

# THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

## NORTH CAROLINA REGULATION.

From the N. C. Standard.  
**MR. HOLDEN:** Sir: My friend, Colonel Pe-tor Force, of Washington, whose labors in the historical researches of our country de-serve the praise of every American, has been kind enough to loan me some old pamphlets. Among them I find twelve containing "An impartial account of the Rise and Progress of the so much talked of Regulation in North Carolina," or "a Fan for Fanning and a Touchstone to Tryon," printed at Boston in 1771.

Knowing of no way to make the contents of these papers better known than through the columns of your paper, I respectfully submit them to your perusal for that object. They bear upon them the genuine marks of authen-ticity, and shed a mass of light upon a sub-ject hitherto obscured by the lapse of time, and are much calculated to elevate the char-acter of our State, as being always opposed to oppression and tyranny in every shape and form.

Very respectfully, your faithful servant,  
**JNO. H. WHEELER.**

## A FAN FOR FANNING, AND A TOUCHSTONE TO TRYON, CONTAINING An Impartial Account of the Rise and Pro-gress of the so much talked of Regulation in North Carolina.

### No. 1.—INTRODUCTION.

It will be readily granted, that the task of an Historian is a difficult one, and that because of its being almost impossible to obtain good and proper information; nor does this always arise from a design to deceive in them, who furnish materials for History; but from an aptness in men to inform us, not of the facts as they are in themselves, and im-mediately connected with their circumstances and causes, but of the impressions made upon their minds, by the effect of civil and po-litical conduct. Hence it is, that one His-torian is called a Jacobite, and a Tory, and another a Whig, and a friend to his country, and an impartial writer; when such decla-rations do not ascertain the real character of the writer, they serve only to inform us of what side and opinion he is, whom we hear thus judging, and what are the feelings of his mind. But however difficult the task, the advantage of having even an imperfect history is so great as to be a sufficient counterpoise, and determine them, who have it in their power to inform their Country as fully as they can. And this it is that hath prompted me to undertake to give an account of what has been called the Regulation in North Carolina.

I have no fondness, with authors in gen-eral, to preface the Work, by telling the reader, he has nothing to expect, that I am en-gaged in other avocations, &c. Because I think that an effort to Men's understandings, and is, in other words, saying that the book is not worth reading. I intend to do the subject all the justice I can, and leave all to judge of the merit of the work for them-selves.

I will also let the reader know my authori-ty. I have, in my hands, an account of the affairs in Orange-County, in which place the Regulation has made the most noise. It was written by one who speaks thus of himself, viz: "The truth of the whole cannot be denied; but if it should be, this I am sure of, that I never can be convicted in myself, fully and knowingly, either of having con-cealed a truth, or of setting forth an untruth. And likewise, that I have been so well ac-quainted with the whole affair, that I think no man in the Province could give a better (that is, a more authentic) relation of the matter."

It is often a question with readers who is the Author? For answer, in the present in-stance, I can inform them, that the Author above quoted, was esteemed a good, sensible, and honest man in the place of his nativity. One anecdote of his Life will give the reader an idea of the man. He is the Eldest Son of a reputable Farmer, who died suddenly possessed of a large landed interest, and without leaving a Will. Which interest, by the Laws of the Province in which he had lived, fell to the eldest son, our Author, who was, at the time of his Father's Death, in North Carolina, where he had, with much industry and care, made a good Settlement for himself and family. Upon the death of the Father, the rest of the children sent for their elder Brother to come and take possession of, and settle their Father's effects. He came, and finding his Father had made no Will, said, "It could never have been the in-tention of my Father, that I should have all his landed Estate, and my Brothers and Sisters none." Therefore, he sold the whole Estate, save a small Farm, or tract, of about 200 Acres, which his Brethren and Sisters desired him to keep, and made due distribu-tion of all the Monies arising from the sale of said Lands, to the great satisfaction of his Brethren and Sisters. This shows that he was a Just Man, and one that loved Virtue more than riches.

I am the more pleased with this part of our Author's character, as a similar conduct, in the character of the great Philosopher, Doctor Francis Hutchinson, Professor in the Univer-sity of Glasgow, is much magnified, and pointed out as a remarkable and almost sin-gular instance of disinterestedness.

