

Office of the Western Carolinian, 2 Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future.

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, unless the subscriber is known to be good.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

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

PHILO WHITE.

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.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits.

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 good style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made.

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Kridler.

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others.

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of uncollected personal property belonging to the Hon. F. Locke, deceased, viz, Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq. July 25, 1823.

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.

Doct. Thos. I. Johnson,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, (Mecklenburg county,) respectfully tenders his services in the several departments of his profession to the citizens of the Village and its contiguous country.

New Arrangement.

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.

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place.

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.

NORTH CAROLINA.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, vs. Robert L. Winston. Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land.

Price adv. \$4. 670

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan. Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Price adv. \$4. 3m71

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823. William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherly and his wife Margaret. Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the cause heard ex parte.

Price adv. \$4. 3m76

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823. Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

Price adv. \$4. 3m70

Notice.

THE sale of the residue of the property, belonging to the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased, will commence at Mock's Old Field in the forks of the Yallico, on Wednesday the 13th of August next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, consisting of NEGROES, Horses, a stock of likely Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other property. All which, will be sold without reserve on liberal terms; which will be made known on the days of sale.

July 4, 1823. A. NESBITT, Adm'r. 566

ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County Court of Rowan, is authorized to sell the present Poor-House Establishment, and with the proceeds thereof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what can be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same.

The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.

THOS. L. COWAN. July 18, 1823. 4m167

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that a fourth instalment of Ten Dollars, on each, and every share of stock subscribed, in the N. C. Catawba Company, is required to be paid, to the Treasurer in Charlotte on or before the first day of January, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treas. October 23, 1822. 4m165

\$10 Reward--Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named DAVIS, the boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well known as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone.

June 25, 1823. E. M. PEARSON. 6)

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris.

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Fredenckstown, Maryland, twelve month past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER. May 30. 6m168

Ran-away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 25 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected, he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY. Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 6m169

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington. Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and 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. J. S. C. L. Price adv. \$4. 3m169

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test. R. SIMONTON, C. J. Price adv. \$4. 3m171

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the Raleigh Register. To The Freemen of North-Carolina.

Fellow Citizens: A free citizen of your state, takes this method of submitting a few, out of many weighty reasons, which demonstrate the justness and absolute necessity of the amendments contemplated in the Constitution of North-Carolina. First, then, as respects Representation: the 2d and 3d section of the aforesaid Constitution declares, that "each County shall be entitled to two Representatives and one Senator, to be chosen annually by ballot" without regard to the relative population of the different counties: while it was evident even at that early period, that a great inequality did exist between some of the counties, in point of population. This inequality, from length of time and many other operative causes, have grown into an alarming magnitude, and now presents the anomaly in republican government, of a minority of citizens electing a majority of the members of the General Assembly of this state. Our General Assembly is composed at this time of 196 members. If we take one county, say Rockingham, as affording a sufficient population for three delegates, and apportion the representation in the other counties agreeably thereto, we should only have 163 members in the legislature, 34 less than there are at present. There would be a saving to the state by the reduction of this number of members of \$5,600 annually. The federal population of North-Carolina, according to the census of 1820, is 556,695. One hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and ten souls compose the population of 32 counties, which send 96 members—a majority of three in both houses, viz. two in the Commons, and one in the Senate; the consequence is, that they engross to themselves all the momentary power of legislation—such for instance as those of passing laws to affect your lives, liberty and property. Also, the power of conferring appointments, both executive, judicial and military. And as respects the latter, of promoting through all the gradations from a Captain up to a Major-General—Neither should the primary power of deputing our Senators to the United States Congress be omitted in enumerating the formidable prerogative exercised by a mere handful of the people of North-Carolina, through their agents in the General Assembly. Besides the counties above spoken of, there are 31 others in the state that contain a population of 364,484, but represented under the present Constitution by only 93 members in the legislature. These 93 members are the representatives of 172,275 federal numbers more than the 96 to whom they stand opposed. In other words, it is obvious that a minority of something like one third of the population of the state, governs a corresponding majority of two thirds. As regards the revenue paid into the public treasury by the 32 counties that are represented by 96 members, it amounts to only \$20,825 65; while on the other hand the remaining 31 counties that have a minority of 93 members pay \$45,763 63, which is \$4,112 33 more than double the amount of the contribution of the former. To continue the contrast which we are drawing between the political immunities, we discover one county paying a revenue of \$1,936 12 on lands and poles, at the same time that five others together pay the inconsiderable sum of \$137 10 on the like property. Notwithstanding which vast disproportion, between the five separately, and the one large county, in regard to the revenue contributed by them, the former are aggregate represented by 15 members, and latter only by 3. The citizens of the five small counties must consequently possess five times as much power in governmental affairs as the citizens of the large county. And when the freemen of North-Carolina are called out to fight the battles of their country, the one county that pays an excess of revenue, over and above five others, must in addition to other intolerable grievances, furnish a much larger quota of militia than the five together. Neither can the present mode of representation, be defended on the principles of territory; for we there find as great a difference in the different counties, as there are in the revenue and population. But should any one be of opinion that the 32 counties with a population of 192,210 federal members are entitled to 96 representatives, their present number; I would ask if the remaining 31 counties with a like population of 364,484, are not on the same principles of equity and justice, equally entitled to 182 members, in place of 93 their present number? Or in other words if Washington county with a population of 3,319 federal numbers, is entitled to three representatives, Rockingham, with her federal population of 10,284, is on the same principles entitled to 9 in place of 3, her present number. There are moreover 9 or 6 counties whose revenue

