

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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## NEAT WORK.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

### BLANKS,

Of almost every Description.

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become regular customers—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

## JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a very superior style. Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

## Poetic

## Recess

From the New York Mirror.

TELL HIM I LOVE HIM YET.

My dear M.—The following exquisite song was written by the author of Lillian, and has never been published. It was set to music by a lady who was kind enough to copy it for the Mirror, and for whose voice it was expressly written. I will try to send you the music one of these days, for it is the most touching and beautiful thing I ever heard. Moore, the Poet, to whom it was sung a few nights since, set no measure to his praise of both words and music. Of the words we need there can be but one opinion.

N. P. W.

Tell him I love him yet,  
As in that happy time  
Tell him I love him yet,  
Though absent now he roam.

Tell him when fades the light  
Upon the earth and sea,  
I dream of him by night—  
He must not dream of me!

Tell him to whom I love  
Looks proudly on the sea,  
And with a glorious name  
By deeds on land and wave.

Green, green upon his brow,  
The laurel wreath shall be—  
Although that laurel now  
Must not be shared with me!

Tell him to smile again  
In absent's dazzling throng—  
To wear another's chain,  
To praise another's song!

Before the laurel there  
I'd have him bend the knee,  
And breathe to her the power  
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him that day by day  
Life looks to me more than dim—  
I falter when I pray,  
Although I pray for him!

And bid him when I die  
Come to our favorite tree—  
I shall not hear him sigh—  
Then let him sigh for me!

## VARIETY.

LORD BYRON AND MARY CHAWORTH.  
(BY AN UNIDENTIFIED WRITER.)

At about three miles distant from Newstead Abbey, and contiguous to its lands, is situated Annesley Hall, the old family mansion of the Chaworths. The families, like the estates of the Byrons and Chaworths, were connected in former times, until the fatal duel between their two representatives. The first, however, which prevailed for a time, promised to be cancelled by the attachment of two youthful hearts. While Lord Byron was yet a boy, he beheld Mary Ann Chaworth, a beautiful girl, and the sole heiress of Annesley. With that susceptibility to female charms, which he evinced from childhood, he became almost immediately enamoured of her. According to one of his biographers, it would appear that at first their attachment was mutual, yet clandestine. The father of Miss Chaworth was dead, and she resided with her mother at the old Hall of Annesley. During Byron's minority, the estate of Newstead was let to Lord Gray de Rutenburg, but his youthful Lord always a welcome guest at the Abbey. He would pass days at a time there, and from thence make frequent visits to Annesley Hall. His visits were encouraged by Miss Chaworth's mother, she not being of the family feud, and probably looked with complacency upon an attachment that might heal old differences, and unite two neighboring estates.

The six weeks' vacation passed as a dream amongst the beautiful bowers of Annesley. Byron was scarce 15 years of age, Mary Chaworth was two years older, but his heart, as I have said, was beyond his age, and his tenderness for her was deep and passionate. These early loves, like the first run of the uncrushed grape, are the sweetest and strongest gustings of the heart, and however they may be superseded by other attachments, in after years, the memory will continually recur to them, and fondly dwell upon their recollection.

His love for Miss Chaworth, to use Lord Byron's own expression, was "the romance of the most romantic period of his life," and I think we can trace the effects of it throughout the whole course of his writings, coming up every now and then, like some lurking theme that runs through a complicated piece of music, and links it all in a pervading chain of melody.

How tenderly and mournfully does he recall in after years, the feelings awakened in his youthful and inexperienced bosom, by this impassioned, yet innocent attachment; feelings, he says, lost or hardened in the intercourse of life!

"The love of better things and better days;  
The unbounded hope, and heavenly ignorance  
Of what is called the world and the world's ways;  
The moments when we gather from a glance,  
More joy than from all future pride or praise.  
Which kindled manhood, but can never entrance  
The heart in an existence of its own.  
Of which another's bosom is the zone."

Whether this love was really responded to by the object, is uncertain. Byron sometimes speaks as if he had met with kindness in return, at other times he acknowledges that she never gave him reason to believe she loved him. It is probable, however, that at first she experienced some flatterings of the heart. She was at that age when a female soon changes from the girl to the woman, and leaves her boyish lovers far behind her. While Byron was pursuing his schoolboy studies, she was mingling with society, and met with a gentleman of the name of Masters, remarkable, it is said, for many beauties. A story is told of her having first seen him from the top of Annesley Hall, as he dashed through the park, with hand and horn taking the lead of the whole field in a fox chase, and that she was struck by the spirit of his appearance, and his admirable horsemanship. Under such favorable auspices, he wooed and won her, and when Lord Byron next met her, he learned to his dismay that she was the affianced bride of another.

