

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.]

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[NO. 270.]

By PHIL WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. 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.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Iredell county Bible Society was held on Monday the first day of August, in the Presbyterian Church at Statesville. The assembly was larger than on any former occasion, embracing many persons of intelligence and respectability, from almost every part of the country, and belonging to different denominations of Christians. We do not recollect of ever having seen so numerous and respectable an audience, collected for any similar object in this part of the state.

From the annual report of the board of managers which was read by James Campbell, Esq. it appeared that the society received into its depository last year, 200 copies of the sacred volume; and remitted \$180 to the American Bible Society. In the three preceding years, 950 Bibles and Testaments were received into the depository, and \$330 remitted to the Parent Society; making a total since the society went into operation in 1822, of 4150 Bibles and Testaments, and \$530 remitted to the American Bible Society. Only about 150 copies of the sacred writings remain in the Society's depository.

The Rev. James Stafford, of Thytira, delivered the anniversary discourse. It was a very ingenious, able, impressive and appropriate performance. Mr. Stafford had previously acquired the character of an interesting and popular preacher; but this was one of his happiest efforts—he made a deep impression on his numerous audience in favour of the institution whose cause he so ably defended and illustrated.

If those who allege that "Bible societies are a scheme for speculation," or that "the Bible without note or comment" will make infidels, or be "subversive of all religion, natural and revealed," could have been present, they would, we apprehend, have felt the towering edifice which they had erected with much labor and ingenuity, totter to its very foundation. The speaker, however, did not spend most of his time in demolishing the strong holds in which the opponents of Bible Societies have been pleased to intrench themselves; this would have implied a languishing, instead of a prosperous and popular institution. But he illustrated in a perspicuous and interesting manner, the great utility of Bible Societies; and made an animated appeal to the patriot, and the christian, for continued exertions in the good work of circulating the Holy Scriptures.

Several persons came forward and enrolled their names on the list of subscribers; votes were passed to print the report of the managers, to purchase 200 Testaments of the Parent Society; and to remit the money (about \$120) in the Treasury, which will not be needed for contingent expenses, to the American Bible Society. After the report was read, the Rev. William Moss, of the Methodist connexion, offered a fervent and impressive prayer to the Throne of Grace: Mr. Moss was appointed to deliver the next anniversary discourse. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on the preceding Sabbath, and a small collection taken up for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: Experience daily teaches us, more and more to value the labours of those men who framed the Constitution of the United States. And although some parts of that instrument appear, when detached from the rest, defective and improvable, yet altogether, it is an admirable production. For instance, the method of choosing the President by the

House of Representatives, and especially the giving to the small states equal right with the large ones in that election, upon the first view of the matter, appears absurd and ridiculous, and at war with Republicanism. No doubt it is a point that presents serious difficulties, of which we have evidence in the fact, that a great many propositions for amending this article have been submitted to the people and their rulers, none of which have, as yet, been adopted. But it is an unfair rule of interpretation that we adopt, when we detach this article of the constitution from the remainder of the instrument. The Constitution is evidently a compromise—a compact entered into by, and among, several independent and sovereign states, and contains some concessions on all sides, for the purpose of uniting the whole. The South had a large slave population, and were desirous of being represented in proportion, not to their free population, but to their free and slave population. This, certainly, as an abstract proposition, was as objectionable as any proposition could be considered as property, slaves have no more right to representation than horses. In the south, too, all the states, except Maryland and South Carolina, had, at that time, almost unbounded territory; and the time was, no doubt, anticipated by the Convention, when this territory, swarming with an immense population, would give to the south such a numerical preponderance, that the small and confined states to the north and east would have little or no share in the administration of the government. To give effect to the different claims arising out of this state of the parties, the Convention allowed three-fifths of the slave population to be added to the free population, and in that proportion they are actually represented in the popular branch of our Congress. This was yielding an immense advantage, that now gives to the southern states an equiponderance in the National Assembly. Between 20 and 30 members beyond what the number of our freemen entitle us, have now a seat in that house, and an equal number is added to our Electors for President and Vice President. The equivalent for this regulation on which so much depends, is to be found in the Senate, composed of an equal number from each state, and in the ultimate manner in which a President is to be made in case the original electors fail to make off. And now, as reason and equity require that we should give up the advantages we have in the contract, at the same time that we ask the northern states to relinquish theirs, I would ask any man alive to the interests of the south, if he is prepared to make the experiment? For my part, believing the advantages by the provision in our favor much greater and more important to us than those we yield, I should most sincerely deprecate an exchange. And I am unwilling to disturb the Constitution, fearful that, if the question comes to be stirred, the northern states will be more than willing to grant our request on the reasonable ground of reciprocity. If the northern people should ask us to alter the Constitution in this particular, and offer to us what would be really an amendment, I should have no scruple on the subject; but let us wait until they do so.

