

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1823.

[NO. 149.]

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.

BEER & PORTER HOUSE.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his new establishment, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of Beer and Porter; the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, except Sundays.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823.—466f

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoemaking business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed.

ERENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—44

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Joseph Simulton vs. Elijah Bingham. Or. Atta. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one horsehead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state. It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Samuel Craig vs. Jonathan Craig.—Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simeson, Jr. Or. Atta. Levied in the hands of Obadiah Stewart.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1823.—Thomas Lyles vs. Robert Lyles.—Original attachment.—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—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 for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 12th Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

ISAAC CRAYTON, C. C.

Writs Venditioni Expensas.
Per sale at this Office.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, son of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—471f

Land & Mills for Sale.

300 ACRES of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-buildings. Also, a good saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredell county, four miles from Beattie's Ford.

ALEXANDER CORNICE.

April 1, 1823.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to F. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer.

J. HIN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44d

Private Entertainment.

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. D. ROUSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration.

March, 1823.—9w131

ELEGANT Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a Cabinet Ware Room, where he has received from his Factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of MAHOGANY FURNITURE, which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Asware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—5w131

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of *plank*, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit.

ALEXANDER HOVE.

Salisbury, March 24, 1823. 11w136

N. B. Furnals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having removed from Mr. Thomas Nerdop's, to Stateville, informs his friends and the public, that he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business, in a shop near the store of Foster & Hall, where those who favor him with their custom will have their work done with neatness and dispatch.

S. LOWRY.

Stateville, March 23, 1823.—5w149

Alex's Frohoek's Estate.

THE subscriber having (at February Court last) obtained letters of administration on the estate of Alex's Frohoek, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are requested to pay immediately.

MICHAEL BROWN, Adm'r.

March 27, 1823. 6w150

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th February last, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of age; five feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, and speaks good English. (his countenance not very pleasant) together with his wife Jenny and two boy children. She is a mulatto woman, about 25 years of age, stout made, has a scar on her right arm, between the wrist and elbow, occasioned by a burn. One of her children is about three years of age, the other about four months old; both of yellow complexion. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to the near Higgin's ferry, on Saluda river, in Edgefield District, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$15 if confined in any jail and a letter sent to me by mail to Newbury Court-House.

JAMES E. COLEMAN.

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Sheriff's Office.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, in casual business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an unprofitable bill in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

COTTON.

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

JNO L. HENDERSON,
D. P. CALDWELL.

April 6, 1823.—562

MANSION HOTEL.

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—72

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—45

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him, with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

Cotton Saw Gins, WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks, of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c. A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 calibre maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL PRALEY.

March 24, 1823. 46

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$150 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *bedsteads*, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good advance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—439

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

CONVENTION To the Freemen of Orange County

Fellow Citizens: At a numerous meeting of the members of the last General Assembly in favor of calling a CONVENTION to revise and amend the constitution of this state; the following resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted.

[The resolutions have been heretofore published in the Carolinian.]

It was further resolved, that a committee of correspondence in each county friendly to the object, (not exceeding seven) be appointed on the nomination of the members of assembly from their several counties. The undersigned having been appointed the corresponding committee for this county, in part performance of this high and important duty confided to them, beg leave to address you.

It is not our purpose at this time to go into a detailed statement of the defects which exist in the present constitution, and which time and experience have proven to be productive of great injury and oppression to the majority of the free people of this state. Among the many errors which might be enumerated, and which require correction, we forbear mentioning any other than those presented to notice by the foregoing resolutions.

With respect to the inequality of representation in the general assembly, we beg leave to submit to your candid and honest judgment, the following statements, bottomed on the last enumeration of the people, and the documents in the treasury department of this state.

I. This state is divided into 63 counties, unequal in their extent of territory and population; but each having, under the existing constitution, an equal number of representatives in the general assembly, making in all 196, including seven town members. The free population is 433,912 souls, which, divided by 196 (the number of the members of assembly) gives to each member 2213 souls; or in other words, every 2213 souls, on principles of equality, are entitled to one member. According to this ratio, the counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Columbus and Brunswick, would each be entitled to one member, and Orange to seven members!—Take the free population of Greene or Washington as the ratio that shall entitle each county to three members, it will follow that each of the first named counties will retain three members; Orange ought, according to the same ratio, to have twenty-two members, and the other large counties to have increased representation in like proportion; but according to the existing principle, the first named six counties elect 18 members; and Orange, equal in population to them all, elects but three!

II. To the first named six small counties, add six others, viz: Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates and Carteret; these contain in all 38,037 souls. Rowan (before its late division and Orange contain 37,967, nearly the same amount of population with the preceding twelve counties; but those twelve elect thirty-six members, and Rowan and Orange elect only six, exclusive of two town members. Add three members for the new county of Davidson, taken from Rowan, and the twelve small counties, having an equal population with three large ones, send twenty-nine members more than on principles of equality they are entitled to.