With that pride of spirit which always distinguished him, he controlled his feelings and maintained a serene composure. He even affected to speak calmly of the subject of her approaching nuptials. "The next time I see you," said he, "I suppose you will be Mrs. Chaworth," (for she was to retain her family name.) Her reply was, "I hope so."

I have given these brief details preparatory to a sketch of a visit which I made to the scene of his youthful romance. Annesley Hall, I understand, was shut up, neglected, and almost in a state of desolation; for Mr. Masters rarely visited it, residing with his family in the neighborhood of Nottingham. I set out for the Hall on horseback, in company with Col. Willman, and followed by the great Newfoundland dog Boatman. In the course of our ride, we visited a spot memorable in the love story I have cited. It was the scene of the parting interview between Byron and Miss Chaworth, prior to her marriage. A long ridge of upland advances into the valley of Newstead, like a promontory into a lake, and was formerly crowned by a beautiful grove, a landmark to the neighboring country. The grove and promontory are graphically described by Lord Byron in his "Deian," and an exquisite picture given of himself and the lovely object of his boyish idolatry:

"I saw two beings, in the hues of youth,  
Standing upon a hill, a gentle hill,  
Green, and of mild delicacy, the last  
As 'twere the caps of a low ridge of such,  
Save that there was no sea to lave its base,  
But a most living landscape, and the waves  
Of woods and corn fields, and the ables of man,  
Scattered at intervals, and wreathing smoke  
Arising from such rustic roofs—the hill  
Was crown'd with a peculiar diadem  
Of trees, in circular array, so fixed,  
Not by the sport of nature, but of man;  
These two, a maiden and a youth, were there  
Gazing—the one on all that was beneath  
Fair as herself—but the boy gazed on her;  
And both were fair, and one was beautiful:  
And both were young—yet not alike in youth.  
As the sweet moon in the horizon's verge,  
The maid was on the verge of womanhood;  
The boy had fewer summers, but his heart  
Had far outgrown his years, and to his eye  
There was but one beloved face on earth,  
And that was shining on him."  
I stood upon the spot consecrated by this memorable interview. Below me extended the "living landscape," once contemplated by the loving pair; the corn fields and village spires, and gleams of water, and the distant towns and pinnacles of the venerable Abbey. The diadem of trees, however, was gone. The attention drawn to it by the poet, and the romantic manner in which he had associated it with his early passion for Mary Chaworth, had settled the irritable feelings of her husband, who but ill brooked the poetic celebrity conferred on his wife by the enamoured verses of another. The celebrated grove stood on his estate, and in a fit of spleen he ordered it to be levelled with the dust. At the time of my visit the mere roots of the trees were visible; but the hand that laid them low is execrated by every poetical pilgrim.

## From the Charleston Mercury.

VERY LIKELY TO BE TRUE IN 1860.

Philadelphia.—Nothing remarkable has occurred since our last. There have been three mobs, and it is said several men killed and four or five houses destroyed, an improvement since last week, when there were five mobs. The City of brotherly love may therefore be now considered the most peaceable and orderly North of the Potomac.

New-York.—Since yesterday, a religious meeting has been dispersed by a mob—and a gentleman from the South imprisoned by the Mayor's Court, and fined \$50, for having his trunk carried by his own servant, instead of employing a free colored porter. A very excited amalgamation meeting ended in a general fight, in which the Clergyman who presided were very active, and which resulted in the expulsion of the whites from the meeting; a mob was called in the streets, forced their way into the meeting-house, broke the heads of the Negroes, and demolished the Pulpit. "The man in the char-colored coat," and "the old gentleman in spectacles, with a squeaking voice," were among the rioters: the former (the coat) was torn, and the latter (spectacles and voice) cracked.

Boston.—No news to-day, except that the people of Charlestown amused themselves last night by burning a Church, and beating the pupils of a Female Academy. The Police interfered after the Church was consumed and the crowd had dispersed.

Charleston.—Very large fortunes were yesterday realized by subscribing for Stock in the Sullivan's Island Bank. Peter Polite, a respectable slave-black, subscribed for 15 millions, and is now exalted to affluence from a state of previous indigence. Rail Road Stock has partaken of the impetus, and is now at 75 per cent advance. The Ship-owners are preparing a petition to the Legislature, to prevent the draft owners from extending their warehouses as the river. Two-thirds of the City were burnt last night—the Firemen exerted themselves most ardently, but owing to the hose breaking, the fire broke and ladders being rotten, and the Engines without wheels, they could effect but little in arresting the flames. The conflagration was at last happily subdued by blowing up the remainder of the City. A fine opportunity is now afforded for widening all the streets, and removing the city to the more salubrious site of the Neck. Cotton braid, grain, scarce, except paraded corn, which may be had cheap. The Steamer Dolphin arrived last night in 6 hours from Norfolk. Since the introduction of the new Engine of 1000 horse power, and the 15 new and old wheels with the ball-iron sails, it is expected that the distance may hereafter be accomplished in one hour. Passage to Norfolk 124 cents, Children half price. We were in Tennessee yesterday, and returned by the Rail Road, in the evening, via Mobile, Alabama. The crops looked well, when the fields were not rendered invisible by the velocity of the Car. President Hill, and Vice President Keppell were at Nashville on an excursion of pleasure.

