

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1823.

[NO. 172.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. H. WHITE,  
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:  
Three Dollars per annum, 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 stopped.

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.

## 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, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.  
3m176

## State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1823. William Baily vs. Baily Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, garnishees. 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 Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, ROBT. MARTIN, C. P.  
6175

## State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1823: Alexander Gray, admr. vs. William Thompson and Eve his wife: Judicial attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Thompson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the defendant William Thompson, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, in the town of Lexington, on the fourth Monday of October next, and reply to the property levied on, or plead in the cause, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Attest, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.  
Price adv. \$1 25.

## Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. '67

## Ten Cents Reward.

SAMUEL J. MILLER, an apprentice to me, at the tailoring business, left my service on or about the 1st instant, without my consent, and is supposed to have gone to Buncombe or Haywood counties. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, of fair complexion, and about twenty years of age. All persons are forbidden to harbor, trust or employ him, on pain of a prosecution. G. DICKERSON.  
Rutherfordton, 25th Aug. 1823. 372p

## Ran away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st Sept. a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 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 it is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Phillips, of Rockingham county.

The above fellow, since he was first advertised, has been confined in Fayetteville jail, from whence I took him on the 18th ult. He again ran away, or was inveigled away, from me, on the 1st day of this month. If it can be made to appear that the said fellow is harbored or befriended by any person, I will give \$100 reward for the discovery of the person who befriends him.

SAMUEL GUY.  
Iredell County, Sept. 3, 1823. '70

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
Statesville, Aug. 1823. 5

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigadier Inspector of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Philip White, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Quarter Master of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,  
Brigadier General 7th Brigade  
North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for review and inspection, on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan county north of the Yadkin river, are attached to the First Regiment; the Colonel will therefore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 25th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS,  
Aid-de-Camp.

## City Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

THE Subscriber having removed from her late Establishment, at the sign of the Buck, at the corner of King and George streets, to a more central part of the city, both for town and country business, being on East-Bay, and directly opposite to both Fitzsimons' and Ghisholm's Wharves, and between the Market and Vedue Range, is now in readiness to accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. She tenders her warmest thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage and friendly support; and in soliciting a continuance of their favours, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed, to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. Her rooms are numerous, and being clean and large, are well adapted for satisfaction and health, opening upon the wharves, which present a fine view of the harbour and shipping.—Superadded are the advantages of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed by travelling families in spacious parlours. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets in the city, is airy and salubrious, and attended with the benefit and convenience arising from the important and extensive business at present transacted on the Bay, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. Her Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, her table with the best Market articles—and her Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Osters. The Cellars are large and convenient, and will be reserved for those who may wish to store their purchases, free of storage. Charges as formerly.

SARAH McDONALD,  
August 2, 1823. 5173

## Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry county, six miles from Rockford, a small bay Horse, with mane roached, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zackery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG,  
Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823. 71

## Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY,  
Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823. 67

## Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop.

The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper Leather, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He wishes to employ seven or eight journey-men shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady employ.

ASA THOMPSON,  
Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823. 69

## Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or otherwise, are requested to call on Samuel Reeves, in Salisbury, on or before the 1st day of October next, and settle; otherwise they may call on an officer to settle them.

HENRY SMITH,  
Sept. 8, 1823. 372

## 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 BECKWITH,  
Salisbury, March 8, 1823. '44

## CONVENTION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,  
Randolph County, Sept. 5, 1823.

MR. WHITE: I profess not to be skillful in political anatomy; but am willing, if you think proper, that the following shall occupy a place in the Western Carolinian. I hope some person who is prepared to do it well, will undertake a dissection of our Constitution, with such remarks as will demonstrate to the people the propriety of calling a Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only," is the first article of that part of our constitution called a Declaration of Rights.

What does it mean? let me ask those who are opposed to calling a convention, from a kind of a cautious fear that we have not the power to alter and amend our constitution. Do you believe that all political power was vested in your fathers and Grandfathers, at the time they elected, from among themselves, members to a convention to form the present constitution;—and that from thence forward, until the end of time, no generation has had, or will have, power to alter that superior kind of law called a Constitution?

