

# Western Carolinian.

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## MR. SPAIN'S NEW-COME ENQUIRER. THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We will, from memory, furnish to the reader a sort of description of the new members of Mr. Canning's Cabinet. It is a subject of much interest to the people of this country, connected as we are by many close ties, and particularly at the present moment, when some important national points may come before that Cabinet for deliberation. It must be recollected that the Cabinet consists of eleven persons. The new Cabinet has (though their positions are slightly changed) seven of the old ministry remaining. The introduced members are the Duke of Portland, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bourne, and Lord Dudley and Ward. No one of these is calculated to add much weight to the Cabinet. We shall say a word or two of all of them, excepting the Lord Chancellor, Copley.

The Duke of Devonshire is scarcely an accession from the opposition, and his taking office most assuredly cannot be regarded (to use the phrase of the London Times) as the outward sign of the union of the Whig body with the Ministers. The Duke has rarely taken any part in politics. He is a mild, amiable young man, incapable from his physical defect (excessive deafness) from sharing in parliamentary debates, and has never spoken but twice, and then on the presentation of petitions. He was sent out by the late Tory Administration as Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia—the acceptance of which appointment might just as well have passed as a sign of the union of the great body of the Whigs with the late Ministers. The truth is, the Duke is a personal friend of the King, and is the only subject with whom his majesty has dined, since his accession to the throne. He is distinguished as a generous patron of literature and the arts. He is universally respected, and has great personal influence, which, if he should please, might be exerted politically. He returns six members to the House of Commons.

Mr. James Scarlett is a West Indian by birth, a graduate of Cambridge, and not much less than sixty years old. He has for some time been confessedly at the head of the English bar, but has never taken any part in politics, nor since his entry into the House (about four or five years ago) spoken on any questions purely political. His connexions however, are decidedly Whig. But without meaning to charge Mr. Scarlett with any desertion of his principles we may however observe, that it would not surprise any one if he were entirely to quit his party. A lawyer's political faith is of so flexible a nature that no one marvels (in England at least) at the sudden and entire change. The three last Attorney Generals are illustrious specimens of such changes. Mr. Gifford was originally a Dissenter and a Whig; Copley was all his life, (until made Solicitor General) a most outrageous Whig, and the personal friend of Fox;—Wetherell has been Whig and Tory by fits and starts for the last quarter of a century. Professional sycophancy and political instability are the inseparable characteristics of the majority of English lawyers.\* But Mr. Scarlett's is by no means a new taking of office, although he is now brought, for the first time, into immediate contact with ministers. He has, for several years, been Attorney General in the Duchy of Lancaster, under Lord Bexley, the Chancellor of that Duchy.

The remaining appointment which at all savours of whiggism, is Mr. W. Lamb, the son of Lord Melbourne, and husband of the famous Lady Caroline. To call Mr. Lamb a whig, has always struck us as a strange misnomer, for though he usually sits on the opposition side of the house; yet on all the questions which peculiarly belong to his party, he votes with ministers. On the question touching the Queen, on the Catholic emancipation, on Parliamentary Reform, on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, on the War of 1815, on the French Invasion of Spain, &c. &c. he uniformly spoke and voted with the ministers. He is always

sure to get a castigation from Brougham on these occasions. His brother, Sir Frederick Lamb, is the Ambassador in Spain, and has been from his youth up a diplomatist, under Tory administrations.

These are the only persons in the new ministry, who make the slightest pretensions to whiggism, and how slight their pretensions are, may be gathered from our descriptions of them. Let it be observed that neither of them are in the Cabinet. Their appointments are altogether subordinate. They are not in a condition to originate or object to any measure, or in any possible way to influence ministerial movements. We ourselves consider them as testifying almost nothing in favor of the whig adherence to Mr. Canning. If, indeed, Lord Holland had been made the Lord Chamberlain; Hobhouse, Secretary of Ireland, and Brougham, Attorney General, then we should have considered the whole party pledged and bound up in the fortunes of Canning. We will now say a few words about the other new appointments, which are almost to a man from the private, personal and political friends of the Premier.