Washington.—The President has created a new department—that of Director General of the Great Republican Party, with a salary of \$1,000,000. The appointment, which is for life, it is said, will be given to Ex-President Van Buren, who suggested the measure in his 10th Annual Message, the same in which he prorogued the Senate sine die. It is said that the Hon. R. M. Johnson is to be appointed Governor General of the Valley of Mississippi. The President has issued orders for attaching the County of North Carolina to the County of Virginia. The Rev. Mr. Thompson has been called by the President to the See of New England. Archbishop Tappan is said to be in bad health.

New Orleans.—Two men found stabled on the levee this morning. The Coroner gives notice that he can hold no more inquests. Mr. Caldwell has just engaged with the Mayor to secure the lives of the citizens by a Steam Police. Five steam boat explosions on the river last week, but not more than three or four hundred lives lost.—Capt. Ariel has just returned from England in a balloon with a cargo of cauldlowers. Spoke the United States Balloon Consolidation, four days out, leaving on board Mr. Stevenson, Minister to Java. By this arrival we have the subjoined

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Cobett has been re-elected President of the British Republic. The Republic of Ireland has made a treaty with the British on the most liberal terms. It is said that old Louis Philippe is to be liberated from his prison in Bordeaux, and suffered to go the Court of his intimate friend the Emperor of Russia. Prince Rostschid, son of the Emperor of France and Belgium, ascended the summit of Montblanc lately, on the moveable Rail Road. It is said that the Emperor of Austria, Baring the Second, is about to declare war against King Rostschid of Turkey. Carolina silks and wines, bear the highest price in the markets of the Prussian Republic; and we learn that the Georgia teas are preferred to those of China, even by the Chinese Ambassador himself, at the Court of London. President Cobett drinks none but the Florida Coffee; and Herpetum Wine, is, by all the Fancy, preferred to the comparatively flat Champagnes of France. The streets of London are now lighted by sunbeams from Cucumbers, and the people sleep in the day, which is much darker than the night. The Ex-Royal family of England are said to live in great splendor at Botany Bay, which they pronounce preferable to England in every respect. The British Philanthropic Society have petitioned Parliament to appropriate funds for the civilization and education of the Kanaroes, and for settling a Colony of them on the West India Islands, all the former inhabitants of which, it will be remembered, died of starvation shortly after the passage of the Emancipation Bill. The one arch'd bridge across the Straits of Gibraltar is completed. A Society has been formed in Liverpool for filling up Etna and Vesuvius, and opening craters at the Poles.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The following are the Amendments to the Constitution, framed by the Convention, and now submitted to the People of the State for their ratification or rejection:

WHEREAS the General Assembly of North Carolina, by an Act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an Act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in their Constitution of said State; and did further direct that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North Carolina should be in favor holding such Convention, the Governor should, by proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of said amendments: And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed, and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid was accordingly had. Now, therefore, we, the Delegates of the said People of North Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

### ARTICLE I.—SECTION I.

§ 1. The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: Provided, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

§ 2. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

§ 3. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

§ 4. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of Federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

### SECTION 2.

§ 1. Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts herein after named, that is to say—

[The Representation as here proportioned was given in the last Carolinian, under the head of "Captions."] § 2. Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner—

[The Representation as fixed by this Section was also given in the last Carolinian, as above.]

### SECTION 3.

§ 1. Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the District which he

represents not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

§ 2. All free men of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is herein after declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same District of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

§ 3. No free Negro, free Mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from Negro Ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

### SECTION 4.

§ 1. In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *Viva voce*.

§ 2. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

§ 3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

§ 4. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimize any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

§ 5. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

§ 6. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

### ARTICLE II.

§ 1. The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

§ 2. He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

§ 3. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly.

§ 4. The person having the highest number of votes, shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

§ 5. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 6. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of his office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oath of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

### ARTICLE 3.—SECTION I.

§ 1. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, maladministration, or corruption.

§ 2. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, and profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

§ 3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

### SECTION 2.

§ 2. Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

§ 2. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### SECTION 3.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and malpractice in office, the Commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

### SECTION 4.

The General Assembly, at its first Session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty