

honest joy when he hears it mentioned with respect, or do his veins tingle with vexation when it is spoken of in the tone of taunt and derision? Then tell your Legislature, who have this holy treasure in their keeping, that in these days the spirit of improvement is abroad, and the strife for preeminence in the arts of life is carried on with chivalrous emulation, no State has character that advances not in this career. Are the employment of the poor, the encouragement of the industrious, and the comforts of all classes of the community objects worthy of the care of a paternal Government? Would you furnish the means to instruct the ignorant, and lay deep the foundation of republican government in the education of every free child within your borders, however humble his origin or desolate his condition? Would you stay the flood of emigration which is sweeping from you by thousands the most adventurous of your youth, and remove the necessity which bids them abandon the home of their childhood and the graves of their fathers for some distant land where scope is to be found for exertion and reward is offered to enterprise? Would you bring the grazier and the miner of the West, and the planter and farmer of the Interior, into communion with the merchant and mechanic of the Seaboard, and unite the integral but dissevered parts of North Carolina into one brotherhood of interest, feeling and patriotism? Would you command for her that respected station among the States of this Union she ought to occupy, and assure to her a fair share in all its honors and all its benefits? These—all these great, and good and glorious purposes you may accomplish, but you can accomplish them in one way only. Internal Improvement has effected them elsewhere—and can effect them here. But it is for you to give the impulse. Instruct your Representative to organize, and to prosecute with vigor, a liberal system of Internal Improvements. Direct them to cause to be ascertained the best plans for creating and improving markets, and for facilitating and cheapening transportation, and when ascertained, to forward them by a judicious and efficient application of the public resources. Chosen by you, and solicitous for your approbation, they carry into the Legislative Halls the spirit by which you are animated, and take from you that tone of voice which is heard in legislative enactments.

It may be asked, why has not the Convention ventured to recommend some specific plan of Improvement? Brought together suddenly from various sections of the State, and remaining in session but three days, had the members deemed themselves competent to make the recommendation, it is very obvious that they wanted the leisure for maturing a plan fit to be laid before you. But in fact the great purpose of the Convention has been to awaken you to a sense of the vast importance and urgency of the subject, and if possible draw to it your earnest and united attention. If we succeed in rousing you to think seriously and to commune freely on the topics suggested, to strive to obtain and interchange accurate information, and to resolve after deliberate advisement in favor of Internal Improvements, specific plans may be hereafter much more advantageously devised and arranged. Our propositions therefore, (for in truth they are but propositions) are laid before you in the form of simple resolutions.—With our sanction they may become the principals of State action; without it they are wholly inoperative. Examine then, we entreat you, with the candor due to the motives that have prompted them, and with the calmness and good sense and regard for the public good which ought to determine your judgment upon them. Call together such neighborhood and country and district meetings as will afford the most convenient opportunities for obtaining explanations, for interchanging views, for removing difficulties, and for forming, animating and ascertaining the public mind. Devise among yourselves such plans of improvement as your peculiar localities require, and apply at once to their execution the means which through

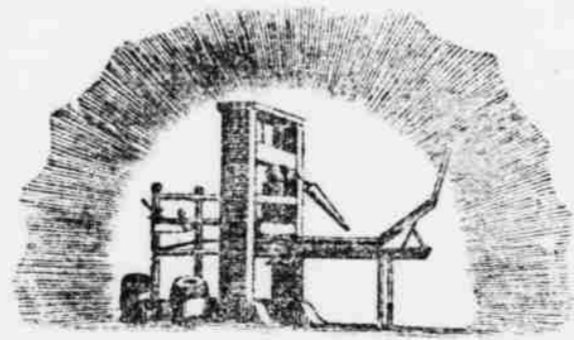
your county courts are already in your hands, or arrange for procuring legislative sanction to them. And when your Delegates shall assemble as we have proposed in November next, let them come together deeply imbued with your spirit, thoroughly apprised of your views, zealous and ready to work together in this great concern of the State.