Having known something of our Author, it may be proper in the next place, as leading to our principal subject to say something of the settlement and inhabitants of North Caro-lina. Its name points out the Prince that granted the Charter of the Province, who was Charles the Second, after his restoration to the Crown of England. The grant was made by the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and their Heirs. The patent or grant appears to have been an ex-clusive one; for the first government was a kind of sovereignty; but this kind of regency proving very troublesome, the proprietaries, all save one, sold the Lordship to the Crown, and it has ever since been a royal Govern-ment. It was settled, as most new countries are by those who would not live in their own place; who set down upon the sea coast, or

places contiguous to navigable water. And such has been the fate of Newbern and other places in North Carolina, that for many years they were accounted an Asylum for all such as fled from their creditors, and from the hand of justice, and such as would not live without working elsewhere. Men regardless of re-ligion, and all moral obligation. Hence it was, that refugees from the Western Govern-ments, and from Connecticut found a safe retreat in North Carolina; particularly on the sea coast, and places adjacent. The settlement of the inland country has been very slow, till since the last war, when fami-lies from Virginia, Maryland, the lower gov-ernment, Pennsylvania, Jerseys, New York, &c., have moved down, five or six hundred in a season; by which Orange county was populated; and by good industrious laboring men; who knew the value of their property better than to let it go to enrich Pettyfogging Lawyers, extortionate and griping publicans or tax gatherers, and such as delighted in building palaces at the expense of the honest farmer and tradesman.

The above picture may perhaps be supposed too strongly represented, the dark part set too much to view. And therefore drawn by the pen of bitterness. If such thought should occur to any reader, I have only to ask of him, that he should suspend a judgment in the case, until he has heard the whole matter, and if then he shall think the writer deserving cen-sure, he will please to remember that he who has seen and heard from the sufferers' own mouths, must have feelings different from him who reads only, and that with a persuasion that a bad story, however true, ought not to be told, especially when it affects public char-acters.

The writer has thought it proper to give this short general description of North Caro-lina, to prepare the mind of the reader, as well as to enable him to form a right judg-ment; as many things will occur in the course of the papers, that to a man of Massa-chusetts will seem unaccountable.—And per-haps nothing more so, than that from the year 1765, the people in different parts of Caro-lina, appeared against, openly against the most flagrant breaches of all law, on the side of the civil officers, and were not able to obtain any the least relief; and their complaints beginning at that time, show that the op-pressions were of older date, and makes it probable that the Era of Carolina's misery commenced at that period, when the great Col. Fanning, and the magnanimous Gen. Tryon, mistaking the designs of nature, in their formation, by a marvellous metamorphosis became politicians.

One hint I think necessary to give the reader in this introduction, and that is, that Governor Tryon does not appear to have acted in any part of his character which concerned the regulations, under ministerial in-fluence, save what might have been the effects of his own, and his tools' presentations to the King's ministers; but rather appears to have been so great a fool, as to have been led by Fanning, or that he and Fanning with the rest of the civil officers were leagueed togeth-er, knaves alike, to fleece the people that they might build palaces, &c. For Fanning, when he arrived in Carolina, seven or eight years ago, was poor; he had before he left Carolina, the last summer, amassed a fortune, of near ten thousand pounds, sterling and all out of the people, as will appear by and by.

How unfortunate is that Prince, who is sorely wounded through the side of base de-signing wretches, who prostitute all things sacred and civil to deceive their King, and to get into places of important trust; and because they have spent much time in basely sycophantising to a noble Lord, and prostituting the honor and virtue of their family connections, and the King's good subjects are made their beasts of burden and of prey. How fortunate, on the other hand is that Prince, and happy the people, when he that governs is a wise and good man, and one who knows the bound of the privilege, and limits of the ruler's power.—Should not they who are thus happy, prize and love such an one, and in every instance avoid giving him pain, remembering his anxiety and solicitude, for the prosperity of the King, his master's subjects.