Of the amendments that have been proposed, and that, on deliberate reflection, appear to me really advantageous, I recollect but two: I should much approve of the electors being elected by districts. And perhaps it might be advisable for the electors all to meet at Washington, and out of the five highest to choose a President, dropping the lowest at each balloting, until there remain'd but two, and limiting the transaction to one day.

A FRIEND OF THE CONSTITUTION.

## CATCHING DUCKS.

Buffon, in his natural history, relates the following, as the mode by which the Chinese catch Ducks:

The Duck catcher ascertains a place, in a small lake or still creek, where a flock is in the habit of swimming apparently for amusement, an hour or two each day. In this place he sets afloat several calabashes, or gourds, the company of which on their first return the ducks do not seem to relish; but seeing no harm done, their shyness gradually wears off, and at length they swim among the calabashes with perfect unconcern. When this degree of familiarity is attained, the duck catcher puts a large calabash over his head, with holes for his eyes, and wades gently into the water, with his head only above the surface, till he finds himself in the midst of the ducks, when he seizes them, and continues

to draw them under water by the legs, till he can secure no more to the girdle fastened for the purpose around his waist. The next day he resorts again to the same stratagem, and with similar success.

Cucumber seeds should be steeped for two days in milk and honey before they are set, to make the fruit sweeter and pleasanter. Pliny says, to make a delicate salad of cucumbers, boil them first, then peel them from the rind, and serve them up with oil, vinegar and honey. Columella has recorded a variety of wonderful storks respecting the garden cucumber; and some English authors of great celebrity, have stated that when a cucumber vine is growing, if you set a pot of water, about five or six inches distance from it, it will shoot so much in twenty-four hours as to touch it: but that it will shrink from oil and turn fairly away from it.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

## ABOLITION OF TITLES.

The Chancellor, we understand, has directed the titles of honor and respect to be stricken out of proceedings in his Court. We were at one time, inclined to think, in common with some of the members of the bar, that this was a matter falling within the maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*. Upon further reflection, the measure strikes us in a different light. The titles, referred to, are at least unmeaning and frivolous, if not anti-republican; and the example, thus set, by one filling the high office of Chancellor, will go far towards their abolition in humbler stations. No one can have forgotten the formidable column of *Jays*, which some time ago appeared in the American—enough to convince even Miss Wright herself, that with all our republicanism, and in spite of the express prohibition of our federal constitution, we are still a title-loving people.

## CORONATION OATH.

Charles X. promises in his oath, to honor and protect the Holy Catholic religion; to do justice and right to his subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the constitutional charter, which he swears faithfully to observe. We have no objection to the oath, it is as it should be, but what faith is to be placed in the promised observance? View the lives and characters of most of the monarchs of Europe, and what are they, but scenes of perjury, bloodshed and cruelty. What respect have they paid to religion but to make it an engine of power and aggrandizement, a mere cloak for oppression? Where has the solemn sanction of legal rights been the principle of action? With their constitutions dwindle into mere forms, the strong arm of power sanctions with impunity a violation. This solemn mockery before high heaven will ere long meet its just retribution. Let it come.

Masonic Mirror.

