

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Original Papers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

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. Our horses have held out remarkably well, and I believe I am fattening on limestone water.

Many indeed are the curiosities which I have seen since I left East Tennessee. To attempt to give you a history of them would be vain. I will, however, give you the outlines of my journey with some of the most striking curiosities.

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 an splendid building as I ever saw. Six miles west of Knoxville, we entered a section of country remarkable for its fertility, and for the smoothness of its surface. It is in a high state of cultivation, adorned with beautiful farms and splendid buildings. There I saw great quantities of corn, standing in the panels of the fence, that had been cut down about fodder-getting-time, stalk, fodder, and ear, all together, as it grew.

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. We then ascended the Cumberland Mountains. From the foot to the top it is about ten miles. In places there are some rugged steep. Near the top of the mountain is a waterfall very interesting to behold. The water pours over the cliff of a rock and falls perpendicularly 120 feet into the valley below. The rock leans over, and at the bottom a person can walk round dry between the rock and the falling water. I stood upon the cliff where the water pours over the rock, and the tops of the tall cedars growing in the valley right below, were not level with me. The top of the mountain is almost level, sterile and barren, fit for nothing but pasturing. It abounds in large flat grass, which is excellent for cattle in the summer season. The inhabitants of the mountain attend mostly to raising stock. It is thirty-six miles across the top of the mountain. It was getting dark when we reached the western declivity, and consequently, I was denied the pleasure of taking a view of the landscape below. It is only two miles from the top of the mountain to the foot on the west side, but it is very steep and rugged. That portion of Middle Tennessee lying around Sparta near the foot of the mountain is very rich. After we left the neighborhood of Sparta, we travelled about forty miles through a common country, not very rich, and from the farms and houses, I judge the inhabitants to be an indolent people. We then struck the head of Duck River and travelled down it two days, during which time I saw more good land than I ever saw before. The wood land is heavily timbered with large beech, poplar and ash. The country is level and remarkably wet. In the cornfields, you cannot see a house 100 yards for the cornstalks, unless you would creep between the rows. The farmers generally plant three stalks in a hill, in that section of country at from 37 1/2 to 50 cents per barrel. This may astonish you, but it is true.

We crossed Duck River at Shelbyville yesterday morning, and struck out west through the red cedar land. Where the cedar grows thick, the land is very poor, and indeed not worth cultivating at all in many places. The whole face of the country appears to be limestone rock. This morning we passed by Cornesville. From there to Lynnville there is a quantity of rich land beautifully situated. From Lynnville to this place, the land is not so good. Tennessee, upon the whole, is indeed a beautiful country. Corn, wheat, and oats are abundant. The people are kind and hospitable; ready to entertain strangers; interesting in their manners, and quite accommodating for several days. A long leaf pine or a bunch of wild grass would be an interesting sight to me.

Another Texas Whig.—The whig Legislature of Maryland passed resolutions last week, instructing Mr. Senator Merrick to vote against the Texas Resolutions. They had no effect upon him, it seems, if he received them; but they had the effect of bringing out another strong whig in favor of the measure. This is W. Cost Johnson, Esq., of whose remarks the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Republican gives the following account:

"Upon the assembling of the House this morning, (Feb. 23,) W. Cost Johnson rose in his place and submitted an order, desiring it to be placed upon the journal, to the effect, that if he had been present when the vote requesting our Senators in Congress to oppose the annexation of Texas was taken, he would have voted in the negative. He said he regretted very much to differ with a majority of his political friends upon that floor, and the ground he was about to assume was one, no doubt, of high responsibility. But he had reflected much upon this question, and had come to the conclusion that the annexation of Texas to this Union was unconstitutional; expedient and proper. He thought with that great man Alexander Hamilton, federalist as he was, that the time would arrive when the American Union would extend over all this broad continent; from ocean to ocean, and that the principles of civil and religious liberty would be commensurate with the extent of the territory. He was deeply impressed with the conviction, that the true interests of the country required the immediate occupation of Oregon. Nothing but the rules of the House prevented the democratic members from manifesting their approbation by applause. In a few moments after, the Washington cars arrived, bringing the gratifying intelligence that the Texas resolutions had passed the Senate. Next to the election of James K. Polk, the annexation of Texas is the greatest event of the age. I cannot but words to express my unbounded joy at the glorious termination of this vexed question."

