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PROSPECTUS

North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. Power is always stealing from the many to the few, and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and selfish factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as Idolatry does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the nestable blessings of Freedom. But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition! We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights.—If they slumber much longer, they will awake too late,—if their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus,—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican.

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted, that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With this view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cases of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS.—The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names to be procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 15th, 1834.

BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL, TAUGHT BY The Rev. Stephen Frontis and Lady.

THE Subscriber, assisted by his Lady, proposes to open a FEMALE SCHOOL at his house, on Monday the 14th day of April next, where all the branches usually taught in similar institutions can be acquired. Having had some experience in instructing Young Ladies, he flatters himself that his assiduous care to teach thoroughly the various branches which constitute a Liberal Education, and to lead his pupils to form correct intellectual and moral habits, will ensure to him and his Lady the confidence of the public, and a share of their patronage.

Being a native of France, the subscriber will also teach the French Language, which he has formerly taught, both at the North and at the South. Parents who may wish to add to the education of their daughters, an acquaintance with that useful language, will have an opportunity which, it is presumed, is seldom enjoyed in this part of the country.

The Session will be of five months, and the terms of tuition, per Session, as follows: For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking, \$4 00

For the above, together with Eng. Grammar, Parsing, Geography, History, Dictation, Composition, and needle-work, 8 00

For Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, and the French Language, 10 00

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in most respectable families, at the moderate rate of \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

The house of the Subscriber is situated close by Bethany Church, 64 miles from Statesville, on the main road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, P. S. It will be indispensable for the scholars to be furnished with the class-books adopted in the School. S. F. Treddell Co., March 22, 1834.—4*

Estate of William Cowan.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cowan, deceased, at February Session of Rowan County Court for 1834, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims of any denomination against the estate of said decedent, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. N. FLEMING, Adm'r. Rowan County, March 22, 1834. 5t

Bank of Cape-Fear, 6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorized by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter.

On Tuesday the 1st of April next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh.—His Excellency David L. Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Charles Dewey.

Wilmington.—President, Directors, and Cashier.

Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. William Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.

Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jonathan H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Richard Hoskins.

Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner, John W. Norwood, James Webb.

Salem.—John C. Blinn, Emanuel Sheber, John Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, John Beard, Jr.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, William W. Loag.

Elizabeth City.—John L. Baily, Miles White, John McMorin.

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, Robert C. Bond, Andrew Jomer.

Tarborough.—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd.

Warrenton.—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope.

Milton.—John T. Garland, John Wilson, Mowbrer Lewis.

Lincolnton.—Vardy McBea, Charles C. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Samuel C. Tate.

Washington.—William A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absalom Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W. Brandon.

McFreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Routhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the "Bank of Virginia," and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia" (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 14 per cent, as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAMES OWENS, President. Wilmington, March 22, 1834. 4t

Every description of BLANKS are kept on hand at this Office, and will be sold very cheaply.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PRINTER.

Permit a giddy trifling girl, For once to fill your "Poet's Corner," She cares not how the critics snarl, Or beaux or macaronies scorn her. She longs to print her lines to see; Oblige her—(sure you can't refuse it), And, if you find her out, your foe Shall be to kiss her, if you choose it.

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought seeds to all mankind, Old Adam called her too-man; But when she woo'd with love so kind, He then pronounced her too-mum. But now with folly, and with pride, Their husbands keenly trimming, The ladies are so full of whims, The people call them whim-men.

OLD BACHELORS.