### From the Charleston Courier.

## REPEAL—THE UNION, OR IRELAND'S RIGHT OF PARLIAMENT.

When it is understood that, at one time, every man was a legislator—that the people of the different States and Districts met in mass to make laws to govern themselves, and that it was when the increase of population made these meetings inconveniently large for the transaction of public business, the powers of the whole were delegated to a few, who were to meet and make laws for the good of their constituents; and that when these powers were abused, the right again devolved on the people to legislate for themselves—taking this view of the case, will any one say that the Westminster legislators have not woefully abused the powers with which they have been instructed; and that the right of the English people to dissolve that body, and legislate for themselves, is not established? If this be the case with regard to England, how is it with regard to Ireland, who has been shame-fully robbed of her rights as a nation? That the English Parliament has made laws for the benefit of a few, to the detriment of the great body of the people, is a fact that cannot be denied. If any body doubts it, let him look with me towards unhappy Ireland, Scotland, and even England for the proofs. We have it from a Parliamentary report, that in Ireland three millions are annually exposed to die from starvation; "while the salary of a judge is \$20,000 a year," and while \$100,000 a year is wrung from those starving millions by *bayonets and bullets*, (as at Rathcracmac) to support a Protestant Bishop, who, perhaps, lives on the continent, while seven millions of Roman Catholics (three millions of whom are annually exposed to die from starvation) are compelled to pay no less than five millions of dollars annually for the support of a Protestant Church, whose members do not ex-ceed 600,000 souls. While this state of things exists, can any friend of liberty ques-tion Ireland's right to her own Parliament?

Now let us look towards Scotland, and what do we behold there? Nothing less than human beings at a hog-pen, baiting with the inmates for their food, which the wretched victims of Tory misrule greedily devour.

Now we go to England—to moral, intel-lectual, and humanized England—and take a peep into the collieries; and what do we find there? Men, women, and children of both sexes, from five to fifty years of age, half starved, and in many cases stark naked, belted, buckled, and chained down to coal wagons like brutes, which they drag after them on all-fours, through sludge six or seven inches deep, in total darkness, from ten to thirty hours, without any other cessation, even to get their meals, than is casually afforded by the miners. This is the gate of society at home, while thousands and thousands of pounds sterling are annually expended in supporting a vast naval power for the sup-pression of the African slave-trade. Was there ever such mockery? Did ever such a state of things exist anywhere else? How long is it going to last? Are millions of the Irish and Scotch to be annually exposed to death from starvation, and thousands of Eng-lish, men, women, and children, to remain forever harnessed to wagons, like brutes, for the purpose of supporting in luxury, debauch-ery, and vice, some six or seven hund. ed thousand aristocrats, who are too lazy to work and too proud to beg? Let any man in this free land, who loves liberty and hates oppres-sion, and who has one spark of humanity and Christian feeling left him, put these questions to himself, and answer them in the affirmative without a blush.

## THE CROPS.

From nearly every por-tion of the country, we have intelligence that there will be an abundant yield of the grain crops. There are some exceptions of course, but take the whole country into the estimate, and every thing bids fair for a plentiful sup-ply of the "staff of life," for the coming year. How grateful should we be for these gifts of Providence! How sincerely should we offer up thanks that He has not chastised us with pestilence nor famine?

In the cotton growing States it is appre-hended, indeed some say reduced to a certain-ty, that the cotton crop will signally fail, main-ly owing to the lateness of the season of plant-ing, and partly owing to the unpropitious weather since. This, however, will only be felt by those who have depended much upon cotton as their main production; there being cotton and cotton goods enough in the world to supply the world, without even affecting materially the price, should there be an entire failure of the crop, which is not likely.

## NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.  
**FAYETTEVILLE:**  
 Saturday Morning, July 15, 1843

### APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Saunders will address the people of Moore at the following times and places:  
 22d July, Saturday, at John Sheffield's muster (upper end).  
 25th July, Tuesday, at Carthage, (Court Ho.)  
 26th July, Wednesday, at Isaac Roberts', Deep river.  
 28th July, at Shepperd's, (lower end.)  
 In Cumberland.  
 29th July, Saturday, at Arnold's.

