

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Original Papers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of the 21st District, held at Arch'd Monroe's...

Whereas, It has been recommended to the Democratic citizens of this county to hold a County Convention for the purpose of selecting Delegates to a District Convention...

Resolved, That we highly approve of holding a County Convention to appoint delegates to represent this County in said District Convention...

Resolved, That we will elect three delegates to represent the 21st District in said County Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates under the last Resolution: Daniel Baker, Duncan Murchison, and Malcolm McGregor, Esq.

On motion, Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian.

DANIEL BAKER, Ch'n. DUNCAN SHAW, Sec'y.

IN CLINTON.

A large and respectable meeting of a portion of the Democracy of the county of Sampson, convened at the Court House in Clinton on the 8th inst.

On motion of Dr Thomas Bunting, Edw. C. Gavin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. R. Beaman and John Royal appointed Secretaries.

Resolved, That we do hereby nominate him as a candidate for re-election in this Congressional District at the approaching election in August next, and that we pledge ourself to use all honorable means to insure

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SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

Lawrence co., Tenn., Jan. 20, 1845. We are now on the rich plains of Middle Tennessee, in three days' journey of Hardyman county, West Tennessee, where we propose resting three or four weeks.

We went from Newport to Knoxville, a beautiful town situated on the Holston River. The Knoxville College, situated on a hill some distance from the town, is as splendid a building as I ever saw.

We next passed through Kingston, a small village of little note. The country around about it, and from there to the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, is generally poor, with the exception of some rich valleys, watered by creeks.

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railroad routes, at a compensation not exceeding the aforesaid maximum rates, or for what he may deem a reasonable and fair compensation for the service to be performed, it shall be lawful for him to separate the letter mail from the residue of the mail, and to contract, either with or without advertising, for conveying the letter mail over such route, if one half of the service, or any railroad, is required to be performed in the night season, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent in addition to the aforesaid maximum rates of allowance: And provided, further, that if it shall be found necessary to convey over any railroad route more than two mails daily, it shall be lawful for the postmaster General to pay such additional compensation as he may think just and reasonable, having reference to the service performed and the maximum rate of allowance established by this act.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That all causes of action arising under this act may be sued, and all offenses against this act may be prosecuted, before any circuit or district Court of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or of the Territories of the U. States.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of guarding against the possibility of any embarrassment in the operations of the Post Office Department, consequent upon any deficiency of the revenues of said department which may be occasioned by the reduction of the rates of postage by this act made, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be placed to the credit of the Post Office Department in the Treasury of the United States, to be applied, under the direction of the Postmaster General, to supplying any deficiency in the regular revenues from postage, in the same manner as the revenues of said department are now by law applied.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That in case the amount of postage collected from the rates of postage prescribed by this act, with the annual appropriation from the treasury of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars herein granted, shall prove insufficient to defray the expense of the mail service throughout the United States to an extent equal to what is now enjoyed by the public, and also the expense of extending and enlarging the same in due proportion with the increase and expansion of the population, particularly in the new States and territories, the deficiency that may arise shall be paid out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the amount of expenditures for the Post Office Department shall not in the entire aggregate, exclusive of salaries of officers, clerks, and messengers, of the General Post office, and the contingent fund of the same, exceed the annual amount of four million five hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal the laws heretofore enacted, relating to the Post Office Department, and to the officers of the same, as amended by the act of the former President Madison and Harrison. Approved, March 3, 1845.

NUTS FOR THE NATIVES TO CRACK. BY AN AMERICAN.

1. The Alpha and Omega of the Native creed is this: That all emigrants to our shores shall be treated as aliens, and denied the right of self-government for twenty-one years at least, after declaring their intentions to become citizens. Now, would not such a measure so embitter them against the country and institutions as to render them dangerous residents? Would not the enemy engendered in the fathers be apt to descend to their children? and should we not thus create a nation of enemies in our very midst?

2. What defence shall we "Natives" make for our fathers, who not only took the liberty "to come over by ship-load," but went so far as to begot children on American soil, and thus perpetuated the race of infernals?

3. "No taxation without representation," was the battle cry of our fathers. Now, if all emigrants are to be unrepresented in our government for "at least twenty-one years" after their arrival, ought they not to receive the benefit of drawback on the salt, iron, calicoes, justines, &c., that they consume during that time? Should "American Republicans" squeeze a part of their government expenses out of men whom they are unwilling to admit to the rights of citizens?

4. "Have we not native citizen enough to fill our offices without going among those of foreign birth? is a question often put forth by the native orators with an air of irresistible confidence. I will answer it with another of the same sort: Have we not freeholders enough to fill our offices without going among the landless and the poor? Remember, the moment we introduce arbitrary distinctions of any sort among our people, that moment we transform our government into an aristocracy. No true democrat—no true gentleman—even can recognize any other distinction than those of goodness and talent.

5. "Those foreign papers are too ignorant to enjoy the right of suffrage!" I have often heard the same thing said of the American working classes. If our aristocracy of wealth can only disfranchise the first, they will find it an easy matter to disfranchise the second.