He who alone would ever live, Deserves to always live alone; No sympathy has he to give, No joys that he can call his own. Like some uncultivated field, His breast all tenantless doth lie; No fruitage the waste soil can yield, —And buds of hope but spring to die.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A diminutive colored man, by the name of Sydney Screamer, who, as he alleges, formerly followed the sea, and served for a period of four years and a half on board the ship Brilliant, but for the last six months has lived ashore in the studies of Miss Julia Ann Oliver, a strapping young residing in a back apartment in the rear of 266 Mutt st., where she follows washing two days in the week, and the balance of the time attends to her domestic concerns, such as "turning the cup" and "cutting the book," or, in plain terms, telling fortunes.—Screamer, who had profited to no small extent by the lessons which had been set him by Julia Ann, in progress of time took up the resolution to turn "Indian Doctor," by way of aiding his helpmate in the honest support of the concern. His first introduction to business in his newly assumed character, commenced on Monday last, under favorable auspices, and for aught that appears to the contrary, might have resulted in the establishment of his fortune, had not his impatience got the better of his judgment, and led him to undervalue his creditable employer. It appears that an old lady, the mother-in-law of Mr. Patrick Ellis, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Prince and Mott streets, in the neighborhood of Julia Ann, had for some time been afflicted with dropsy in her limbs. A colored woman who washes for the family, by the name of Diana Williams, a widow with one eye, and an acquaintance of the Indian Doctor, took the opportunity to recommend him seriously to Mr. Ellis for the cure of the old lady. In due season the Doctor was sent for, and on Monday last paid a visit to the afflicted lady, whom he assured again and again he could cure without the slightest difficulty, having had much experience in the cure of the dropsy, "and all such sort of things." Ellis being anxious for the old lady's restoration to health, and ever credulous in the Doctor's professions of experience and skill, and imposed upon too by the Doctor's moderate expectation of reward, he being one of those who practice upon the maxim of "he cures no pay," finally agreed to engage him for the job. This was undertaken by Doctor Screamer, who, from his prescriptions, must at least have understood the disorder of Ellis, if he did not that of his mother. He in the first place directed Ellis to procure a stone pot, and an iron one—into the latter he directed him to put the following ingredients, viz: half a pint of spirits, half a pint of gin, half a pint of brandy, one quart of cider, one quart of beer, half a pint of Irish whiskey, of the best, and half a pound of soft soap. These were to be simmered over a slow fire for fifteen minutes, and turned into the stone pot, and then carefully set away for twelve hours, at the end of which time 95 pieces of silver were to be dropped into the decoction, one by one. Then great care was to be taken of the precise period of bathing the patient's feet with vinegar, preparatory to the application of the lotion. Ellis procured the various ingredients one by one, until he came to the whiskey, which was furnished with some reluctance, but when the ninety-five pieces of silver were demanded, he refused outright until assured by the Doctor that although they would be somewhat thinner, by the charmed draught which the process would make upon them, yet the application of a little "salt and water" would restore them to a fit condition for circulation, no person being aware of the purpose for which they had been applied. After all this preparation, the Doctor began his operations on the following morning; but then discovering that the liquid was too thin, which consequently required thirty-five pieces more to give it the proper consistency, these were obtained and the process again resorted to a second summing, until the Doctor pronounced every thing in apple-pie order for the cure, which would be effected, as he assured them, in nine days. This promise, which had it held good, would have turned out the ninth wonder, unfortunately failed upon the second trial, for Doctor Screamer not coming according to appointment to apply his charmed ointment, doubts arose in the mind of the old lady, who, raising the lid of the stone pot, discovered that the pieces of silver had all evaporated. Ellis was uncertain for some time what course to pursue, doubting whether the Doctor had made off with them; or that they had dissolved in the liquid component. Upon getting, however, to the Doctor's, Miss Julia Ann pretty soon satisfied him that if his silver pieces had evaporated, Doctor Screamer had done so too, as she had not seen him since the day before, at which time he gave her a few of them, dyed green, to pay her rent, and had set off upon a frolic. Ellis now went in pursuit of the Doctor, whom, by the aid of Mr. McGarth, the inspector of the sixth ward, he captured at the five points, and led in triumph to the police office. The Doctor was examined by Justice Wyman, who took a statement of the case, and minutely drew his recipe for the cure of the dropsy, at the same time inquiring for the pieces of silver with which he had absconded. These the Doctor was unable satisfactorily to account for, although he admitted that he had taken them, but denied that the whole amounted to more than ten or twelve dollars, being principally made up of ten cent pieces and other small silver coin. The magistrate finding this to be a novel case, had recourse to the Revised Statutes to ascertain the action of the law embracing the case—this taking up some time, and the attention of the officers and by-standers being temporarily withdrawn from the Doctor, and given to Julia Ann and the one-eyed Diana, who had both accompanied the parties to the police office, he embraced the opportunity to leave the office unobserved. Chase was in a short time given after the Doctor, but all attempts to overtake him proved fruitless, and at our latest accounts, which are brought down to the close of the office for the night, the Doctor had not yet been retaken.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Address to the People of North Carolina, ON THE SUBJECT OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The general right of a Majority of the qualified voters in a State to alter their Constitution in any manner which may suit the pleasure of that majority, is, in our country, indisputable. But the practice of the American States has determined, that the most ordinary, and perhaps therefore, the most appropriate, method of remedying Constitutional evils, is through the medium of a State Convention, authorized, and in its incipient steps, regulated by law. Accordingly, more than 30,000 freemen of this State petitioned the last General Assembly, to provide means for the cure of evils in their Constitution, against which they have been complaining for more than 30 years. This application was made under the additional sanction of your Bill of Rights, which reserves to the people a right "to petition the Legislature for a redress of their grievances, and to instruct their Representatives;" but it was rejected by the House of Commons, after having passed the Senate in the shape of the Bill which has been appended to this Address. On the evening of the day when this Bill, for taking the sense of the people, was rejected, a meeting of the Representatives of a majority of the people took place, for the purpose of adopting such measures as were best calculated to meet the just expectations of the majority. The greater number of them believing that a fair and free discussion of the alterations to be proposed in your Constitution, and of the grounds upon which a change is demanded, would reconcile the minority to their adoption, were unwilling to recommend to their constituents an exercise of the right to proceed without the sanction of legislative authority; but hoping that a common interest, a sense of justice, a proper respect for the fundamental principles of popular governments, and a disabuse of the public mind as to the motives of a majority, may co-operate to secure the assent of all sections to this necessary reform, determined to pursue the course indicated by their proceedings now laid before you. The question is thus presented before the highest human tribunal. An appeal has been taken from the servants of the people to the sovereign people themselves, and to us has been delegated the trust of presenting it to you for determination. Our duty will be best performed by omitting every appeal to your passions and prejudices, and we content ourselves by laying before you FACTS, which make this appeal irresistible, if it is to be determined by the rules of justice, patriotism, and candor.

UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION.

The first and prominent defect in your State Constitution, which it is proposed to correct, is that part which allows to each county three members in our General Assembly, without regard to its size, population, and taxes. This is the source of gross injustice; of loud complaint, and of great political evil. Aware how easily you may be deceived into a distrust of general statements made in a political Address, and desirous to advance none that can delude, we have carefully prepared, from the Official Reports of our Financial Officers and the last Census taken under the authority of the United States, a Table which exhibits, at one view, the annual public Taxes, Federal Population, and White Population, of each county in the State. It is here inserted and we beg you to examine it:

TABULAR STATEMENT OF Taxes, and White Population, and Federal Population, of the Counties of North-Carolina, compiled from the Revenue List of 1832, and the Census of 1830.

Counties.	Public Taxes.	Federal Population.	White Population.
Ashe	8450	6900	6400
Beaufort	1080	9800	6800
Bladen	700	6900	4500
Brunswick	500	5300	3000
Columbus	300	3700	3000
Currituck	400	6700	5200
C Camden	600	5900	4500
Chatham	1000	5300	2700
Cherokee	450	6000	4800
Duplin	900	9200	6700
Franklin	1100	8700	5300
Gates	700	6400	3800
Greene	650	5300	3900
Hyde	400	5400	4000
Hertford	1000	7000	3800
Haywood	300	4500	4200
Jones	500	4400	2300
Johnston	1050	9500	7000
Lenoir	700	6100	3700
Macon	400	5200	4500
Moore	470	7100	6000
Martin	670	7300	5000
Nash	970	7000	4500
Onslow	700	6000	4500
Pamlico	1100	7600	5000
Perquimans	700	6300	4300
Person	850	8300	5400
Roanoke	850	7900	5700
Robeson	650	8400	6200
Sampson	900	10300	7000
Tyrrell	400	4300	3300
Washington	600	3900	2700
Wayne	1050	9000	6600
Bertie	1500	9000	5300
Craven	1200	11000	7800
Edgecomb	2000	12100	7900
Granville	1300	15700	9100
Halifax	2100	13800	5800
New-Hanover	2300	8000	4900
Northampton	1500	10300	5100
Pitt	1300	10000	6500
Warren	1500	8900	4300
Wake	2500	17300	11400
Watauga	1000	12300	8100
Wendover	1000	10500	15000
York	1400	10300	14000
Clatsop	1300	13500	10100
Cumberland	1800	12300	8000
Carteret	1300	12000	8400
Calabazas	800	7900	6500
Barren	940	12700	11300
Guilford	1400	17700	15700
Treddell	1100	10400	11300
Lincoln	2050	21000	17000