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, one 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 comptroller of accounts.

town, or other place, to any other city, town or place in the United States, between and from and to which cities, towns, or other places the United States mail is regularly transported under the authority of the Post Office Department, of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter properly transmittable in the United States mail, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals; and each and every person offending against this provision, or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall, for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, shall or may be, by him or her or them, or through his, her or their means or instrumentality, in whole or in part, convey or transport, contrary to the true intent, spirit, and meaning of this section, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any stage coach, railroad car, steamboat, packet boat, or other vehicle or vessel, nor any of the owners, managers, servants, or crews of either, which regularly performs trips at stated periods on a post route, or between two or more cities, towns, or other places, from one to the other of which the United States mail is regularly conveyed under the authority of the Post Office Department, to transport or convey, otherwise than in the mail, any letter or letters, packet or packages of letters, or other mailable matter whatsoever, except such as may have relation to some part of the cargo of such steamboat, packet boat, or other vessel, or to some article of the same time conveyed by the same stage coach, railroad car, or other vehicle, and excepting also, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals; and for every such offence the owner or owners of the stage coach, railroad car, steamboat, packet boat, or other vehicle or vessel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars; and the driver, captain, conductor, or person having charge of any such stage coach, railroad car, steamboat, packet boat, or other vehicle, or vessel, at the time of the commission of any such offence, and who shall not at that time be the owner thereof, in whole or in part, shall, in like manner, forfeit and pay in every such case of offence, the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the owner or owners of every stage coach, railroad car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, which shall, with the knowledge of any owner or owners, in whole or in part, or with the knowledge or connivance of the driver, conductor, captain, or other person having charge of any such stage coach, railroad car, steamboat or other vessel or vehicle, convey or transport any person or persons acting as a private express for the conveyance of letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other mailable matter, and who is in possession of such mailable matter, for the purpose of transportation, contrary to the spirit, true intent, and meaning of the preceding sections of this law, shall be subject to the like fines and penalties as are hereinbefore provided and directed in the case of persons acting as such private expresses, and of persons employing the same; and no person acting as such private express, or as a messenger, shall be permitted to transport or convey any letter or letters, packet or packages of letters, or other mailable matter, to any part of the United States by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor in any way, or by a special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons whatsoever who shall, after the passage of this act, transmit by any private express, or other means by this act declared to be unlawful, any letter or letters, package or packages, or other mailable matter, excepting newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, or who shall place or cause to be deposited at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transported by such unlawful means, any matter or thing properly transmittable, by mail, excepting newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, or who shall deliver any such matter, excepting newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, for transmission to any agent or agents of such unlawful expresses, shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall have the effect, or be construed, to prohibit the conveyance or transportation of letters by steamboats, as authorized by the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five." Provided, That the requirements of said act be strictly complied with, by the delivery, within the time specified by said act, of all letters so conveyed, not relating to the cargo, or some part thereof, to the postmaster, or other authorized agent of the Post Office Department at the post or place to which said letters may be directed, or intended to be delivered over from said boat; and the postmaster or other agent of the Post Office Department shall charge and collect upon all letters or other mailable matter, so delivered to him, except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, the same rates of postage as would have been charged upon said letters, had they been transmitted by mail from the post or place at which they were received; but it is hereby expressly provided, that all the pains and penalties provided by this act, for any violation of the provisions of the eleventh section of this act, shall attach in every case to any steamboat, or to the owners and persons having charge thereof, the captain or other person having charge of which shall not, as aforesaid, comply with the requirements of the sixth section of the said law of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five. And no postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to contract with the owners or commanders of any steamboat plying upon the waters of other waters of the