do not pay their immediate representatives. The deficit consequently, comes out of the pockets of the citizens of the larger counties. So that, fellow-citizens, a majority of you are compelled to compensate, by way of taxation, a portion of legislators who are not your immediate servants; who know but little of your interest and sentiment, and care still less about them. In fact you are made, in a moral point of view to acknowledge your impotence and legislate against your own sovereignty. Upon the whole, after maturely contemplating the defects in our existing Constitution, have, with high reverence for the consecrated merit of the authors of that instrument, and with a due sense of the dangers consequent upon innovation in long established institutions, adopted the solemn and unequivocal belief, that as respects one feature in the Constitution of North Carolina, viz. annual sessions of the Legislature, they are of no adequate benefit to the State, and should be abolished. The various reasons for this deliberate conclusion, I will not attempt to give within the limited compass of an address like the present.—Suffice it to say, that the mind of man is too active to remain unemployed. That to afford it a useful and dignified development, you must both in private and in public life, restrain it within a sphere where the objects of the attention are neither too numerous, nor too familiar. As regards legislation, a multiplicity of subjects are too well calculated to beget embarrassment in adopting measures, and a proportionate unfitness in their operations. A perpetual or familiar recurrence of the same matters, leads to superrerogation, or disposes an assembly of legislators, to tamper excessively with every thing that has already been accomplished. Such are the effects of multiplying and rendering too familiar the objects of a legislators attention. In my estimation annual sessions of the General Assembly infallibly lead to the evils just intimated; and therefore it is that I deprecate them, and greatly prefer biennial sessions. I prefer the latter because I think that legislation under such a system would keep pace with and not outrun the necessities of the state, I prefer them because I am convinced that with biennial sessions the legislature would be beneficially employed in making laws for the actual necessities of the community, as they really and successively presented themselves; instead of wasting their time and the public treasure, in an endless round of enacting, repealing, and reinstating the same—as is the case under the present Constitution. As one argument in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature, look at the expense of that body in its session during the year 1821. That session cost the state \$83,419 91; which expence may be safely assumed as the average expence of the legislature every year hereafter as long as annual sessions shall continue to be held. Let the legislature be convened once in two years, instead of every year; and the making our laws will cost but half what they have heretofore done; for example, the session of 1821 produced by way of compensation to the members, and printing the laws enacted by them, an expence of \$33,491; taking this expence as the annual cost of the legislature for ten years only, the session of that body, for that length of time, would under the present constitution sink to the state the sum of \$419,981. If there be certainty in arithmetical calculations, and no additional extravagance of official compensation was to follow a change of the constitution (an event by no means to be anticipated) biennial sessions would cost just half of the above named sum in ten years, and leave the other moiety as a handsome surplus to be vested by the government in any one of the laudable projects now on foot for advancing internal improvement. Again, if we make population the criterion for apportioning representation, and allow two commoners and one Senator to every 10,284 federal numbers, which comprise the present population of Rockingham, we should so curtail the present number of representatives as to dispense with 34, and thus realize an additional saving to the state of about \$5,600 each session, which in five sessions would amount to \$28,000; the latter sum added to \$167,099 92; the gain in ten years by exchanging annual for biennial sessions of the legislature, presents a most flattering picture to the mind, of the economical and salutary results, which would certainly attend an alteration in the constitution in the particular feature above exposed, according to the mode suggested. I am of opinion that I may assume, without the least temerity, that the framers of our constitution never intended it to operate as it does. I would ask, if it be possible for a rational mind to suppose that such a constellation of republican sages, could have wished or de-