Fellow Citizens—We owe to you as well as ourselves an explanation. There was a difference of opinion in the Convention on one of the propositions now before you—on the Resolution which declares that "true policy requires that the funds of the State ought in the first instance to be employed exclusively in providing the means of Internal transportation and in creating and improving markets within her limits." We shall not trouble you with the arguments which were respectively urged by those who supported, and those who opposed this Resolution. We, who address you, did ourselves differ on this proposition, but each knows that it was an honest difference of opinion among men, all zealous for the same end, and no one doubts or questions the patriotism of the rest. A majority approved of the Resolution, and therefore it is submitted to you—and however you may decide, we are all and each of us ready to support your decision. We go—every man of us goes for North Carolina and the whole of North Carolina. Improvement to be effectual must begin somewhere—but we hope it will reach every where. What gets not the benefit of it to-day, will we trust receive it to-morrow, and every successful experiment facilitates the next. It is our ardent hope and earnest prayer that, whatever spot this beneficent spirit shall select as the first scene of its operation, it will not desist from its kindly action until its immediate as well as its general blessings shall have pervaded every part of the State. Too long has North Carolina been rent asunder by sectional jealousies and paltry local feuds. If she ever to prosper, it must be by vigorous, persevering and united action—by "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether." For ourselves, we pretend to no exemption from the infirmities of nature, and are conscious that we respectively feel those partialities which bind men to their immediate vicinities. But we infinitely prefer the advancement of the State, as a State, to the prosperity of any portion of it; and it is because we do so, that we hope for your approbation and ask for your concurrence.

William Gaston, Chairman.

G. E. Badger, John D. Jones
John H. Bryan, Cad'r. Jones,
Wm. Boylan, Wm. B. Mearns,
Isaac Croom, Fred'k Nash,
Jos. J. Daniel, John Owen,
Louis D. Heary, S. F. Patterson,
John Huske, Henry Seawell,
W. H. Haywood, jr. J. Somervell,
Jos. A. Hill, Robert Strange,
James Iredell,

Raleigh, July 20, 1833.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1833.

We lay before our readers the Address of the Committee on behalf of the late Internal Improvement Convention, to the People of North Carolina. We presume that we need only remark that it is from the pen of the Hon. William Gaston, to insure it an attentive perusal.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Nash County—Samuel Arrington, Senate. George Boddie and Taylor, Commons. William Dozier, C. C. C. Elijah Woodard, C. S. C. State of the Poll: Senate, Arrington 274, Willis Boddie 250. Commons, Boddie 635, Taylor 490.
Franklin—Thomas G. Stone, S. Wm. H. Battle and Joseph J. Maclin, C. State of the Poll: Senate, Stone 207, John D. Hawkins 192.

Commons, Battle 702, Maclin 602, James Davis 369, Richard Wyane 79, Osborn Overton 38.

Wayne—Gabriel Sberard, S. Cullen A. Blackman and Patrick Cromwell, C.

Pitt—Alfred Moye, S. J. L. Foreman and Roderick Cherry, C.

Dick Sullivan.—This personage, who dubs himself with the plain republican cognomen, Dick, in contradistinction to the aristocratical sounding title, Richard, believing with Dr. Jackson that rotation in office is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions, presented himself, a few days previous to our recent election, as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Thomas H. Hall. Dick is truly an "original;" and though he cannot, like Davy Crockett, grin a squirrel out of a tree or the bark off a hickory knot, he pledged himself to the people, to ride the Sea Serpent, saddled and bridled, over Oeracoke Bar and up Tar River to Washington. His serpentship, he said, should, on leaving us, take the Sand Shoal (which is a serious inconvenience to all honest sea-faring men who navigate our river) in his mouth, and while passing with it over the Swash, give that such a wipe with his tail as would open a channel sufficiently wide and deep to admit a 74 gun ship—which would prove more efficient, as he believed, than all the "shovel-nosed sharks" in existence, with the funds of the General Government to boot. Promises like these went far with Tom Bowline and his crew, who almost to a man, united with many other friends of Internal Improvement, in support of Dick. But it would not do. He, poor fellow, like many an honest man before him, found himself in what is called a minority; and instead of riding the sea serpent, has been obliged to return again to the piney woods, there to dream of Congressional honors that have slipped through his fingers like eels through a seine.—Washington Union.

Congressional Election.—We have received no Official returns of the vote for a member of Congress, from the counties composing the 5th District, but are almost certain from the informal statements which have come to hand, that Gen. M. T. Hawkins is re-elected over his opponents Messrs. Williams and Gilliam.—Raleigh Register.