United States, for the transportation of the mail for any length of time or number of trips, less than the time for which contracts for transporting the mail of the United States are now usually made under existing laws, and without the previous advertisements now required before entering into such contracts, whenever in his opinion the public interest and convenience will be promoted thereby: Provided, That the price to be paid for such service shall in no case be greater than the average rate paid for such service under the last preceding or then existing regular contract for transporting the mail upon the route he may so for a less time contract for the transportation of the mail upon.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That "mailable matter," and "matter properly transmittable by mail," shall be deemed and taken to mean, all letters and newspapers, and all magazines and pamphlets periodically published, or which may be published in regular series or in successive numbers, under the same title, though at irregular intervals, and all other written or printed matter whereof each copy or number shall not exceed eight ounces in weight, except bank notes, sent in packages or bundles, without written letters accompanying them; but bound books, of any size, shall not be held to be included within the meaning of these terms. And any packet or package, of whatever size or weight, being made up of any such mailable matter, shall subject all persons concerned in transporting the same to all the penalties of this law, equal to as if it or they were not so made up into a packet or package. But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prohibit any person whatever from transporting, or causing to be transported, over any mail route, or any road parallel thereto, any books, magazines, or pamphlets, or newspapers, not marked, directed, or intended for immediate distribution to subscribers or others, but intended for sale as merchandise, and transported in the usual mode of transporting merchandise over the particular route used, and sent or consigned to some bona fide dealer or agent for the sale thereof; nor shall any thing herein be construed to interfere with the right of any traveller to have and take with him or her, for his or her own use, any book, pamphlet, magazine or newspaper.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the term "newspaper," hereinafter used, shall be, and the same is hereby defined to be, any printed publication, issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of any such publication. And nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the free exchange of newspapers between the publishers thereof, as provided for under the twenty-ninth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five."

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be one-half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, and the other half for the use of the United States, and shall be accounted for by him or other moneys of the department; and all causes of action arising under this act may be sued, and all offenders against this act may be prosecuted, before the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other judicial courts of the several States and of the several Territories of the United States, after having competent jurisdiction, by the laws of such States or Territories, to the trial of claims and demands of as great value, and of the prosecutions, where the punishments are of as great extent, and such justices, magistrates, or judiciary, shall take cognizance thereof, and proceed to judgment and execution, as in other cases.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route. And all advertisements made under the orders of the Postmaster General, in a newspaper or newspapers, of letters uncalled for in any post office, shall be inserted in the paper or papers of the town or place where the office advertising may be situated, having the largest circulation, provided the editor or editors of such paper or papers shall agree to insert the same for a price not greater than that now fixed by law; and in case of question or dispute as to the amount of the circulation of any papers, the editors of which may desire this advertising, it shall be the duty of the postmaster to receive evidence and decide upon the fact.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General, as far as may be practicable, shall equal and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed among the several railroad companies in the United States, for the transportation of the mail, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to arrange and divide the railroad routes, including those in which the service is partly by railroad and partly by steamboats, into three classes according to the size of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the importance of the service; and it shall be lawful for him to contract for conveying the mail with any such railroad company, either with or without advertising for such contract: Provided, That, for the conveyance of the mail on any railroad of the first class, he shall not pay a higher rate of compensation than is now allowed by law; nor for carrying the mail on any railroad of the second class, a greater compensation than one hundred dollars per mile per annum; nor for carrying the mail on any railroad of the third class, a greater compensation than fifty dollars per mile per annum. And in case the Postmaster General shall not be able to conclude a contract for carrying the mail on any of such

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, by horse express or otherwise, at the greatest speed that can reasonably be obtained; and also to contract for carrying over such route the residue of the mail, in wagons, or otherwise, at a lower rate of speed. Provided, That if one half of the service, on 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 offenders 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. S.

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 duties of express men, and to all express men, and to the widows of the former Presidents Madison and Harrison. Approved, March 3, 1845.

NUTS FOR THE NATIVES TO CRACK.

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 offenders?