The Duke of Portland is Mr. Canning's brother in law. He is a respectable person enough, but utterly unused to political life. He is scarcely known to the English people. His son, Lord George Bentinck, is one of the under Secretaries in the Foreign Office. Canning and the Duke married sisters, the daughters of General Scott, the most successful gamester of his day, who left them about 70,000 each. The Duke has no political influence.

The Duke of Leeds has never appeared in political life. His opinions are of the liberal Tory cast. In London he is not well known for any thing except the excellence of his horses and the elegance of his curricula. This may account for his having been appointed Master of the Horse. His brother, Lord Francis Osborne, is a sort of half whig, member for the county of Cambridge.

Mr. Sturges Bourne is a very respectable and at the same time a very dull man. He is regarded as a dependent of Mr. Canning, and goes in and out with his patron. Heretofore he has been placed in subaltern situations; where by his sobriety, diligence and general courtousness, he has obtained the respect and confidence of his colleagues and employers. His parliamentary labours have been confined to a melioration and consolidation of the Poor Laws. As a speaker he is contemptible, as a politician unknown. It is quite ludicrous to contrast Mr. Bourne with his predecessor, (Mr. Peel) or with the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was solicited by Mr. Canning to accept the Home Department. Mr. Bourne has no sort of influence, personal or political. His appointment is an irrefragable proof of the utter despair to which Mr. Canning must have been reduced.

The Marquis of Anglesea is a gallant officer, and will properly discharge the duties of the Ordnance Department. He is a liberal Tory, and did belong to the High Aristocratic party until his unhappy affair with Lady Wellesley (now Lady Russell) forced him to retire from public life and from all society. It is probable that the Marquis would have clung to the seceders but for the bitter hatred which mutually exists between him and the whole Wellesley family. The Duke of Wellington is supposed to have deeply wounded the feelings of Lord Anglesea by the manner in which he spoke of his services in the despatches after the battle of Waterloo. The Marquis is a great favourite of George IV. As a politician he takes no part, although in the Catholic debate of 1825 he delivered an uncommonly violent and menacing speech against the claims. However, his office gives him no seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Hart, the new vice chancellor, is a mere chancery barrister; a mild tempered and veteran lawyer, better known as "Tony Hart." It would sadly perplex him to point out the difference between a Tory and a whig. His whole life has been spent between his chambers and the court. He will make a good vice chancellor, beautifully contrasting his good natured slowness with the petulant dispatch of Desdemona Leach.

The last name on this catalogue *Raisonne* of new ministers, is that of Lord Dudley and Ward, better known in the London circles as "John William Ward." Ever since he left college (somewhere about 1809) his sole ambition appears to have been to get quoted as a wit about town. This is very bad taste, and does not augur well of his fitness for the foreign office; but he has in truth the elements of something better in him—

\* So called because of his resembling Mrs. Othello in the faculty of turning—"Oh, sir, she can turn and turn and turn again, and yet go on."—[vide *Two-penny Post*.]

shrewd in his intellect, very accomplished in his manners, and liberally furnished with all sorts of knowledge, he is capable to sustain a part in an administration, though as yet he is not sufficiently experienced for the office which he holds. But unfortunately his reputation for consistency is very low. He began life as a whig, and his maiden speech was a brilliant pleading against the continuance of the war. His next great display was in favor of parliamentary reform. He then remained silent for a few years, and when he next spoke it was from behind the treasury bench. The first time we ever visited the House of Commons it was our fortune to hear Mr. Ward begin a speech with this sentence: "I never hear, Mr. Speaker, the words parliamentary reform in this house without being filled with apprehensions of democracy and revolution," &c. For such a foul abandonment of his principles he received the same night one of the most terrible castigations from Sir Samuel Romilly that ever was inflicted by one speaker on another. He has been at different times a writer for the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, and has written on both sides of the same question. For him the song of Walter Scott (Allen a Dale) was parodied, beginning, "John William Ward has a talent for turning," &c. In allusion to his scanty powers of extemporaneous speaking, and his notorious heartlessness in all things, the poet Rogers wrote the bitter epigram on him:

"Ward has no heart they say, but I deny it;  
"He has a heart—he gets his speeches by it."

*Friend White*: By giving the following an insertion in thy paper, may confer a favor on some of thy readers. Respectfully thine, J. M.

