SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1823.

CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Delegates from the several Captains' companies in Rowan, is requested to the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 4th *day of July* next. It is hoped that all the Delegates will give their punctual attendance, as one of the objects of the meeting is to make arrangements for chocsing persons to attend the meeting to be held at Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in November next.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.
June 10, 1823.

"In the wreathe that decks the flowing bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and poison'd serpents roll!"

More EFFECTS.....A man named Charles Forrest, near Salem, N. J. went home DRUNK on the 10th ult.; and because his wife and young daughter hid his *rum-jug*, he fell on them, and beat them so brutally, that the daughter died shortly after, and the wife is not expected to survive the bruises she received. The wretch-ed sot was committed to jail.

Alarming accident! We learn that dur-ing the last session of Moore county court, while the election for Sheriff, and other county officers, was pending, the bench was crowded with magistrates, and the house crammed full of people,—the presiding magistrate having received all the ballots, and being ready to canvass them, cried out with a thundering voice, "*are you all ready?*" at that instant the floor of the Court-House gave way, with a terrific crash, and all in it were tumbled to the bottom a distance of twelve or fourteen feet, into a chaotic and affrighted mass of *agitated* nature!" An inconceivable scrambling then took place; the general cry was "Save himself who can!" The crippled victims hopped out of the ruins, like "peas out of a meal tub;" and, although there were some broken bones, and much *bruised flesh*, we are told that every human being who went in at the Court House door came out of "the pit of" ruins alive. It would, we suppose, be thought invidious, to say that the great *Patron* of the *legal* profession extended his guardian care over his *reputed* Children on this occasion; but it so happened, that not a "mother's son" of them was in the Court-House when the accident occurred.

Sports of the Chace. A New Jersey paper, now before us, records rather a merry instance of a chase between a ips officer of the law, and a prisoner who had escaped from him. It appears that the poor fellow was under arrest for debt, and that the constable was carrying him to jail in a sulkey. The officer having occasion to step into a store a few minutes, the prisoner seized the reins, cracked the whip, and drove off at full speed. The constable, very foolishly rushed out at the moment, pushed on full tilt after the man, and horse and *mare!* After running one or two miles in this way, he found he would be distanced, unless he procured a nag of more speed, and bottom; he accordingly mounted a horse offered him by a friend, and by help of whip and spur, came up with and secured his man, after a chase of *twelve miles!*

Our foreign advices this week, are no later than what we published last. War has commenced: Spain must maintain her independence at the mouth of her cannon, or her citizens will become the vassals of the "holy league." It seems that at the first onset the French made, they met with a more determined resistance than they anticipated. We shall doubtless receive, in time for next week's paper, very interesting details of operations in the Spanish peninsula.

TOWN OF "MARION."

Twelve lots in this new town, in which the county buildings of Davidson have been located by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, were sold on Tuesday, the 3d inst. The prices which the lots brought, exceeded all calculation. We are told that one lot was sold for *two hundred* dollars.

When we consider the great diversity of opinion in Davidson relative to the location of their county seat, and the powerful opposition made to the site fixed upon by the Commissioners, we are surprised that any person should be found who would bid a liberal price for lots in *Marion*. But there is an adventurous spirit in man, which is ever ready to seize on objects of speculation; whether they be profitable or ruinous, is an after consideration.

We learn that a great effort will be made next Legislature, to locate the Court House in Lexington.

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

Three years have elapsed since the establishment of the Western Carolinian. During this period, the number of subscribers to the paper has been gradually and steadily increasing; and at this time our subscription list is so respectable, that were our patrons to exercise a moiety of the punctuality in *paying* for the news, that we do in *furnishing* them with it, we should be enabled to "go on our way rejoicing," and eat our bread in peace and contentment, free from the anxious and corroding cares of want.

Few persons, except those who have tried it, have an adequate idea of the expense, the labor, and the slavish application, necessary in publishing a Newspaper; for were it generally known how hardly an Editor of a newspaper earns the pittance of public bounty which falls to his share, we are sure there is virtuous feeling enough in the community to yield him that pittance cheerfully and punctually.