[The Halifax Advocate gives the following as the vote in the several counties in the district:]

	Hawkins.	Gilliam.	Williams.
Nash,	262	375	247
Franklin,	242	70	695
Granville,	615	963	101
Warren,	587	73	138
	1706	1481	1181

Stage Accident.—As the stage from Halifax to this City, was descending a hill near Moccasin creek, in Nash county, on Saturday last, the horses became frightened and started to run, and in a few moments upset the Stage. There were a number of passengers, all of whom, we regret to state, sustained greater or less injury. Col. Leonard, of Nash, had his arm and leg broken, and Mr. Lauriston B. Harden, of Washington City, had his collar bone fractured. Col. Achille Murat, was a passenger.—ib.

The Fall River Monitor states that the Rev. Mr. Avery is among the missing. He is not to be seen in Bristol and no one knows where he is. The popular excitement against this individual in New England has been continually spreading & increasing in violence.—ib.

The Editor of "The Union," printed at Washington in this State, gives notice of his intention to abandon the publication of his paper, for the want of adequate patronage. And yet it is not improbable, that sufficient patronage is lavished from that quarter on Northern newspapers, to support an establishment at home, quite handsomely. It has got to be with newspapers, as with almost every thing else, but little value attaches to them, unless they come from the meridian of Boston, New York or Washington City.—ib.

A Fire occurred at Wilmington, last week, which destroyed a dwelling

occupied by Mr. Phoebus, known as the Cameron house; also, a blacksmith's shop and warehouse. A black boy, belonging to Mr. Phoebus, was also unfortunately burnt. He was seen at the entrance of the dwelling when the fire commenced, and it is supposed, that being alarmed, he retreated towards an entrance to the cellar, where his bones were found. Mr. Phoebus and Mr. Cassidy were the principal sufferers.—ib.

A Philadelphia paper of July 27, says: "Yesterday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, the sentence of the law was executed upon Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton. The gallows was erected by the road side, precisely where the woman whose death was witnessed by Clough, was executed last July. Upwards of 12,000 persons were present."—ib.

Fire.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, the dwelling house of Wm. Murchison, Esq. in the upper part of this county, was consumed by fire, together with almost every article of furniture, &c. contained in it. Mr. Murchison, and all his family, white and black, were from home at the time, except a small black boy, who is said to have set fire to a parcel of shavings, from which the flames communicated to the dwelling.

Fay. Obs.

Amos Kendall has been appointed Agent, (by direction of the President) to ascertain on what terms the local Banks will perform the services of the United States, which are now discharged by the United States Bank; and has arrived in Philadelphia in prosecution of the objects of his agency.—ib.

Hoax.—A northern paper lately published an "extract of a letter, written by a soldier of the 62d regiment, dated Bangalore, Nov. 5, 1832," giving the particulars of a "Dreadful conspiracy in the East Indies," by the natives, which was discovered just in time to prevent the massacre of the entire British army. So interesting an article of intelligence, it may be supposed, was readily caught at by the editorial corps, who happened just at that time to be worrying and fidgeting for something new to give interest to their leaden columns. It was copied into almost every paper North of Washington; but there its further progress was nullified by the U. S. Telegraph, the erudite editor of that paper being the only one among some hundred or so of the fraternity who possessed the knowledge that the aforesaid letter was written sixty years ago, when the occurrence took place. The wag who set it afloat probably cut it out of an old London paper, and by altering the date, made news of it for the present generation of editors. We came near being taken in ourselves, but perceiving the story to have rather "an antient and fish-like smell"—and having played the same prank ourselves about 20 years since, it was "no go."

Norfolk Herald.

The Hon. William Drayton, for several years past a Representative in the Congress of the U. States from this State, with his family, sailed on Saturday last, in the line ship Sutton, to reside permanently at the north.—Char. Ev. Post.

Petersburg, Aug. 6.

Cotton.—Sales of small lots have been made at 15½, 16, 16½, 17, and in one instance it is supposed 17½ was paid. A few loads are brought in from day to day.—Times.

The President.—The Norfolk Beacon says: "The President of the United States arrived at Old Point Comfort on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, in the steamer Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, from Washington. He was accompanied by Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. and lady; Mrs. Donelson and children; Col. Earle, Dr. Thomas, and F. P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the Globe, and lady. The President did not land at the Point, but proceeded immediately for the Rip Raps with those who accompanied him, where quarters had been provided for them. A salute was fired from Fortress Monroe on his