*Circular*—The existence of Slavery in the United States has long been a subject of deep regret, not only to the humane and benevolent, but to many Patriots and Statesmen in different parts of the Union. In some places the combined efforts of these have already effected a partial or entire removal of this evil from their respective States. Having accomplished this, they cannot, they apprehend, with propriety, encourage its continuance in other places.

This, they believe, is done by consuming the products of Slavery; hence, some individuals have obtained from the use of nearly all such articles, and many others would do so, could they obtain (at prices within their reach) similar products raised by the labour of Freemen.

It is known that in those States where Slavery still prevails, there are many persons who deprecate its continuance, some of whom are engaged by their own and the labor of other hired Freemen in the production of articles similar to most of those usually the result of slave labor. To these free laborers it is believed that a market for the ready sale of their surplus produce would be an object of importance, tending, in some degree, to compensate for the difficulties to which they are subject from being surrounded by a Slave population.

By affording proper encouragement to the free laborer he may be brought into a full and fair competition, on the same soil and in the same climate, in the production of the same articles, with the Slave.

Reason and experience teach that this will clearly demonstrate a superiority of profit to the free laborer; and it is confidently believed that a diminution in the use of Slaves must soon follow. Satisfy the Slave holder that the net income from his estate would be increased by converting his Slaves into free hired laborers, and an important advance will be made in the great work of emancipation.

Influenced by these considerations, an Association was formed in this City a short time since, under the title of "The Free Produce Society of Pennsylvania."

As the Corresponding Committee of this Society we have thus explained the motives which led to its formation; and we now address you soliciting your aid in accomplishing the great objects contemplated by it.

At present, at least, the Society will confine its exertions to obtaining and disseminating information of the places and persons from which the articles of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, &c. &c. produced by Freemen, can be obtained; and the best markets to which, and the persons to whom, they may be sold. Endeavours will also be used to encourage the consumption of such products. We shall be glad to receive from you any information connected with this interesting subject, and particularly so with your replies to the annexed Queries, which direct to the Chairman, viz:

1. Are there any persons, and what number, within your knowledge, in the United States, engaged in the production, by the labor of Freemen, of either Cotton, Sugar, Rice, or Tobacco? If there are, please state their address, and the proba-

ble quantity and kind they may have to dispose of, and what will be the probable annual disposable sum.

2. Is it probable that any person or persons would, in the United States, engage in raising the above mentioned articles in the manner designated, from an assurance that in this City, and elsewhere, many persons would give to articles thus grown a decided preference to those of similar kind and quality resulting from slave labor?

3. What number of individuals are there in your township or neighborhood that would be willing to purchase the above named articles at a small advance above the market price?

4. What proportion of the people would, in your opinion, purchase those articles in preference to those raised by Slaves at the same prices, within your neighbourhood?

By direction of the Corresponding Committee. ABM. L. PENNOCK, Cn. JAS. MOTT, Secretary. Philadelphia, 4th Mo. (April) 11th, 1827.

## FROM MR. CARTER'S LETTER. BURIAL PLACE AT NAPLES.

The Campa Santo is entirely peculiar in its construction. In an area of many acres, enclosed by a high wall; pits six feet square are sunk to the depth of twenty four feet, divided from each other by stone walls of regular masonry, and covered at top with large flags of lava. These are 565 in number, corresponding with the days in the year. One of them is opened, in rotation every morning at dawn for the reception of the dead brought out during the night. The average number collected daily is from fifteen to twenty-five—in August and September, much greater. A short prayer is muttered over them collectively, when the trap door flies up by means of a pry, and they are tumbled in like so much lumber, without coffin or shroud. The lid drops and is hermetically sealed for the year, that the effluvia may not escape. One of the pits was opened for our examination. Sights were disclosed too horrid for description, and from which the feelings recoil with disgust. Swarms of cock-roaches issued out and covered the pavement. An Englishman assured me, that he saw in one of the pits a black dog, which had leapt in after the body of his master, and that to no purpose he offered a handsome reward to the sexton, if he would rescue the faithful animal.

## HYMEN'S BILL.

Hymen afforded a ball  
On the outside of his castle:  
Some count it Happiness Hall,  
Others account it a bastille.

Be that as it may, in a trice  
Dancing we had and hilarity;  
Hearts that were bound up in ice  
Melted to amorous clarity.

Beauty looked smiling on Faith,  
Coyness grew into festivity,  
Pairs as they whirled out of breath,  
Waltzed themselves into captivity.

Crowds to the castle (no more  
Single to pine and to pout again)  
Flocked—and behind them the door  
Was shut that lets nobody out again.

Stunned as it slammed on them, some  
Said, "I'm vexed to say, I'm vexed to say,  
But for one face that glim,  
Twenty brighten'd with ecstasy.

Chorus.  
Wedlock's a glorious thing,  
Blessings be on the beginning o't:  
Should your neck break with the string,  
Sweet is at least the springing o't.

## BORROWING AND LENDING.

Oh, happy! blest of all his race,  
The man who tills the soil,—  
Whose spring and harvest hopes, in place,  
Come sweet'ning every toil.  
Were mine a field of waving grain;  
A meal with "cattle sprinkled o'er,"  
A wood to tempt the warbling train;  
Before my house a grassy plain,  
Descending to some shore;

In joyous ease I'd spend my life,  
In spite of fortune's frown;  
Nor e'er, like Lot's undutious wife,  
Regret the noisy town.  
Farewell, the counting-house and store,  
Amid the city's din;  
My eyes and ears be vex'd no more,  
With "Lend me, Sir," without the door,  
And, "Sir, your Note," within.

Lord, help the man who spends his days  
In borrowing and lending;  
Dogg'd here and there a hundred ways,—  
Yet times are never mending.  
Be mine the wagon, plough and spade,  
'Tis man's first destination;  
With health and plenty more than paid,  
I'd take my cheer, and shake my head  
At fools of rank and station.

FINDAR HAZLOTT.

## AN ACREONTIC.

Storms kiss the clouds above,  
And zephyrs kiss the flowers;  
Streams kiss their banks—and love,  
Love kisses hearts like ours.  
Since all nature then is kissing,  
Why should we alone be missing?  
Come, my dear, ere life be spent,  
Let us kiss, and be content.

## For Sale, or Rent.

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a store for many years; there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to  
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.  
January 8, 1826. 45

## GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.  
May 9, 1827. 62

## For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my HOUSE and LOT in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents an favorable opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.  
JACOB ALBRIGHT.  
April 19th, 1827. 3m73

## Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the Gold Mine on New-Down Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.—Feb. 12, 1827. 50

## 6-4 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of Feb. last, a young man by the name of Gabriel Ender, aged 15 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Six and a quarter cents will be given to any one who will return said lad, but no expenses paid, or thanks given. SOLOMON ENSLEY.  
Davidson county, N. C. June 27, 1827. 3m70

## GOLD AND SILVER

## Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.  
HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of Military Goods. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to Repair Watches, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.  
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 63

## NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand, given by David Maxwell to me, for \$500, of date between 10th and 25th November, 1824, as I have received full value for the same, by the hands of John Maxwell.  
269 BENJAMIN MAXWELL.  
Attorn: WILLIAM PATRICK, ELIZABH JERRICK.

## Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th inst. Ben, Frank, and John, men about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Gurdoin, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor.  
Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 68

## Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Peter, and that he belongs to John Reeves, of North Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.  
June 11, 1827. 67

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is DOCTOR; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.  
CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.  
May 31st, 1827. 65

## Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is Willie John, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.  
F. SLATER, Jailor.  
June 11, 1827. 69

## Taken Up,

BY John Good, and entered on the stray book of Burke county, a bright sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, some saddle-marks on his back, wind-galls on his pastern joints, and no perceivable brands.  
JACOB FORNEY, Ranger.  
June 2, 1827. 3m69

\* To the gross and profligate abandonment of their party by Sir John Leach (Master of the Rolls) Mr. Charles Wynne (President of the Board of Control) and Sir Charles Warren, (Chief Justice of Chester) we shall make no allusion. They began violent whigs, and they now hold high office from the Tories. This is the way with the lawyers. They are all patriots in the beginning, and placemen in the end.