can be found on record from any one course in the sporting calendar.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

JOHN BEARDSLEY and MICHAEL BROWN, Esqrs. have been appointed Directors of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the death of Judge Locke and Gen. Pearson.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 27th March, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, M. *Theophilus J. Kings*, of Irehall county, to Mrs *Mary E. Graham*, of Rowan county.

In Florence, Ala., on the 6th of February last, William S. Fulton, Esq. to Miss *Maria Seland*. In Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 13th of February last, Capt. *Alfred H. Douglass*, to Miss *Rebecca L. Fulton*, daughter of David Fulton, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 26.

Cotton, 8 to 10; flour, fine, \$7; superfine, 7 5/8; wheat, 1 3/4; whiskey, 40; peach brandy, 50 to 75; apple do 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 85 to 10; salt, Turkish, 60 a 65; by the 100 bushels; molasses, 26; sugar, muscovado, 6 to 9; coffee, prime green, 27 to 28; 3d and 3d quality, 24 to 26; tea, hyson, 90 to 1 1/2; blacked, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 to 9 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET, March 26.

Cotton, 10 to 11; flour, first quality, \$8; corn, 70; coffee, 25 to 26 for best green Havana, 8; Domingo, 25 to 24; sugar, brown, 64 to 74; Muscovado, 75 to 95; molasses, 35 to 26; salt, Liverpool, 30 a 35; Turkish, 60; whiskey, 35 a 55; North-Carolina bank bills, 4 a 4 1/2 cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4 1/2 a 5.

COTTON.

THE subscriber offers for sale about seventy bales of Cotton, of good quality, on a credit of eight and twelve months.

JNO. L. HENDERSON,

D. F. CALDWELL.

April 4, 1823.—3132

Doct. Alexander,

HAVING lately declined the practice of Physic, now offers his professional services as Surgeon only, and takes this opportunity of tendering his most sincere and grateful thanks to those who have hitherto placed themselves and families under his care.

April 7, 1823.—1wp

LETTERS

Remains in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1823.

LAWSON Alexander, Abraham Area, Sarah Allison, John H. Alexander, William Arkinson, Stephen Alexander, Thomas Allison. B.—Esquire Black, John Barringer, John Barris, Robert Biggar, Joseph Baker, Andrew Banc, Daniel Black, Capt. Black, John Barrier, Daniel Blackwelder, Rev. G. Roger, John Brooks, Chas. Blackwelder. C.—Samuel Corzine, John Congrell, David Cline, Joseph Crofford, Joseph Cooper, Allen Case, Hugh Campbell, Jacob Coleman, Jane Case, Moses Carriker, Moses Clay, Benj. Cagle. F.—George B. Friend, Frederick Preenland, Alexander Ferguson, Abraham F. Fox, Josiah Fox. G.—H. J. Gardner, Susannah Glover, George Goodman. H.—John Houston, William Houston John Hileman, Hugh Hayr, Abner Hope, Elizabeth Hoycutt, Dr. E. W. Harris, Washington Harris, Abner Haggins, Alfred Harris, Silas Huie, James Hadly, Thomas Holton, Archibald Houston, Lydia Houston, Silas Higle, Jacob House. I.—Nicholas Ishower. K.—John Kuler. L.—Christopher Lott, Jonas Love, Christopher Lifer. M.—William M'Claw, Samuel Morrison, William M'Clain, Tobias Misenhimer, John Misenhimer, Capt. M'Callis, Robert M'Callloch, William Means, James M'Clary, John W. Morgan, Jane Meek, Abraham C. M'Creo, Archibald M'Curdy. P.—Martin Puffer, Martin Pennington, Henry N. Piarr, Benjamin Plunkett, John Patterson, William Parks, Nathan Phillips. R.—Joseph Reed, Peter Romple, E. Ross, David Reese, Francis Ross, Geo. Rose, Carson Rogers. S.—William W. Spears, Philip Shive, Nancy Shinn, Thomas Gilbert A. Spears, Satters hite & Travis, Michael L. Stinson. T.—Lewis Tucker, George Tucker, Peter Troutman. W.—Samuel Wallace, David Wagaster. Y.—Silas Young, Rathy Young.

D. STORKE, J. P. M.

Stop the Runaway!

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a negro boy named *George*, about 28 or 30 years of age, of a yellow complexion, long thin, high forehead, speaks slow and distinctly, has a down cast look, and has lost some of his front teeth. He appears older than he really is. He took away with him an old horse, with a bucki face, about 14 or 15 years of age, and about 16 hands high; one black horse, three years old, about 15 hands high, and much rubbed by working in the wagon. He took with him a white girl, 18 or 20 years of age, sandy hair, rather inclined to be red, large and full breasted. It is more than probable that he will attempt to pass, in consequence of having the girl with him. I will give any reasonable premium to any person that will take the aforesaid negro and horses into his possession, so that the subscriber may get them.

DANIEL VERLIE.

Salisbury, April 5, 1823.—481f

STATENVILLE, March 26, 1823.

RAN AWAY from this place, on the right of the 25th March, two negro men, James, calling himself James Hill, who says he is free, is a black negro, rather under the common size, about 24 years of age. Issac, the property of the subscriber, and others, is a well built, middle sized man, about 30 years of age, very black. I will give fifty dollars for apprehending either of said negroes and confining them so that I get them a man.

ROBERT SIMONTON.

Almanacs, for 1823.

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