

List of the Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina for 1833.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Anson,	William A. Morris,	— Kitterell, A. W. Brandon.
Ashe,	George Phillips,	Jonathan Horton, Taliafaro Witcher.
Buncombe,	John Clayton,	James Weaver, Joseph Henry.
Bertie,	Alexander W. Mebane,	David Outlaw, Thomas J. Pugh.
Bladen,	Robert Melvin,	Robert Lyon, William Jones.
Brunswick,	William R. Hall,	S. A. Laspeyre, Benjamin Leonard.
Beaufort,	William E. Sinaw,	William L. Kennedy, Samuel Smallwood.
Burke,	Mark Brittain,	A. Burgin, D. Corpening.
Cabarrus,	George Klutts,	Daniel M. Barringer, William M'Lean.
Columbus,	Luke R. Simmons,	M. Powell, Caleb Stephens.
Carteret,	Otway Burns,	Samuel Leffers, Elijah Whitehurst.
Currituck,	Daniel Lindsay,	John R. Jones, James M. Sanderson.
Chowan,	Jos. B. Skinner,	Charles W. Mixson, B. F. Welch.
Chatham,	Nathan A. Stedman,	R. C. Cotton, John S. Guthrie.
Cumberland,	Duncan M'Comick,	Dillon Jordan, jr. David M'Neill.
Camden,	Enoch Nash,	Thomas Tillet, Caleb Barco.
Caswell,	James Kerr,	John E. Brown, Stephen Dodson.
Craven,	Richard D. Spaight,	John B. Dawson, Frederick P. Latham.
Duplin,	John E. Hussey,	Josiah Gillespie, Alexander O. Grady.
Davidson,	John A. Hogan,	William Wiseman, Henry Ledford.
Edgecombe,	Hardy Flowers,	John W. Potts, Turner Bynum.
Franklin,	Thomas G. Stone,	William H. Battle, Jos. J. Macklin.
Granville,	Thomas W. Norman,	William R. Hargrove, James Wyche.
Gates,	John Walton,	Lemuel Riddick, John Willey.
Greene,	Wyatt Moye,	James Harper, Robert L. Allen.
Guilford,	G. C. Mendenhall,	David Thomas, Allen Peoples.
Halifax,	Isham Matthews,	John R. J. Daniel, William M. West.
Hertford,	John Vann,	Sipha Smith, Isaac Carter.
Hyde,	Dameron Pugh,	John B. Jasper, Daniel Murray.
Hoywood,	William Sitton,	Ninian Edmondston, John L. Smith.
Issell,	Jos. P. Caldwell,	James A. King, William Potts.
Johnston,	Hillory Wilder,	John M'Leod, Josiah Houlder.
Jones,	James Harrison,	Nathan Foscoe, John H. Hammond.
Lincoln,	Daniel Hoke,	Henry Cansler, Peregrine Roberts.
Lenoir,	William D. Moseley,	Blount Coleman, Pinkney Hardee.
Macon,	Benjamin S. Brittain,	James W. Guinn, Thomas Tatham.
Moore,	Duncan Murchison,	J. Montgomery, William Wadsworth.
Montgomery,	Reuben Kendall,	Francis Locke, Edmund F. Lilly.
Mecklenburg,	Washington Morrison,	William J. Alexander, Andrew Greer.
Martin,	David Latham,	John Cloman, Edwin S. Smithwick.
New Hanover,	Joseph A. Hill,	Lewis H. Marsteller, S. Register.
Nash,	Samuel Arrington,	George Boddie, jr. Ford Taylor.
Northampton,	Herod Faison,	Allen Pierce, Samuel Calvert.
Onslow,	Thomas Foy,	Daniel Thompson, Thomas Ennett.
Orange,	W. Montgomery,	Joseph Allison, John Stockard.
Person,	Robert Vanhook,	Robert Jones, Thomas M'Ghee.
Pasquotank,	John M. Skinner,	William F. Relfe, Nathan M. Raper.
Pitt,	Alfred Moye,	J. L. Foreman, Roderick Cherry.
Perquimans,	Henry Skinner,	Thomas Wilson, Benjamin Muller.
Rowan,	John Beard, jr.	Charles Fisher, John Clement.
Randolph,	Henry B. Elliott,	Abraham Brower, B. Hawkins.
Rockingham,	Robert Martin,	Philip J. Inon, Benjamin Settle.
Robeson,	Shadrach Howell,	Alexander Watson, G. S. M'Lean.
Richmond,	Alexander Martin,	James Williams, Duncan Malloy.
Rutherford,	M. P. Shuford,	O. B. Irvine, A. W. Moore.
Sampson,	Edward C. Gavin,	Archibald C. Monk, Dickson Sloan.
Surry,	William P. Dobson,	Daniel W. Courts, H. M. Waugh.
Stokes,	Mat R. Moore,	John F. Poindexter, Leonard Ziglar.
Tyrrell,	Ephraim Mann,	Charles M'Clcese, — Alexander.
Washington,	Josiah Collins, jr.	Samuel Hardison, J. Phelps.
Wikes,	Edmund Jones,	Benjamin F. Martin, William Horton.
Wayne,	Weldon N. Edwards,	John Bragg, Thomas J. Judkins.
Wake,	Gabriel T. Sherard,	Cullen A. Blackman, Patrick S. Cromwell.
	Charles L. Hinton,	Nathaniel G. Rand, Wesley Jones.
		<b>TOWNS.</b>
Newbern—Charles Shepard.		Wilmington—John D. Jones.
Fayetteville—James S. Sewell.		Hillsborough—William A. Graham.
Edenton—Jonathan H. Haughton.		Halifax—William L. Long.
Salisbury—Richard H. Alexander.		