Gen. S. will speak, by arrangement of his friends, at Sheffield's, on 22d, and not at the Gold Mine.  
**Election on 1st Thursday in Aug't**

### LOUISIANA ELECTION.

*Democracy triumphant!*—almost! By the Charleston Mercury, we learn that there is "strong confidence in the success of all four of the Democratic candidates for Congress." Two are certainly elected, and the chance is in our favor for the other two. Last year, under the old ap-pointment, the whigs had 2, democrats 1.

The Fourth was celebrated all over the country, say the papers, with unusual spirit. The day was fine, and the people turned out.

1000 bushels of North Carolina Wheat was sold in Baltimore on the 3d July, at \$1.25 per bushel.

One hundred dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of Elijah and Harbord Spencer, who escaped from the jail of Montgomery County, where they were confined under a charge of having burned the Court House. We understand they are wealthy men.

By the last Salisbury Watchman it appears that Mr Barringer got the vote in the District Convention, and is the candidate of the whig party in the 2d District. Genl. Edney made a speech after he found himself defeated, which was very patriotic, says the Watchman!

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Mr Fox, the British Minister at Washington, has ad-dressed an official communication to the American Secretary of State, informing him that the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British officer was without the authority of Great Britain, and that she is now enquir-ing into the conduct of her officer for so doing.

O'Connell's speech has played the wild with the cause of Repeal in this country. Two distinguished members of the Repeal association of Philadelphia, have resigned, saying "I am an American, full of love to the country which has given me birth. I re-sign, because if I did not, I should be faith-less to that country, her Constitution, laws and people."

Hon. Richard Rush talks very plainly a-bout the shameful neglect of Congress in re-gard to the Smithsonian bequest. It will be recollected that Mr Smithson, a wealthy Eng-lishman, bequeathed to the United States a large sum (about \$500,000) for the erection at Washington city of an Institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This money Mr Rush obtained, he says more than five years ago from the Eng-lish Court of Chancery, and delivered it to the United States; and there it has laid the whole of that time, and not the first step has been taken to carry the design of the generous donor into effect. Session after session of Congress has passed away and nothing has been done. It will become a stain upon the American name, that our Congress eagerly accepted the money, and authorized an agent to receive it, and have kept it in their breeches pockets seven years.

Mr Rush is of opinion that it should be given into the hands of the American In-stitute at Washington city. One thing is certain: the design and desire of the testator should be carried out, and that immedi-ately.

## 50th ANNIVERSARY of the Fayetteville Light Infantry Company will be celebrated on the 23d of August next. We understand that they have invited to join with them in celebrating this proud day of their existence, all who have ever been members of their Company, the Governor and Senators in Con-gress, and the Representative from this Dis-trict; besides four Volunteer Companies from our sister Towns: The Greensboro' Guards, the Raleigh Guards, the Wilmington Volunteers, and Wilmington Riflemen.

This displays a spirit which we delight to see animate the bosom of the citizen soldier. It shews that they are proud of the name—proud of their ancient origin—proud of the day they are to celebrate, and in the fullness of their hearts would have their brethren in arms to share their joy and partake of their hospitality.

THE CROPS.—From nearly every por-tion of the country, we have intelligence that there will be an abundant yield of the grain crops. There are some exceptions of course, but take the whole country into the estimate, and every thing bids fair for a plentiful sup-ply of the "staff of life," for the coming year. How grateful should we be for these gifts of Providence! How sincerely should we offer up thanks that He has not chastised us with pestilence nor famine?

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A Columbia, S. C., correspondent of the Cheraw Gazette, says that Mr Cary the Tem-perature lecturer, has set up shop store in Co-lumbia; so that after caring for the temporal welfare of the dear people, he now takes a greater interest in their souls.

He says also that it is unusually sickly in Columbia.

We find in the last Washington (N. C.) Republican, an address from Mr Arring-ton, (Mr Stauls's opponent,) to the people of the 8th Congressional District. It is really an able document, containing a great deal of valuable political history; and altogether astunishes us, for from what the whig papers had said of Mr Arrington, one would suppose that he had no sense at all. He will beat Stauls, and that address will go far towards doing the work.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 25th ult., says that fears are entertained of another general overflow of the Mississippi river. A good deal of damage has been done by the overflow of some of its tributaries. Such is the misery of living on these western rivers; always in dread of having every thing swept away by the flood.