FLORIDA.—Under the new constitution of Florida, recently admitted into the Union as a State, an election will be held about the 12th of May next for a governor, sue representative in Congress, and a legislature composed of seventeen senators and forty-one representatives. The legislature will assemble about the 6th of June, and elect, besides its own officers, two United States senators, four judges of circuit, justices of the supreme court of the State, a clerk of the supreme court, clerks of the courts of chancery, an attorney general of the State, four solicitors in the circuit courts, a secretary of State, State treasurer and controller of accounts.

qualifications. He is the oldest Judge on the bench, the pride of Massachusetts, and an honor to his country. No observer can fail to be favorably impressed with his appearance. On the left of the Chief Justice is seen the manly form of M'Lean, of Ohio, who is remarkable for the graceful erectness of his position, while in his open face and expansive brow you read the lines of intelligence, that truly reflect the inward mind. A mirror is that full, large, and expressive eye of his. On the right of Story may be found the Georgia Judge—Wayne, a genteel looking man with easy Southern manners, and in size the smallest of the judicial assemblage. He seems less intended for a Judge than for a convivial bon homme, and one cannot help wishing him a paler face and senerer brow, more scantily overhung with hair, which if over combed back in its luxuriance, would much improve the general expression of his face. I understand him to be a man of very respectable abilities.

Next to him sits Catron, of Tennessee whom the Yankees would call a chunky man, presenting nothing striking in his aspect, but seeming to bend laboriously to the duties of his arduous profession. The remaining justices are McKinley, of Alabama, and Daniel, of Virginia, who are not considered, I believe, to have attained a very exalted height in the temple of justice; though they stand along in excellent company, and no doubt are well thought of by their personal friends.—Cor. of Journal of Commerce.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY. RELATING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

The first act which we find in Mr. Melver's book in Relation to Fayetteville, was passed in 1762, and was entitled an act for establishing a town on the lands of John and Wm Russell, on the west side of the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, near the mouth of Cross Creek, by the name of Campbellton.

The preamble of the act sets forth that the establishing of a town on the lands of John and Wm. Russell, would greatly encourage honest and able traders to reside therein, by which means the trade of the counties of Anson and Rowan, which then centred in Charleston, would be drawn to the said town.

John Sampson, Cornelius Hammet, Maurice Moore, Hugh Waddell, Wm. Dey, Hector McNeill, Walter Gibson, Alex. McAllister, Rich'd Lyon, Wm. Bartram and John Wilcox, were appointed Commissioners to lay out one hundred acres of land for said town.

By this act the lots were to be drawn for, and the drawers paid three pounds Proclamation money, or "Proc" money, as it was called "for short."

A good and substantial house was to be built on each lot and, within three years after the sale, or the lot reverted back from the possession of the buyer.

It appears that part of the one hundred acres of land was in Bladen county; and this act therefore annexed that part of Bladen to Cumberland.

The next act, passed in 1778, unites the town of Campbellton and the village of Cross Creek, under the name of Campbellton. Peter Mallart, Robt. Cochran, Lewis Barge, Danl. Suberland, James Patterson, George Fletcher and Robt. Rowan were appointed Commissioners to lay out and regulate said town, whose lots were as were in the way of extending any streets, and have them removed.

The next act, passed in 1783, says that in consequence of the confusion occasioned by the war, the irregularity of the town continued in its irregular form; and the said town, from its convenience, &c., must necessarily become a great mart for the produce of the interior, and that it was found that Commissioners who resided in town, from the jarring interests of different parties, could agree upon no plan; therefore the town of Campbellton should henceforth be known as Fayetteville, and the two parts distinguished as Upper and Lower; and Thos. Wade, James Gillespie, John Hay, Thos. Owen, Ambrose Ramsey, Matthew Jones and Thos. Person were appointed Commissioners. The principal streets to be one hundred feet wide. This act appointed Robert Cochran, Robert Rowan, James Patterson, Lewis Barge, Robinson Mumford, James Burgess, and John Ingram, an incorporate body of Directors for 12 months, and provided that at the expiration of that time, and every succeeding first Monday in January, the people should elect seven Directors, in presence of the old Directors, and the Sheriff of the county, which Directors should have power to carry out the measures of the Commissioners aforesaid.

The next act, passed in 1784, was for laying off the principal streets. Another, passed 1785, relates to the regulating and restraining streets, &c.

The next act, passed 1787, was for the better regulation of the Town; prescribes the time and manner of electing Commissioners; the oath of office; requires a Town Treasurer to be appointed, and a Town Clerk; prescribes the powers of the Commissioners; authorizes the election of a Magistrate of Police; prescribes how taxes shall be levied and appropriated, and how taxable property is to be ascertained; and provides that covered porches or piazzas projecting into any of the streets, shall be subjected to, and be made to pay, ground rent, or be removed. No person shall be a Commissioner who is not an inhabitant of the town, and who does not own a lot of land with a house 24 feet long, and 16 wide on it, with a brick or stone chimney.

Another act, passed in 1787, among other things, requires the Commissioners to publish annual statements of the monies received and expended.

In 1780, an Ordinance was "Done in Convention, on 22d of November," giving Fayetteville the right to elect a borough member to the Legislature.

(To be continued.)

Santa Ana is still confined in the Castle at Perote. The news of his being carried to Mexico is incorrect.

Hon. Isaac C. Balch, Senator from Massachusetts, died in Washington on the 16th inst.