To those friends and patrons of our establishment, who have given it their *efficient* support, "through evil and through good report," we tender our most grateful acknowledgments.—*Their* patronage has enabled us, thus far, to "pursue the even tenor of our way,"—to feed the appetite; to clothe the body; to stand up among our neighbors unabashed; to look with confidence in the face of all mankind; and to elbow our way through the crowd of the world, unmolested by Sheriffs, Constables, or any other catchpole of the law.

To deserve and *receive* that patronage in future, shall be the aim, the zealous endeavor, and the best reward of the Editor.

As the *expenses* of this establishment are beginning to bear an inverse ratio to its *receipts*, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay $1 50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper three, six, or nine months, or three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three Dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All Letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the General Corresponding Committee for the State.

Lincoln County, N. C. May 5, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: The corresponding committee of Lincoln county have been requested by the general meeting of representatives, which took place at Lincolnton on the Wednesday of the April Superior Court, to report the progress which they have made in ascertaining the voice of the freemen of this county on the propriety of calling a Convention. We have also in charge to request your attention at an early period, to that part of the resolution adopted at Raleigh, which recommends the election of Delegates to meet at Raleigh. As it might be of some importance that those elections should be uniform in general, and as the object may not have been fully understood by all, it is desired that you will inform this committee of the general understanding upon this subject. Delegates, at open separate polls for some have contemplated, might possibly produce some confusion, and be attended with trouble and expense to an individual who might be elected Delegate, and not a Member of the Assembly; and this would probably be the case, in many instances, should it be intended to clothe the Delegate with other powers than that of merely devising some plan to bring about the ultimate meeting of a Convention.

We have been likewise requested to state further, in order to prevent, as far as practicable, all attempts at useless and pernicious alterations of our Constitution, and also to quiet the fears and jealousies arising from an apprehension of this sort, that, so far as the voice of the people of this county has been ascertained, it is decidedly opposed to any material alteration of the Constitution,—or perhaps we may, with more correctness say, to any alterations whatever, but those pointed out by the friends of the measure at their meeting in Raleigh.

In pursuance of the duty which has devolved upon us, and to exhibit a view of the state of the business in this county, we beg leave to state, that the subject of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of our state, was taken into consideration at an early day in this county. A large and respectable meeting of our citizens took place at the court house last October. At this meeting, sundry resolutions were adopted approving of the measure; a committee of correspondence was appointed, and a resolution passed, recommending a General Meeting of representatives from each Captain's District, at Lincolnton, on the Tuesday of our January Court. This meeting approved of the proceedings of the friends of a Convention at Raleigh, and entered into measures to obtain the voice of every free-man in the county. Altho' every precaution appeared to be taken to insure a general vote upon the question, it appears that, owing to some misunderstanding, there are some two or three companies in which no vote has yet been taken. In all the companies in which the vote was taken, the names of the voters were likewise enrolled; and every fairness appears to have been used to obtain a free, dispassionate and unbiassed expression of opinion. The result of this vote presents an aggregate of 1571 for, and 231 against, the call of a Convention.

Thus we have gone silently, but steadily, and, we trust, advisedly on; actuated by no wild and heedless spirit of innovation, and not regardless of the possible danger of other imperfections being implanted in our constitution when those of which we now complain shall be eradicated.—but, still determined to assert our rights and privileges, and trusting to the good sense of our fellow citizens, and the beneficent Providence of Him who rules the destinies of nations, for a happy result.