## THE DREWER'S COACHMAN.

Honest William, an easy and good nature'd fellow, Would a little too oft get a little too mellow; Body coachman was he to an eminent brewer—No better e'er sat on a box, to be sure. His coach was kept clean, and no mothers or nurses Took that care of their babes, that he took of his horses. He had these—aye, and fifty good qualities more; But the business of tipping could ne'er be got So his master effectually mended the matter—By procuring a coachman who drank nothing but water: Now, William, says he, you see the plain case, Had you drank as he does, you'd kept a good place. Drink water! quoth William—had all men done You'd never have wanted a coachman, I trow: They're soakers, like me, whom you load with reproaches, That enable you brewer to ride in your coaches.

The Philadelphia papers inform us, that the body of a drowned man was discovered and raised on Tuesday last, in the river Schuylkill, by placing a loaf of bread, into which about three ounces of quicksilver had been introduced, in the water. Two experiments were made in the first instance, the loaf floated about 50 or 60 feet, and then became stationary, remaining still for 25 minutes; although chips were thrown into the water to move it. On the second trial, the loaf floated to near the same spot; and immediately afterwards, the body appeared on the surface, about three feet from the loaf.

An infallible receipt for killing bed-bugs and fleas.

Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bedrooms with common salt and water, and these troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

## REVELL & TEMPLETON, TAILORS, SALISBURY.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business in a new shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Green's store; likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate our gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neat style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions. Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns; that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States; the plan which they have adopted for this purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the secret of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us, or just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

## PHILADELPHIA AND KENSINGTON.

## Vial and Bottle Factories IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vial, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every description; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons; Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys; Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons; Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.; Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned necks, from half pint to one gallon; Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks; Seltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles, Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. 54

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1824.

## Glass Ware.

TWO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware. 27,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 8000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars; assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists; and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,

Corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia.

3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 60f

## Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office. Mas. 9, 1825. 57

## Proposals

FOR publishing in Wiltshire, North-Carolina, a weekly Paper, to be entitled the "WESTERN FARMER,"

by WILLIAM AUSTIN. It has ever been customary for an Editor, when he becomes a candidate for the patronage of the public, to give a fair outline of the plan he will pursue. For the Editor of the Farmer to do this, will require but few words; and he will not multiply promises, but, by their multiplicity, they depreciate in value. It will be sufficient for him to say, that in the management of his paper, private character shall ever remain inviolable; and public measures shall be freely discussed, without fear, favor or affection. That his selections shall be such as to afford the debate, to depress the feeble, and pass the glib without censure.

Agriculture, as the name of this paper would seem to import, shall meet with his first attention. Commerce and politics shall in no wise be forgotten, and Religion shall be confined to that rank in the columns of the Farmer, which, as the parent of Mercy, she may justly claim. In short, it shall be the avowed aim of the Editor, to mix together a suitable proportion of the gay, the grave and the useful, so as to make the Farmer, as far as lies in his power, a useful friend to mankind, and a useful instructor to the youth of that country, where, above all others, that adoption of the Philosopher, that "wisdom is wealth," is most clearly verified.

To say any thing of the utility of a publication of this nature, were useless; so all hands it is admitted. But in an inland town where the means of information are, at best, but limited, the advantages to be derived from a periodical publication are incalculable. The Editor therefore requests that all who feel any interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, both in an individual and a national view, will lend a helping hand to an establishment which, he believes, needs but a fair trial to become permanent and useful.

The paper will be printed on a demitone sheet, on new type, once a week, and delivered to subscribers at \$3 per annum, if paid in advance, and \$2 50 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. W. AUSTIN.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825. James J. Houshorer, Robert Westmoreland, Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, to whose satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the courthouse in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, to plead the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C.P.

## State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825. Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the courthouse in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825. Jun 71

JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825. Hower Redman vs. Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the courthouse in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, to plead the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C.P.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the courthouse in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore; vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd. Petition for reprobate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the courthouse in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. Jun 82

Witness, D. V. L. COLEMAN, c. c.