If our forefathers were people, are we not also people? And if so, why is not the power derivable from us, as much as it ever was from any generation of people? That generation had power to make themselves a convention; and, of course, it would be ours as long as it answered our purpose. But as they did not totally exhaust, and no doubt would not have annihilated political power if they could; and furthermore, as they have said, "That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people." I think we have political power yet, if the present generation call themselves the people, and think that the political power of this day is not in people of 1776, but in themselves, as fully and perfectly as it ever was; and if they think also that we can improve on the labors of the worthy sages and patriots that have gone before us, I ask, why not make the improvement.

I hope we are not like the poor, ignorant man, that when he went to mill, would put his grain in one end of his bag, and then put an equal weight of stones in the other end. Being thus balanced, he was met on his way, and asked why he did not divide his corn equally and leave the stones at home. He had never thought of it, but with some persuasion and assistance, got the stones out of the bag; divided the corn into the two ends of his bag, and went on, after giving thanks to the man who advised and assisted him, but was presently met retrograding. The poor fellow had concluded that his father always had stones in one end of his bag when he went to mill, and that it was the only right way; for if there had been any other right way his father would have done it or told him of it. He did not think that God and nature had given him as much free grace to think as his father had been possessed of. Were the notions of this man more ludicrous than the notions of those who think we have not the power to alter and amend our constitution, because our fathers did not particularly and definitely prescribe the mode by which it should be done? But they have left "all political power vested in the people;" and I trust that no other idea than that of the divine right of kings, will place it any where else than in the sovereign people.

Did the worthies of '76 mean all the people, or a majority of them, when they said "the people." They certainly must have meant that a majority of the whole was the people, unless they meant that the minority should rule the majority, which I trust I never shall believe; nor do I think that there is paternal affection enough in North Carolina, to cause a majority of her sons quietly to be governed by the minority, even if their fathers had told them that it would be right for them to do so. They have minds, and will think for themselves, and reason upon principle, regardless of consequences. They cannot help knowing what is justice, and of course will not be satisfied with injustice.

"That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof," is the second article and second sentence of the declaration of our rights. Who did the convention mean by the people of the State, when they adopted this article? If they meant the people of any other State, they must at the same time know, that it would be impracticable for the people in the state to have the internal government and police thereof regulated in such a way, as to suit each other's notions and interests. Therefore, they must have meant a majority and not a minority of the people of this State, to have the regulation of the affairs of North Carolina.

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emolument or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services," is the third article. No language could be more plain and conclusive than this, that it was the intention of the convention of '76, for equality and justice to reign in every part of the State; and that one man's vote should weigh as much as another's, without regard to his local situation. But circumstances are different now from what they were then. Now it is that the few govern the many, and of course, that the few are entitled to privileges that their own ideas of justice and equal rights ought to revolt at.

What kind of feelings would any five of you have if in company with three others, and obliged to effect some difficult piece of business in concert; and you five were in favor of one plan, and had the most reason on your side, but the three would say that we live in another part of the country, and by the same precedent that we have the power of shewing that we are entitled to the ascendancy, and you must yield whether we be right or not. We will govern you, because we can do it,—and if we do it but tolerably, you need not complain, inasmuch as your complaints would be useless. We have the power, and know how to use it to our advantage; you must submit to us.

I now ask the people of North Carolina, whether the liberal meaning of a part of our constitution, is not such as to entitle a set of men living in the eastern part of our State, to separate and exclusive privileges from the community? And I ask, where will the "consideration of public services" be found to entitle them to such privileges? I understand the privilege to be very great,—even so great as to put into the power of the Eastern section of the State, (the minority) a perfect control over every thing, small and great, that comes before the Legislature.

Such appears to me to be the operation of the present constitution; inconsistent as it is with itself in the extreme, yet we are told not to alter it, because it is the work of our grandfathers, and they derived political power enough from the people to enable them to favor all things; we having no power, and being very ignorant, ought to conclude that if there had been any better way, our grandfathers would have prescribed it to us, and relieved us from the irksomeness of thinking for ourselves.