III. The foregoing twelve small counties contain a population of 38,037 souls, and the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Orange, Lincoln, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Rutherford, Burke, Iredell, Randolph and Surry, being also twelve in number, contain a population of 144,041 souls; under the existing constitution, 38,037 souls in twelve small counties, have an equal representation in the general assembly, with 144,041 souls in twelve large counties—although in the latter there are 106,000 souls more than in the former.

IV. The following thirty-three counties, viz: Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Brunswick, Columbus, Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates, Carteret, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Warren, Wayne, Person and Richmond, contain 144,928 souls; being about one third of the free population of the state; they elect 39 members, which is a decided majority of the general assembly; while the twelve large counties before mentioned, having a population equal within a trifle to the thirty-three above enumerated, elect only thirty-six members, and consequently sixty-three less than the same amount of population in other parts of the state are entitled to.

V. From the comptroller's report it appears, that for the last year, the taxes paid

into the public treasury from the following counties, eighteen in number, viz: Ashe, Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Camden, Columbus, Bladen, Hyde, Haywood, Moore, Tyrrel, Greene, Wilkes, Robeson, Perquimans, Martin, Onslow, and Gates, amounted to 9343 dollars 21 cents; and that the taxes paid into the treasury for the same year, from the counties of Rowan, Orange, Wake, and Cumberland, being four in number, amounted to 10,413 dollars 65 cents. The former elect fifty-four members—the latter, (exclusive of town members) only twelve. Thus four counties, contributing more to the support of government than eighteen counties do, by an excess of difference of 870 dollars 44 cents, have 43 members less.

VI. From the same document it further appears, that there are several counties in the state which do not annually pay into the treasury a sufficiency to defray the expenses of the members they are at present entitled to elect. The amount of taxes paid into the treasury last year by the following counties, to wit: Hyde, Tyrrel, Haywood, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck and Ashe, amounted to 2556 dollars 28 cents; and the members representing those counties in that year received for their pay the sum of 3635 dollars 40 cents—being 1078 dollars 12 cents more than their constituents had contributed to the public funds. Those seven counties elect twenty-one members, and yet they do not altogether pay as much toward the treasury as Orange does.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that under a republican form of government, every citizen, having the same grade of constitutional qualification, is undeniably entitled to an equal participation in the rights and privileges of the government; and an equal degree of weight and influence in its administration—and that a majority shall govern in all cases. We hold it to be a perversion of terms and an abuse of words, to call any form of government *republican* which either in theory or practice, denies the foregoing truths, or defeats their operation. From the statements we have submitted to you, it appears most manifestly that under the present defective constitution the freemen of this state do not enjoy that equality of rights and privileges which is every freeman's birthright—that some have more weight and influence in the government than they have a just right to claim; while others (of whom you are a part) have less than they are entitled to—that not only a minority governs the majority; but that one third of the population of the state governs the other two thirds—enact all laws—elect all officers of the government, executive, judicial and military—to sum up all, the few govern the many. You pay taxes according to population; in time of war, you furnish your quota of militia for public defence according to numbers—but in representation in the general assembly, you, who are first in point of population and in contributions for the support of government, are only equal to the least in both particulars. Orange, with her 20,000, is equalled in political weight, on the floor of the general assembly, by Columbus with her 3,000. And as if the measure of injustice and oppression was not full without, you are every year, and from year to year, compelled to pay not only your own representatives, the men of your choice, whose feelings and interests are identified with your own, for their services, but likewise the representatives from the small counties for making laws for you against your will. Is not this state of things intolerable to freemen who understand and value their rights and privileges? Can they reconcile it to their sense of justice and their idea of republican government? Surely not.

With respect to annual meetings of the general assembly, we beg leave to state, that even if that body was organized on correct principles, if representation in it was equal, yet it is believed by many of the most intelligent and enlightened men of our state, that annual meetings are unnecessary for the public good, and productive of great and useless expense.

I. The frequent meetings of the assembly, under ordinary circumstances, begets instability in legislation. Acts passed at one session are frequently repealed at the next; the repealing act is repealed and the first act revived. Instances of this kind have frequently occurred, and will, under present circumstances, occur again. The great body of the people are, by such legislation, kept in the dark; they know not what the law is; they cannot keep pace with their law makers; and often while endeavoring to square their conduct or their contracts by what they suppose to be the law they find that they have acted either against law or without law, or incurred penalties of the enactment of which they were ignorant or which they believed had been repealed.

II. In annual meetings of the general assembly there is always too much legis-