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Rail Roads, and such like matters.

Mr. Howard: The friends of freedom in North Carolina say well done, Edgecombe. Her enlightened democracy watches with sleepless vigilance, the movements of the designing, and promptly reproves their every attempt to encroach upon our liberties, or load us with needless debt and taxation. Yes—let but the artful or the ambitious, endeavor to gull the people with moon struck projects of Rail Roads—(many, indeed all of which, save that from Waynesboro' to the mountains, via the Seat of Government, must end in magnificent abortions, injurious to all concerned, except the contractors and disbursers of the funds—but if they could succeed in duping the Legislature into such insane experiments, the certain consequence would be, that the lifetime of the present generation would be too short a period for the extinguishment of the heavy State debt to be incurred, or relief from burthensome taxation,) and for what? merely to enable certain schemers the more easily to seize the reins of power and fasten themselves on the Treasury, in the first moments of popular delusion. I say, let such attempts be made and the good sense of the farmers and tax payers of Edgecombe, is sure to rebuke them. Or, if cunning priests hope to get dominion over the public mind and command the purses of our people, by means of Theological School Incorporations, the Whigs of Edgecombe hesitate not to unmask the designs and dangers, which lie

concealed under these specious beginnings of authority and plunder—and put the people and the Legislature on their guard. Well done, Edgecombe! Rail Road demagogues, from the highest to the lowest classes of mendacious aspirants, with the whole fry of croakers for Theological Incorporations, quake at the thunders of the "Free Press"—and cower under the reproving frown of the friends of Edgecombe.

But, Sir, there is another matter of deep concernment to the people—the whole people of North Carolina. I mean the State Capitol. Little do they, or even those members of Assembly, who, a year ago voted \$50,000 for its erection, know what progress has been made, or how it is managed. It is pretty generally understood that nearly forty thousand have been expended, and yet the wall of the basement story, is not one third of the way up! and is moving on—but at a snail's pace. Frosty weather has now come, and its eighty or ninety workmen, and half dozen overseers (all at high daily wages) must soon go into winter quarters. By that time, it is presumable, the General Assembly will be told, (but by whom heaven only knows, as the Commissioners appointed by law to superintend the building, are scattered by the winds over the United States) that another fifty thousand will be needed for the next year's operations. As the wall rises in height, the more tardy must be its progress, because of the massiveness of the stones and materials requisite to build them; we may reasonably conclude, therefore, if things go on as heretofore, as the building is to be three stories in height, that the Legislature will be out of

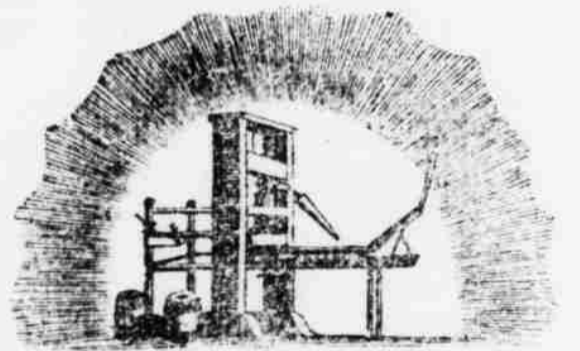
doors at least four years more; and that each year will clamor for its fifty thousand dollars. Are the people and the General Assembly willing to consent to this? I trow not. That there are faults somewhere, few will deny—and all will agree, whatever, or wherever they may be found, they should be speedily corrected. One of the faults may possibly be, in making it a job *ad litem*, for a \$1500 annual salaried overseer, himself, though a clever man, not an artist—and attended by multitudes of laborers, hired by the day. But it is not to be concealed that a great error was committed in the appointment of Commissioners to supervise the work, urge it forward and look into the contracts and see that the money so liberally appropriated by the State, be economically expended—who have business every where except at Raleigh. Behold this picture! one Commissioner resides in another county and rarely at Raleigh—another, engaged in hunting rich lands on the banks of the Mississippi—another, many months of the year riding over his estates in the West—another, snugly seated beside his office at Washington City—and the remaining one, journeying from Court to Court. It is trifling with the public interests, to confide a trust of this magnitude, and which expects constant personal supervision, to those, however exalted in society, who manifestly cannot, and therefore do not attend to it; and it will unquestionably be one of the first duties of the next General Assembly, to substitute Commissioners, who can and will give it, at least once a week, their personal attention—or do, what would probably cure every defect, and save, in the end, much of the public treasure, in the erection of this ornamental and indispensable edifice;—which is destined to do honor to the present age, and be a source of just pride to North Carolina's sons—that is, adopt the policy of the National Government, by appointing for the time being, a Superintendent of public buildings—a practical man, acquainted with the value of labor and materials, and require him to supervise the work—urge it onward—see that reasonable contracts are made and faithfully executed; and report progress and the state of the fund to the Governor, for the information of the people, from time to time. Then, high salaries, long jobs, and the employment of idlers would be guarded against, and the people kept advised of the progress made. We have already had too many Ball Hughes' jobs. Let us have no more of them.

