

WESTERN DEMOCRAT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE WAR OF THE REGULATION.

An Historical Sketch by the Hon. D. L. Swain, being the substance of his Address before the N. C. Educational Association in June last.

It is about a century since the causes which gave rise to the War of the Regulation excited commotions in the northern district, and especially in the interior portions of North Carolina. In September, 1770, the Regulators expelled the bench and the bar from Hillsborough, occupied the court-house, possessed themselves of the records, organized a mock tribunal, demolished the house, and inflicted merited chastisement upon the register of the county of Orange, committed other excesses, and were for a time dominant throughout the country, from the Neuse to the Catawba. The Battle of Alamance was fought on the 16th of May, 1771, and excited no inconsiderable degree of attention in the sister provinces, and in the mother country. Until very recently, however, no attempt has been made to compile a history of these events, and no portion of our annals has been less understood, or the subject of greater misapprehension and misrepresentation.

The late Dr. Mitchell, shortly after his appointment to a professorship in the University, had his attention attracted to the subject, and collected valuable materials for its elucidation—printed, written, and traditional. These were subsequently transferred to the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, and, in connection with the fruit of his own long continued, patient and diligent researches, were, in 1812, given to the public, in his valuable work on the life and character of Rev. David Caldwell, D. D.

This volume, in due time, received the favorable notice of Mr. Bancroft, the American Historian; and the subsequent residence of the latter at the Court of St. James, enabled him to add very materially to the stock of information which had been obtained on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bancroft's summary, founded in a great degree upon record evidence, affords ample confirmation of the view which Caruthers had presented of the character of the prominent persons who figured in the rebellion. Recent examinations of records, which had hitherto escaped observation, have placed it in our power to supply additional illustrations. A portion of these, which have not merely never been printed, but discovered in files which had not been opened during the last half century, will now be exhibited for the first time.

The materials for the composition of a history of the Regulation, at present accessible, if not ample, are very considerable. Fifty years ago, comparatively little was known upon the subject, and it is not until very recently that such an amount of knowledge has been obtained, as to enable the historian to present a clear, continuous and reliable narrative of the leading incidents.

In addition to contemporaneous notices, gleaned from English and American newspapers and magazines, we have two histories, written and published—one in 1770, and the other in 1771—which set forth the leading facts in which Herman Husband was a participant, from the beginning of the rebellion, until within a few months of the Battle of Alamance.

Of the more important of these publications—"An Impartial Relation of the First Rise and Cause of the Present Difficulties in Public Affairs in the Province of North Carolina," but a single perfect copy is supposed to be extant. It is preserved among the collection of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Historian of North Carolina, and exhibits evidence on the title page of its having been at one time the property of General Thomas Person, of Regulation, as well as Revolutionary notoriety. The pamphlet was written by Herman Husband, and published anonymously and without imprint in 1770. No printer in North Carolina would have ventured such a publication during the arbitrary administration of Gov. Tryon. It is a neat octavo, of about 100 pages, much the greater and more valuable portions of which have been reproduced in the second volume of Wheeler's Historical Sketches of North Carolina, pp. 301—330.

The second pamphlet is entitled, "A Fan for Fanning and a Touchstone to Tryon"; containing an impartial account of the rise and progress of the so-much-titled Regulation in North Carolina. By Regulus. Boston—Printed and Sold at the Printing-office, opposite the seat of William Bassett, Esq., at the head of Queen Street, 1771." The only original copies of this pamphlet, of which we have any knowledge, belong to Mr. Bancroft and Col. Force. It was re-published, some years since, through the agency of Col. Wheeler, in the *North Carolina Standard* and the Greensborough Patriot, and was, during the last year, reproduced in the pages of the *University Magazine*. Gov. Tryon's Letter Book, recently copied for the State, from the original in the library of Harvard University, supplies very copious illustrations of the view in which the rebellion was regarded and represented by the royal government.

The pages of Williamson and Martin may be consulted with advantage. The former, though ordinarily the more meagre and less reliable of the two, owing to his residence in the northern district, exhibits in various instances the more accurate account of the remote, as well as the immediate causes of the rebellion. Both wrote under great misconception with respect to the extent of country in which the commotions prevailed, and the character of the insurgents; and especially towards the close of the contest.

A very brief reference to the previous history of the province may be necessary to render subsequent details intelligible.

In 1729, the Lords Proprietors, with the exception of Lord Carteret, surrendered Carolina to the Crown. He, with a shrewdness which was characteristic, yielded the sovereignty, but retained the soil. The charters of Charles II conveyed to the regal proprietors seven and a half degrees of latitude, extending from the southern boundary of Virginia, 36 deg 30 min. on the north, to the 29th parallel on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west.

In 1744, George II, by the Great Deed of Grant, conveyed to George Lord Carteret nearly a degree of latitude, (56 nautical, or 60 statute miles,) the northern boundary of which was the southern boundary of Virginia, and the southern, the parallel line 31 deg. 34 min. This line began on the sea shore, near the house of Thomas Wallis, ran thence due west, something more than nine miles north of Bath, almost directly through Washington, some distance north of Snow Hill, in Green, and a little north of Smithfield, in Johnston. It constitutes at the present time the southern boundary of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan and Iredell, may be traced about four miles north of Lincolnton, and near the dividing line between Rutherford and McDowell. As represented on Cooke's Map, it would if extended to Tennessee, be almost continuous with the southern boundary of Buncombe, in a direct line with Waynesville, and approximate very closely the northern boundary of Cherokee.