This committee would be wanting in their duty to themselves, and would be doing great injustice to the minority, were they not to state, that those who compose that body, fully and justly appreciate the great and important principle for which the majority are contending,—that of an equal representative state government; and that the opposition, so far as we have been able to discover, originates entirely from a cautious prudence, and an honest jealousy, lest their rights might be in some other respect infringed upon. It is believed, however, that this objection is given up that many who voted on the negative would now readily vote in favour of the measure. So strongly was this opinion entertained by the representatives at our late general meeting in April last, that, in order to present our county an undivided phalanx in favor of a Convention, it was proposed to recommend that the vote should be again taken in those companies which were most divided. That the result would be as desired, we cannot feel a doubt. An equal representation in the councils of our country appears to be the wish of all. It is a right which they believe was guaranteed to every free-man from the Declaration of Independence. And so fully are we convinced of the correctness of this principle, that we will not harbour a suspicion that the citizens of this county would not be found as zealous advocates for it if they lived in a small, as a large county,—in the East, as in the West. It is to perfect our system of government, and secure to themselves and their posterity equally their unalienable rights and privileges, that urge this measure. No hostility to the East, no ungenerous wish to domineer over smaller counties, no desire for far reaching innovation, has any influence amongst us. We trust we are actuated by soberer and more correct views of the principles of government. But shall we, who were among the first to proclaim Liberty and Equality to a benighted world, content ourselves to march in the rear of every advancement towards political improvement? Shall it be said of the people of North Carolina, that they are afraid to attempt to put into practice, the principles which they so early advocated, and so zealously eulogize; but must continue, to a period without limit, fettered by the institutions of our first Patriots, who had only the benefits of the first lights of freedom, because we are afraid to trust *ourselves* to alter or amend them where they are undeniably imperfect, lest we should do ourselves an injury? This committee cannot entertain such an opinion; and we cherish the hope, that every genuine Republican,—no matter whether located in a small or a large county—in Haywood or Orange—in Currituck or Lincoln, solely actuated by the spirit of Liberty and Equality, will cheerfully unite in bringing about the measure, and afford every aid in his power to perfect that system of government which every one professes so much to admire?

These, gentlemen, are some of the views entertained by the citizens of Lincoln county. To you we need not enter into a detail of all the reasons which influence us to urge the calling of a Convention.—The subject has long been before the public; and few people have been so callous as to have remained unobserving and indifferent spectators of the triumphant march of the principles of equal rights and privileges. That this greatest of all political blessings is not alike bestowed upon all the citizens of this state, is known to all. That by the peculiar structure of our Constitution, a small minority of the citizens of this state may, and do, govern the majority, is known, and here *universally* felt. From these grievances the people have a right to seek redress,—and they have sought it. Petition after petition has been presented to the legislature, that they might, in their wisdom, devise some plan for obtaining a remedy at the least possible hazard or excitement. The Legislature have constantly turned a deaf ear to these petitions, spurned from their halls, and mocked our complaints. From that source we can expect no aid or counsel. To the People themselves, in their sovereign capacity, the rightful depositaries of all power in free governments, *We now appeal.* Satisfied of the justice of our cause, we feel confident that they will rise in their might, assert their rights and stamp the seal of approbation on our proceedings.

With great respect, we are,
Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

John Wilfong,
Andrew Hoyle,
Alex'r. M'Corkle,
Lawson Henderson,
John Hoke,
Robert Johnston,
Daniel M. Forney,
} *Corresponding Committee of Lincoln Co.*

THE BAPTISTS.

On the 5th ultimo, the Baptist General Convention, then in session at Washington City, proceeded to the President's house, where they were received by the President with courtesy. A respectful address was made to him on behalf of the Convention, expressive of the sentiments which they cherished on approaching a fellow-citizen, elevated by the voice of a free people to the highest official station in the republic. To which he briefly replied, that it was his happiness to consider himself a citizen; and that he anticipated with pleasure the period when he should retire from public toils, in which he had been occupied during forty years, to enjoy the tranquility of life. He expressed his pleasure at the interview, and signified the high consideration in which he held the Convention. He observed that he should express his sentiments in a more formal manner, by a written communication. The convention then took leave of him, and returned to the meeting house.

A son of Murat, late king of Naples,

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 29.

Cotton, 8 to 10½; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7 25; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 40; peach brandy, 50 a 75; apple do. 45 to 55; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 8½ a 9½; salt, Turks Island, 60 a 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 30 to 34; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 10; coffee, prime green, 28 to 29; 2d and 3d quality 25 to 27; tea, hyson, 100 to 120; flax-seed 80 to 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4, pr. 100 lbs.; iron, 4 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON MARKET, May 26.