We see a paragraph in the papers warning the public against using Kresote for the tooth ache, and saying that Dr. Board-man of Boston died on the 25 ult., from get-ting a particle of it in his throat. It caused inflammation and the parts swelled and choked him to death.

It is the first time we ever heard of any bad effects from it. It is frequently used, and will invariably ease the tooth ache, at least for a short time. Persons have often swallowed it without reserve or apprehension, and no ill effects proceeded from it.

### Communications

**MR. BAYNE:** "Comparisons are odious." If one ever felt disposed to doubt the correct-ness of this assertion, the "Fayetteville Ob-server," in its reply to the article in your last paper over the signature of "Justice," would dispel his doubts and fix it upon his mind as a truism.

It is an easy matter to deceive the people as to the amount of burdens imposed upon them by a Tariff act, from the fact of its be-ing subtle and insidious in its effects. It is difficult to be detected in its action; but it is no less taxation on the people, and this is what I intend to let the "Log Cabin man" know, and present it in such a shape that he can understand it. God forbid, that he could ever be induced to "swallow" that of 1842, it is too nauseous a dose.

The "Fayetteville Observer" charges, that in my communication "the rankest falsehoods are asserted. For instance, the Tariff is said to lay a duty of only 55 cents a yard on Tur-key and Brussels carpets "worth \$8 a yard, whilst cotton, hemp, or flax carpets, worth 50 cents a yard, are taxed 15 cents per yard; and then the poor man is appealed to to see how little the rich man is taxed in comparison with himself," says the Observer; and again: "The falsehood consists in representing Turkey and Brussels carpets as worth \$8 per yard." Here is a flat denial that neither Turkey nor Brussels carpeting is worth \$8 per yard, and to prove the fact he asserts that "a few months ago, we saw great quantities of Brussels carpeting sold in New York at

\$1.10 to \$1.20 a yard." He does not inform his readers what he saw the Turkey carpeting sell for. It would be a gratification to the people of North Carolina to know something of its value, for they were never able to see "Turkey once" in the celebrated speech of the celebrated Charles Ogle, where all sorts of carpeting was charged, from the "Royal Wilton" to the "Brussels."

I will refer to the Book, to the Tariff act it-self, and extract that portion imposing duties on carpets—

"On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble ingrain, Saxony and Aubessen carpets and carpeting, a duty of 65 cents per square yard. On Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting 55 cents per square yard. On all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, 30 cents per square yard. On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax or cotton, or parts of either or other materials not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 cent. ad valorem. Provided, that bed sides, and other portions of carpets and carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on car-pets and carpeting of similar character."

The duties here imposed are specific and ad valorem.—Specific on high priced carpets and ad valorem on the low priced carpets.

In making out the Table of Comparisons I had the following table before me, viz:

	Value.	Duty.
Turkey and Brussels carpets,	\$8	55 cents.
Wilton and Saxony,	2	65 "
Venetian and Ingrain,	1	50 30 "
Cotton, hemp, or flax,	50	15 "

I selected the highest and lowest. I would not disconnect the Turkey and Brussels for the simple reason that they were connected in the bill, and subject to the same duties. Why, I could not tell. For I was satisfied that the value of one might be \$8 per yard, and the other only \$2 per yard.

Since the appearance of the "Fayetteville Observer," I have consulted some of our first merchants as it regards the price of Turkey carpeting, and one is of the impression that the price of a prime article would be in New York \$8 per yard. I have also referred to a file of that paper for Mr Ogle's speech, as it would certainly contain a charge for the most extravagant carpeting, but even there I could find nothing so extravagant as Turkey carpeting—they were too high priced for Mr Van Buren; but I find the following prices paid for different descriptions of Royal Wilton, \$4.00 per yard! Saxony \$3 per yard! Royal Wilton again \$3.50 per yard! Wilton \$3.00 per yard! Brussels \$2.75 per yard! Brussels again \$2.15 and \$2.12 per yard! and something in the shape of carpets called Heath Rugs, which smelt strongly of "Tur-key," for they cost only \$1.50 per yard. After the inauguration of President Harrison, it became necessary to spend about \$6,000 in furnishing the "Log Cabin," and among the articles purchased I find two carpets which cost \$275 each, but an un-able to say which they were the Royal Wilton, or ingrain Wilton, or Saxony carpets, and num-bered rugs which cost from \$15 to \$20 each.—What could a health rag be purchased for in New York? Probably one might be found to cost about \$2, and this would be a criterion for the value of health rugs.