There is another part of our constitution which I wish to say something about at this time, because I have not seen the idea mentioned in any publication on the convention question. The constitution promises, "That all free men who have lived in the state one year and paid public taxes, are entitled to vote for two members to the House of Representatives,"—the operation of which, being in some measure unfair, and having so much hardship in it, as to cause candidates and those that are highly favorable to the election of such candidate as the circumstances are against, to resort to intrigue and stratagem. The elections for Senators and Representatives to Congress, are not subject to this hardship, because one man can only vote for one candidate.

To explain my idea of the case as it might occur.—Suppose a county to contain 1000 voters, and let there be three candidates in the county,—two of which are in one end of the county, and the third in the opposite end. Then for the sake of illustration, suppose a line was drawn across said county, so as to leave 550 voters in the section where there is but one candidate, and 450 where there are two; and if all in one section give him their votes, he will have 550; the other two will have 450 each, on their own side of the line. But if the second choice of the 550 voters on the side of one, divide their votes equally betwixt the two who live in the opposite extreme, they will each have 725 votes; when, at the same time, the one that has 550, has the wishes of a majority of 100 of his countrymen for him to be the member,—yet he is 175 votes behind the other two, who still lack 100 votes each to make them equal with him (who is left at home) in the opinions and judgment of their constituents.

Such is the operation of our constitution. Do the people of this day believe that the convention that framed and adopted the constitution would have this part of their work as it is, if they had been able to see the bad effect that it has, in producing animosities and bickerings between the people in different extremes of counties? I believe that all things that have any possible tendency to produce discontent among the people, ought to be studiously avoided. Could not this objectionable part of our constitution be altered and amended by a convention, without any difficulty? I hope the convention committee will think of it when they meet at Raleigh in November.

ASBESTOS.

## CONVENTION OF PRINTING.

BRUSSELS, JULY 13.—The secular feast of the invention of printing was celebrated on the 10th of this month at Harlem, with the greatest solemnity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was open at 8 o'clock, and more than 5000 persons took their seats in the greatest order. The retinue arrived at half past 10, when the ceremony commenced by a symphony and chants.—Professor Palm afterwards delivered a discourse, in which he showed that Harlem had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery. The poet Tellins succeeded him, after which the retinue proceeded to the town house, which they left at half past two, for the hour, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurens Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects of which were stated; one in latin and the other in the national language. The arms of the city of Harlem, as well as those of the family of Coster, were also placed in it. The poet Arntzenius recited a beautiful poem on the inauguration feast. The Governor of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by the regency. Different games and beautiful fireworks succeeded the banquet; the banquet of the latter being the representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired. New feasts were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

The Farmer.—It does one's heart good to see a merry round faced farmer. So independent, and yet so free from vanities and pride—So rich and yet so industrious—patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about his character. He is generally hospitable—eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out of you with double compound interest, as some I know will—you are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation. It is not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere—less disposed to deal in low and underhand cunning, than many I could name. He gives to society his best support—is the firmest pillar that supports the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun and grey locks: Gentlemen! laugh at him if you will—but believe me, he can laugh back if he pleases.

Northern verge.—John Cleves Symmes continues to amuse the public with communications relating to his new theory of the earth. It appears by one published in the National Intelligencer, of Aug. 22, that he marks the verge, or extreme edge of the great northern opening, from latitude 68 deg. in Norway, tending south of west to 50 deg. in the Pacific; thence, north of west, to the starting point in Norway; including within the sphere, the greater part of Iceland, Greenland and Siberia, and a part of Labrador, Hudson Bay, &c.

## INGENUITY.

A London paper states that a Mr. Bédell has written Goldsmith's Deserted Village, the Traveller, Retaliation, Stanzas on the taking of Quebec, and a sonnet—the whole composing 1038 lines; and about 40,000 letters, in a square two and a half by two and a third inches. There are no abbreviations, and it may be distinctly read with a magnifying glass.

## LAW!!

Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rotten cane as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell the story something in this way: "And whereas the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day last aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, cuts, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins, and heels, of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, daggers, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses, and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws, and clutches of him the said Thomas."—Providence Journal.