Mecklenburg	2000	17300	12800
Montgomery	800	10000	8500
Orange	2300	20900	16000
Rockingham	1100	11300	8400
Randolph	900	11800	10600
Rowan	1700	18300	14500
Rutherford	1500	16300	14000
Stokes	1300	15100	13000
Surry	1900	13700	10300
Wilkes	600	11400	10300

Are your laws founded upon the public will? Make choice of the basis which accords best with your opinions of equal right and justice, whether it be taxes alone, white population alone, or federal population alone; or population and taxes combined—still, you will perceive that in this State, a minority of one-third govern and tax a majority of two-thirds. The 33 counties first named in this table, elect a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly, and yet, they pay no more than one third of the public taxes. They contain but very few exceeding one third of the Federal population, and not one third of the White population of the State! Is this equal?

The necessary expenses of your State Government are about 80,000 dollars per year, and, according to its organization, each county is a source of precisely the same cost to the public revenue, and there being 64 counties, the proportion of each is \$1250. But the same 33 counties which contribute less than one-third of this revenue, do cost more than half of the total amount. By recurring to the table, you will perceive that they pay \$22,790, while they cost \$41,250, which is an excess of 18,460 dollars cost, beyond their aggregate taxes. Is it just, that they should elect a majority of the Legislature?

Some of these counties cost you four times as much as they pay; others three times as much; many others, twice as much. Is it just, or wise, that their representation should be equal to the others?

There are twenty-four counties whose aggregate expense to your Government is more than double their aggregate public tax; and twenty of these do not pay into the Treasury a sum equal to the wages of their own Members, added to a just proportion of the incidental charges of Legislation alone; and twelve of them pay an aggregate tax of \$5,400 only, whose representatives alone receive back \$8,000! Is this right? Is it just towards a people whose revolutionary struggle rested upon the basis "that taxation and representation should go together?"

There are forty counties in the State which do not pay taxes to cover their cost to your Government, and is it prudent to refuse your aid in correcting the rule which vests them with the power of electing two-thirds of your law-givers?

Do the counties, which are thus deficient in their contributions to your public revenues, and so onerous by their cost, contain a federal or white population which can make up their claims to the representation they have? Are they in a condition to give personal services, or to bear personal burdens, which justify this exemption from pecuniary burdens, while they have equal representation with the largest counties? A reference to the table of their population will determine this question beyond all contradiction. Look at it, and then let reason and conscience answer these inquiries. Their population is as disproportionate to the power they exercise, as their taxes have been shown to be.

One man, in one section of the State, has as much political weight as acres in another, or six in another, or free in another, &c. Two-thirds of the community pay one-third of the same community to be their masters. Disguise it as you may, this is the naked truth. We would not weary you by comparing the population and taxes of separate counties together, nor can it be necessary that we should.

Yet we must not omit to state, that this subject has brought into existence and fosters a spirit of sectional hostility, which mars the peace of your Legislature, and materially impedes the advancement of the common good. This is so plainly true, that none who has any regard for his character, will venture to deny it.

These are some of the reasons which sustain the demand that has been made for Equal Rights.

The largest vote ever taken in the State, at the Election for President of the United States, was 53,000. At the last August election, more than half that number voluntarily voted in favor of changing this feature of your Constitution; and if polls had been kept open in all the counties under the authority of law, there is no doubt that nearly two-thirds of the voters would have sanctioned it. A majority, then, demand this reform of their Government; and will the minority refuse to provide for it by the established forms of law? Can they do so, and be consistent in their attachment to Republicanism? Is the privilege too trifling to create such zeal and perseverance among those who ask it? Then the sacrifices will be few to those who yield up a power which they can lay no just claim to. But the right of representation—a fair and equal representation of the people—is now another name for civil freedom; and the struggle for it can never cease while the spirit of Liberty exists in our land. Freemen who resist it, do injury to themselves; they cannot enter upon such a warfare, without selling their principles as slaves to the spirit of party. Policy, patriotism, and self-interest, unite in requiring them to do justice, and preserve equality in their Government.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By your present Constitution, the General Assembly meet annually, and it is proposed to alter it so as to have biennial sessions, except in cases of emergency; and, at the same time, to diminish the number of members.

This is a proposition in which all are interested, and the alteration is demanded as well by you

*A new county was created at the last session, but its Statistics have not been ascertained, it is proposed to take it into account.