I am much obliged to the Editor for referring me to "Document No. 224." What do I find there? That Mr Calhoun and Col. Johnson, in 1816, voted that the duties on all kinds of carpeting for the rich and the poor should be 25 per cent ad valorem. The Editor fails to do them justice, he says "by the tariff of 1816, which Mr Calhoun and Col. Johnson voted for, Brussels and Turkey carpets, the rich man's carpets, paid only 25 per cent. ad valorem, and something in the shape of carpets called Heath Rugs, which smelt strongly of "Tur-key," for they cost only \$1.50 per yard. After the inauguration of President Harrison, it became necessary to spend about \$6,000 in furnishing the "Log Cabin," and among the articles purchased I find two carpets which cost \$275 each, but an un-able to say which they were the Royal Wilton, or ingrain Wilton, or Saxony carpets, and num-bered rugs which cost from \$15 to \$20 each.—What could a health rag be purchased for in New York? Probably one might be found to cost about \$2, and this would be a criterion for the value of health rugs." I must again quote from the Book:

"On men's boots and booties of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, \$1 25 per pair; men's shoes and pumps wholly or partially manufactured 30 cents per pair; women's boots and booties of leather wholly or partially manufactured 50 cents per pair; women's shoes or slippers wholly or par-tially manufactured, whether of leather, prunella, or other material except silk, 25 cents per pair."

Here the rich man and the poor man discover a very important fact, that they pay a specific duty of \$1 25 on a pair of boots or booties of leather, cost what they may, \$8 a pair or \$3 50 a pair. But the "Fayetteville Observer" asks exultingly "does not the poor man know this to be false, from the fact that if he were to find the leather he could not get a pair of coarse boots made for \$1 25; and yet he is told that boots which are sold to him for \$2 50 have paid a tax of \$1 25, leaving only \$1 25 to pay for leather, making profit of merchant, &c." This whole assertion is false, he is told that the boots which cost 50 cents are charged with a duty of \$1 25, and the whole matter is explained by show-ing the amount paid by the rich man on \$497 as only \$46 93, which is not quite ten per cent advalorem, and the amount paid by the poor man on \$48 75 as \$36 93 which is over 55 per cent advalorem.

I have never been in London or Paris and am but little acquainted in New York. My knowl-edge is confined pretty much to the State of North Carolina; but I am inclined to believe that Lon-don, Paris, and New York are very much like Fayetteville in one respect at least, that boots and shoes may be purchased for different prices, the former at from \$2 50 to \$8, the latter from 50 cts. to \$6 per pair, according to quality.

I deem it useless to say any thing as respects gloves, the duties are imposed the same way as on boots and shoes—specific; no attention being paid to quality.

The conclusion of the Editor's tirade is all judge—"It is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."—There is a remedy for bold, unblushing imposi-tions upon public credulity.—It is being applied. The people have not forgotten 1840—1841 will long be recollected by the whiggy. The truth is told by the "Fayetteville Observer" in his own language, with some slight change in the phraseology, that—"the saddest spectacle of all is, to see honest men, upright in all their private transactions, stand by and so far from rebuking this ravenous system (the Tariff) of deception and fraud, actually give their countenance and support to it; and all this is done under the name of PROTECTION.

**JUSTICE.**  
 "Justice" says he will shew the Observer man more about "boots" next week. The Observer de-serves to have the toe of one placed in hostile com-munication with his hypocritical carcase. He had better drop that low bait he has of calling people liars when he can't prove it on them.—Editor.

The arrest of Joe Smith seems to have produced great excitement in the Mor-mon country; and it is rumored that armed Mormons are rushing to his rescue.

The U. S. Treasury notes outstand-ing on the 1st inst., amounted to \$11,548,245 75.

Arms, or armorial ensigns, were of great antiquity, and in some form, very general, but as now understood, coats of arms origi-nated with the northern nations who overturned the Roman empire.