The Grant ordinarily spoken of as the Granville Patent, covered quite two-thirds of the present State of North Carolina. In 1697, it was divided into thirteen of the twenty-nine counties; and contained two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants in the province.—Entries for land within its borders were made in "the Granville Office," while all

writing to the Earl Shelburne as follows: "I shall take the liberty, my Lord, to represent to you two or three causes of the inconvenience this country is under, for the want of a greater medium of trade. The distresses the public in general, and many families in particular, experience, proceed in some measure, from the receivers of the public taxes being frequently under an obligation to disburse for the taxes levied in support of government. These effects put up to sale, cannot always purchase money, from its scarcity, sufficient to answer the taxes demanded; yet, perhaps by the sale, the owner will be greatly distressed, if not ruined."

The Stamp Act, though oppressive in the number and amount of its exactions, was not unwise in principle. It would have operated with comparative equality upon all classes of the community. The maritime and more opulent districts would have yielded much the larger proportion of revenue to the royal exchequer. The merchant, the planter and the capitalist, would have been taxed in a ratio corresponding with the extent of their operations.

The provincial system of taxation was as unwise as it was oppressive, and it was oppressive in a degree not ordinarily understood, because never experienced by the people since the Revolution. It was unequal in its effect on different sections of the country, and less unequal in its operation upon individuals in the same section.

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Austria is making great concessions to her Protestant subjects.

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The feed pipe of the Steamship Great Eastern exploded on the 9th inst., off Hastings, (Eng.) killing five firemen and wounding others. The fittings and decorations of the grand saloon were torn to pieces. The shock was great. It will take three weeks and five thousand pounds to repair damages.

The China mail had reached London, bringing full details of the conflict near Pekin. The proportion of officers wounded there was very large. Rear Admiral Hope was very seriously wounded.

The Chinese war has been renewed. The Chinese had erected new forts mounting nine hundred guns at the mouth of the Pieho, and also barricaded the entrance of that river. As the allied fleet with the ambassadors on board approached, the forts were unmasted and towed or destructive fire upon the fleet. Three gun-boats were destroyed.

The English landed a thousand men, upon whom the forts poured a hurricane of shot, shell and rockets, producing terrible havoc. Five hundred out of a thousand allies were killed or wounded.

Many boats with wounded were struck and swamped. Every shot told. Russian features were distinctly visible at the Chinese guns.

The Times says that Government had decided upon dispatching to China immediately several additional steam and sail frigates, together with a large reinforcement of troops. Orders had already been despatched to the naval rendezvous for enlisting men, and in order to expedite matters, the coast guard were to be called on to volunteer.

Mercantile letters from China generally concur in the view that hostilities there will not cause any material interruption of the tea trade. The natives of Shanghai were much annoyed at what had happened; consequently no ill feeling was anticipated—but still it was believed that England would have to send out a very large naval and military force, and perhaps to blockade several ports in order to bring the Emperor to submission.

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A FAST YOUNG MAN.

A clerk in the Fulton Bank, New York, at a salary of \$1,000, has been detected in large sums of money from that institution. He took large amounts of cash and indulged his fashionable follies, kept a fine stable of horses, in which he established another man as the reputed owner, in order to avoid attracting suspicion, and lavished large sums of money in a manner inconsistent with a married man. He also expended large sums of money in lottery tickets, in the hope, probably, of drawing prizes by which he might replace the money he had taken from the funds of the Bank. His father, who is cashier in the Bank, it is supposed, will make good his son's speculations, but it will be at the expense of his own impoverishment.

The New York Times, after stating that Lane, who received a yearly salary of \$900, is a married man, and that he and his wife lived with his father, relates the following:

After Lane's arrest, on Tuesday afternoon, he accompanied the officers to a house which he had hired at No. 280 West Nineteenth street, at an annual rent of \$1,000. Here they were introduced to a young woman, named Miserole, with whom the prisoner stated he had been living for three or four years, on terms of most familiar intimacy. The mother and brother of the young woman also reside in the same house. Lane conversed quite unhesitatingly with the officers upon his affairs. He said that this establishment, which was magnificently furnished, had cost him a vast sum of money, and his annual expenditures for its support had been about \$2,000, though, to avoid exposure, all his bills were made out in the name of Andrew J. Sparks, a friend of his. After the introduction to the young woman, officer King related to her the nature of the business on which he had called, telling her he would be obliged if she would pass over to him the valuable jewelry which Lane had previously admitted to have been bought with the funds of the bank, and presented to her. The lady, without hesitation, acceded to the demand, and going to the fire-place, which appeared to be the repository for her valuables, she produced her jewel-case. It was a diamond cross, which had cost \$1,000, one pair of gold bracelets, worth \$475 each, another pair of gold linked bracelets, five diamond rings, a pair of diamond ear-rings, a gold watch set with diamonds, and other jewelry, in all worth between five and six thousand dollars. Next Lane guided the officers to his private stable in Lexington avenue, near Twenty-first street—Here he showed them four fine horses, valued at \$6,000—one of them alone having cost \$1,300 to transport from Maine, where it had been purchased. In addition to the horses were quite a variety of elegant equipages—double carriages and single wagons, fancy sleighs and expensive harness. This property had all been purchased in the name of Mr. Sparks, for the reason before mentioned.