A concluding word, and I have done. But the tide of emigration from North Carolina to the young West, is to be stayed, is it, by increasing the taxes of the people, and tempting many to their injury to make Rail Roads of doubtful utility and probable failure of completion? Our schemers say so! But we say—nay. If our sapient philanthropists would indeed reconcile the people of North Carolina to remain at home, let them ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate, by the passage of a liberal HOMESTEAD FREEHOLD law, similar to that proposed in the Senate at the last session—giving, by a summary process and almost without expense, the right to every one who desires it—a HOME, let come what will—of a lot and its improvements, if in town; or if in the country, 640 acres of the appurtenances. Here would be a sufficient inducement to every provident man and woman in the State to make exertions to possess themselves of such a benefit—and to improve it highly and surround it with every possible comfort. Next, let them remove the prohibitions now existing and encourage the people to purchase all the waste and dormant lands belonging to the State, and rescue them from their present profitlessness—and in many cases, destructive influence on the health of whole districts of country. Next, let the expenses of the Government be diminished. Next, let every thing that can be spared, be applied towards the establishment of common schools throughout the State. Next, let them establish a Bank, on safe principles; bound to preserve a sound currency; with a capital equal to the wants of the State, of not less than three millions; and give branches to our principal Atlantic and

interior towns, to encourage a home market, by affording proper facilities to trade and enterprise. In this Bank, the State should be half owner. Such a Bank, well managed, would soon afford the ways and means for other wholesome improvements, without any addition to the taxes on the people. And lastly, let them confine themselves to, and concentrate all the enterprise and capital, which can be commanded, upon the Central Rail Road, from the Mountains to the Ocean, and half an eye may see, that our people will soon become prosperous, intelligent, and happy—and beside being content to remain in the land of their birth, they will be proud to assist in elevating the character of the State, and securing to her that weight and estimation in the Federal Union, which she has the right to claim. Less than these great Reforms in our system, will prove to be but quackery, and insufficient to cure the disease, which is steadily wasting away our population and our substance.

HICKORY BROOM.

Nov. 1st, 1833.



TARBOROUGH.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1833.

The General Assembly of this State will convene at Raleigh on Monday next. In the preceding columns will be found a List of the members—there will be 108 new members, 35 in the Senate and 73 in the House of Commons. We may receive the Governor's Message in time for our next paper—from the active part taken by Gov. Swain, at several of the Internal Improvement Conventions recently held in different parts of this State, we anticipate a long dissertation in his message on the absolute necessity of rousing old "Rip Van Winkle" from his slumbers and inducing him to engage in a "system" of Internal Improvements.

Singular Phenomenon.—Early on Wednesday morning last, several of our citizens were roused from their slumbers to witness an extraordinary phenomenon. It bore the resemblance of stars "shooting madly from their spheres," and in such numbers in some directions as to resemble flakes of snow—commencing about two hours before day and continuing until broad day light. They did not appear to be all of one size—some were larger than others, and left a streak of fire behind them which was visible for some time. It was not confined to any particular part of the firmament, but extended in every direction. This singular, and so far as we have heard, unprecedented circumstance, has set most of our people a wondering, and excited in no small degree the fears of the superstitious.

The Clerk Law.—The Greensboro' Patriot gives an account of a case somewhat novel in the history of our jurisprudence, which came on for hearing at the last Term of Guilford Superior Court. Alfred E. Hanner, who was elected under the "four year law" Clerk of the County Court of Guilford, was beaten at the recent election by Watson W. Woodburn, but refused to surrender up the books and papers of the office on the grounds that the law under which Woodburn was elected was unconstitutional, and if not so, that his bonds were unlawfully taken, being received by a minority of the magistrates of the county. These objections, however, were overruled by the County Court, and Woodburn was installed into office—Hanner served a notice on him that application would be made to the then next Superior Court, for a rule calling upon him to show by what authority he now discharges the duties and receives the emoluments of County Court Clerk. The case was ably argued by counsel, and the Patriot says:—

"A brief opinion was given by the Judge (Donnell) on the constitutional question, and a rule made, on the Justices of the County Court to show cause why a mandamus shall not issue against them, compelling them to restore Col. Hanner to the office of County Court Clerk. Here rests the matter at this time; but where it will terminate, time alone can disclose."

Petersburg, Nov. 11.—Cotton.—The continuance of unfavorable news from Liverpool and Havre, has a depressing influence on all Cotton markets. The last letters from England state that no