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, justinas, &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 distinctions 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, one 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 comptroller of accounts.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of the 21st District, held at Arch'd Monroe's, on Saturday the 15th of March, on motion, Danl. Baker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Duncan Murchison, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Duncan Murchison, Esq. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

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, to nominate a suitable candidate for this Congressional District, and recognizing as we do that the "People are the only true source of political power, and that they have the same interest in the selection of candidates as in electing them; and whereas, there are several distinguished members of the democratic party spoken of as fit persons to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States; it therefore appears to this meeting that a District Convention is highly important to reconcile differences of opinion and thereby secure union and harmony;

Be it therefore Resolved, That we fully concur in the necessity of holding a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that we will support the candidate that such a Convention may nominate.

Resolved, That we highly approve of holding a County Convention to appoint delegates to represent this County in said District Convention; and that we believe that such a Convention will truly reflect the preferences of the people for the candidates selected.

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. The following proceedings took place:

On motion of Dr. Thomas Bunting, Edw. C. Gavin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. R. Beaman and John Royal appointed Secretaries. After an appropriate address from the Chairman, the following resolutions were offered by John Byklyn, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our confidence in the political integrity and ability of the Hon. JAS. J. McKAY is unshaken and undiminished, and that his course while acting as our Representative in the Congress of the United States, has been such as to merit our decided approbation.

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 ourselves to use all honorable means to insure his election.

On motion of Arthur Brown, Esq., Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed in each Captain's District in this county.

On motion of R. C. Holmes, Esq., Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Standard, and North Carolinian. EDWARD C. GAVIN, Ch'n. JOHN ROYAL, Sec'y.

A GLIMPSE AT THE U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Washington, Jan. 25th, 1845.

A short visit to the Supreme Court since my last, gratified my curiosity a while—Nothing strikes a visitor to the judicial department of the Capitol more forcibly than the air of quietude that prevails. So different is it from a Nisi Prius, Common Pleas or Criminal Bench. You look in vain for the jury box—the witness stand—anxious clients incessantly whispering in the advocate's ear, or accused prisoners. No question of "guilty or not guilty" is here heard. Few spectators are seen in the Court, unless there happens to be an argument of general interest, or a speaker of extraordinary celebrity, and even he must have an important and peculiar case to manage, or his audience will be thin. There has been no very crowded Court since Webster and Binney crowded dialectics last winter on the Girard Will Case. On a pleasant day, however, when squads of ladies, with their whiskered attendants, are moving about the Capitol, gliding from the House to the Senate Chamber and thence down to the Supreme Court room; which is under the Senate Chamber, the few cushioned seats are filled. Attention and politeness are here enjoined by law or custom. Servitors employed by the Government, pay special attention to the ladies, always directing them if necessary, to seats, and never failing to clear the seats of the sterner sex, if they are wanted for the ladies. Now and then a colored servant waits here and there to anticipate the wants of the Judges, or open the door for visitors to pass out.

In the appearance of the gowned gentlemen on the bench, there is much dignity, without stiffness or constraint. If an acquaintance comes into Court, whether on official character or "one of the people," he receives a bow of recognition from his friends on the bench, as if it were a sort of recreation to indulge a friendly emotion amid the severe labors of the law.

In the centre, in the chair of Jay, Ellsworth and Marshall, sits Taney, a profound lawyer it is said. Judge Taney is tall and slender in form, stoop-shouldered, as one that has pored much over black letters; of a swarthy complexion, his head surmounted with an uncomely wad of tangled black hair, and the nasal organ liberally supplied, and painfully oppressed with rapace. On his right may be seen the shorter person of Judge Story (a story at least shorter in stature), with a literary face, a classical air and eminent judicial

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 sereener 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 Harriet, Maurice Moore, Hugh Waddell, Wm. Dey, Hector McNeill, Walter Gibson, Alex. McAllister, Rich'd Lyon, Wm. Barram 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 Mallat, Robt. Cochran, Lewis Barge, Danl. Suberland, James Patterson, George Fletcher and Robt. Rowan were appointed Commissioners to lay out and regulate said town, value such houses 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 out 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, of 22d of November," giving Fayetteville the right to elect a borough member to the Legislature. (To be continued.)

Santa Anna 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.