Lane stated that he had frequently tried these animals on the road, but had never yet met their equals at a trot. The officers wondered that the sportsman's taste of the prisoner had never led him to purchase a yacht. He had often thought of that, he said, but truth to tell, the time he could devote without fear of detection to his illicit amusements, was so short that the pleasure of yachting had to be necessarily foregone. Calling next to the residence of Mr. Sparks, a trunk found there was seized by the officers. Lane had placed it there. It contained drafts, securities, and accounts belonging to the Fulton Bank, but whether of value or not, failed to transpire. Lane also told the officers that he had expended a large amount of money of late in the purchase of lottery tickets. A short time ago he invested in one day \$1,000, and upon another occasion for two weeks every day he bought tickets to the amount of \$250. He drew a prize of \$3,000, and that had been all the return the speculation had made him. Disgusted at his ill-fortune, he relinquished the amusement.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Vanderbilt has arrived with London dates to Thursday the 15th.

It was stated in London, that Spain had returned an evasive answer to the question asked by England touching the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar.

A Florence correspondent of the London Times says that it was reported that Pope Pius 9th had received extreme unction, a sacrament administered to the dying.

Advices received at Madrid from Tangier, state that in consequence of the agitation caused by the death of the Emperor of Morocco, all the foreign Consuls at that place had barricaded their houses and armed their defendants. All the Christians in the Empire were leaving in haste. Another account states that the families of the Consuls had taken refuge on board of a Spanish steamer.

The Florence correspondent of the London Times says that a treaty was signed on the 26th of August between the Papal government and the Queen of Spain, by which the latter engages to occupy the Roman States with her troops, when the French forces are withdrawn.

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The following officers were appointed at the Principal Bank, Raleigh, G. W. Mordecai having been heretofore appointed President, and C. Dewey, Cashier, to-wit: W. E. Anderson, Teller; Jordan Womble, Jr., Discount Clerk and Book-keeper; Seaton Gates, Clerk.—*Raleigh Standard*.

A BUSINESS-LIKE EloPEMENT.—The Alton, Ohio, Courier, tells the following story:

On the forks of Wood River, there has lived for ten years past an honest German named Henry Webber, a happy husband and father of six children. Last week, on going home to dinner, he was surprised to find his team hitched to his wagon, in which were also the wife and six children, all ready to start. On inquiring what all this meant, his hired man, also a German, gave Webber to understand that it was none of his business, and presented a six-shooter at Webber, jumped into the wagon and deliberately drove off, since which Webber has had no tidings of his wife, children, horses, wagon or household furniture. Webber had not the slightest reason to believe his wife unfaithful, or that she was in any degree dissatisfied. He married her after a strictly business fashion. Some twelve years ago, while acting as flour packer for Wise & Lee, he thought he ought to get married. Too much occupied in business to court a wife, he wrote to a female friend in St. Louis, whom he had known in Germany, to select a wife for him. In a few days his St. Louis friend replied to him, stating that she had made the selection, and requested him to come down on a given day and marry the woman selected. On the day appointed he went to St. Louis, saw the woman, married her, and returned with her to this city the same evening, and ever since he has lived happily with her. Her departure was as business-like as her marriage.

AN OXYGENATED BUTTERS.

Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:

Gentlemen: With no disposition to state my name conspicuously, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Green's oxygenated Butters, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant complaints, particularly those of flatulence, accompanied with water-brash at stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfit for business. From the use of Dr. Green's oxygenated Butters I obtained immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. I can truly say to considerate persons that the same is now entirely removed.

For sale, E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte.

October 4.

Physicians are generally loath to speak a word in praise of what are called "patient medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of patent medicines can't be a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to most statements, and many of the physicians of this country have actually been compelled to acknowledge the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Butters, for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the summer and fall. They have ascertained that there are no objection to the use of such remedies, and that they are safe and efficacious.

These Butters are made from the best quality of butter, and are compounded with the best essences of aromatic herbs.

They are sold in small boxes.

For sale, E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte.

September 6.

TERrible SUFFERINGS ON THE PLAINS.

Two Men subsisting on Grasshoppers and Buffalo bones.

We find the following in the Manhattan (Kansas) Express:

News recently reached Fort Riley by two soldiers who came in on express duty from Prairie Dog creek, that two men who had started for Pike's Peak were lying in a starving condition at one of the distant unoccupied stations of the late express company of Jones & Russell. The soldiers reported that if adequate means were sent to their relief, it was still possible that they might be found alive, although they were left in a delirious and feeble condition. 1st Lieut. Charles Griffin and two others were immediately despatched with what limited means the quarter-master at the post could furnish.

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