Cottons.—The market has been rather languid through the week, particularly in the lower qualities of Uplands; but this is attributed rather to the scarcity of vessels, and the difficulty of obtaining freight for it, than to any falling off in the demand. The finer qualities are more generally in request at the present moment, for the French market. In Sea Islands but little business has been done—the sales being confined mostly to Cottons of inferior quality—they have gone off at about 20 cents. The stock of Uplands, now on hand, is estimated at 11 to 12,000

Salisbury Academy.

THE examination of the students will commence on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Parents, guardians, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of the young, are respectfully solicited to attend. The next term will commence on the first Monday in July, and will be limited to a small and select number.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, *Principal.*
June 9, 1823.

Morganton Bible Society.

THE first anniversary of this society will be holden at the Church in Morganton, on Tuesday the 15th day of July. A new board of Managers will then be chosen; a report made of the proceedings of the current year, and suitable addresses delivered by the clergyman, and others, of the different denomination of Christians. It is hoped that the friends of the Bible in all parts of the country will be present, and by becoming members of the society, afford their aid in the laudable design of supplying all the destitute in the county with the word of life.

158 C. EDDY, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court for the purpose, of contracting for the building of a *Court-House* in the Town of *Concord*, will attend at the Court-House in Concord, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for making and delivering brick and lumber, and doing the mason and carpenter work of said Court-House, &c.

GEO. KLUTTS,
P. BARRINGER,
ARRAM C. M'REE,
JOHN PHIFER, and
JACOB STIREWALD,
} *Comr's.*

May 24, 1823. 3t59

Thrashing Machine.

A NEW and well constructed Thrashing Machine for sale, at the store of *Allemong & Locke.* A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

May 5, 1823.—8wt59

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber having at May session last obtained an order for the sale of nine negroes belonging to the estate of Alex. Frohock, dec'd. will expose the same to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 1st of July next. The terms will be twelve months credit,—notes, with approved securities.

MICHAEL BROWN, *admr.*
June 3, 1823. 3w39

Doctor Mitchll

HAS arrived, and offers his services to the citizens of the town of Salisbury, and vicinity, in the several departments of his profession. He may be found at Mr. Slaughter's Tavern.

Salisbury, June 3, 1823. 3t

House for Sale

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

JOHN BEGWITH.
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Hops.

THE subscriber wishes to purchse a considerable quantity of hops, for wich he will pay 30 cents pr. pound, if picked in a good season, when not too dry; let them be picked when green, and then dried, and put in close bulk, kept from the air. Those who are in the way of raising hops, will do well to pay little more attention to their cultivation, than they have heretofore been in the habit of.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, June 3, 1823. 2w37

Sneedsboro' Lots & Lands

FOR SALE.

ON the twenty-third day of June next, on the premises in the Town of Sneedsborough, the subscribers will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, near 300 Lots, and several small tracts of Land, the property of the Sneedsboro' Town Company. Six and twelve months credit will be given, and bond and security required of the purchasers.

JOHN KING,
HIRAM JENKINS,
HUGH M'KENZIE,
Agents for the Company.
Sneedsboro', May 25, 1823. 3t58

Team Boat YADKIN,

THIS beautiful Boat, lately built at Cheraw, of easy draught of water, so as to admit of her running at all seasons, has now commenced running between Cheraw and Georgetown. The subscribers propose to their friends in North and South-Carolina, to freight their goods and produce at the usual Steam-Boat prices, with the exception of salt.

The boat will be under the particular care and direction of either of the subscribers, Henry A Miller, at Cheraw, Benjamin King, at Georgetown, and B. D. Lazarus and Jno. Magrath at Charleston.

J. LAZARUS,
T. ADDISON.
Cheraw, April 17, 1823.—6t57

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. 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.—'47tf

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington. Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*
Price adv. $4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment levied on lands. 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 for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, *C. C. C.*
Price adv. $2. 6t62

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment, levied on Lands. 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 for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, *C. C. C.*
Price adv. $2. 6t62