The Hon. W. C. Preston has consented to deliver a eulogy on the late Hugh S. Legare, on the first Tuesday of November next.

## CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

*On Little River, Moore County.*  
 The day was beautiful, and seemed to call on the citizens of the vicinity to come for-ward to the celebration of the birth day of in-dependence. At 10 o'clock a salute of 13 guns was fired, then a procession was formed (Capt. John McNeill, Marshal of the day,) and marched to a beautiful grove, which was prepared for the celebration, when Daniel McKeithan was chosen President, John M. Currie, Vice President, and Patrick M. Blue, Secretary.

The Declaration of Independence was read by E. N. McKeithan, after which a salute of 4 guns was fired. An able and eloquent Oration delivered by John B. Black, Esq., after which another salute of 4 guns was fired. There were addresses delivered (portraying in glowing colors the causes which led to and the great benefits derived from the Declara-tion of Independence,) by the following gen-tlemen:

- 1st. The Mecklenburg Declaration read, and an address by Arch'd. McKeithan.
  - 2nd. An address by Arch'd. Paterson.
  - 3d. An address by Dugald P. McDonald.
  - 4th. An address by Daniel M. McDonald.
  - 5th. An address by John C. McDonald.
  - 6th. An address by Arch'd. A. McKeithan.
- At the close of each address a salute of 4 guns was fired.

The following were the regular Toasts.  
 1. The citizens of Moore and Cumberland—as they have united in the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, may they be united in feeling, united in sentiment, and united in the common cause of our country.

2. North Carolina was the first, Who dared the British bondage hurst, And may she never have a soul, To shame the deed which she has done.
3. George Washington—So long be remembered the illustrious dead, Who sleep in the soil and the wild ocean wave, And so long let the tear of remembrance be shed, By those who inherit the land of the brave.
4. Carolina! Carolina! heaven's blessings attend her, While we live, we will cherish, and love, and defend her.
5. May the free sons of America regard the Constitution of the United States as the foundation of our liberties, and countenance none of its enemies.
6. The old North State—may all her in-stitutions of learning so flourish that she will become as a bright star that will, by her illuminations banish all ignorance from over her most obscure settlements.
7. The Constitution of the U. States and confederacy—may they be preserved inviolable, the surest means of our continued inde-pendence.
8. Thomas Jefferson, the great champion of republicanism—may the soil of America be productive of many such men, in whom the people may place confidence; under such administration the United States must and will prosper.
9. Let there be union in Churches, union of States, Union in households, union with mates, Union in neighborhoods, union with friends, And all that have erred may they soon make amends.
10. The ballot box—a freeman's shield against oppression. Never give it up.
11. Ignorance—that mother of vice, mother of sloth, mother of superstition, and mother of slavery—may she be banished from our country, and may knowledge, science, and true virtue be reared on her demolished throne.
12. Let all who love the land we live in, As happy a region as on this side of heaven, Where plenty and freedom, love and peace smile before us, Raise aloud, raise together, the heart thrill-ing chorus.
13. Woman, nature's lovely paradox—her weakness is man's strength, her fears are his courage, her love devotes him to peril, and he dies for his country because he lives for her.

The following were some of the volunteer toasts:  
 By the President. Independence for ever. Neil McNeill, Esq. The gold mine of Moore—may the time speedily arrive when every man will have his pockets filled with the ore. Daniel McLeod, Esq. This gallant little band—may they long live to celebrate this happy land.

By the Secretary, P. M. Blue. Gen. Andrew Jackson, Ex-President, the sage, the patriot, and the hero—may his name ever live to animate, and his example ever shine to guide generations yet unborn, and when he makes his exit from this world to a better, may there be some Elisha worthy to bear his mantle.

John B. Black. United States—so let them be, As long as there is earth or sea, A free republic wise and strong, May it continue just as long.

Neil K. McNeill. John C. Calhoun, the zealous and devoted political friend and ser-vant of the people—may his qualifications for advancing and his heretofore independent at-tentions to promote the welfare of these United States, procure for him a seat in the Presi-dential chair on the 4th of March, 1845.

Dr. D. G. Campbell. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the great, the noble statesman who struck a full blooded, well trained nag, called gallant Harry of the West.