COLONIAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Furnished by thurles Campbell, Esq., for the Raleigh Register.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES BY COL. GUILFORD DUDLEY.

*** Antique motions of the manual exercise as then practised, in order to put them into the attitude for firing; several faggots charged with combustible matter, and lighted, were hurled by some dexterous hands to the top of the column, which soon kindled into a blaze, and as soon as the fire and black condensed smoke occasioned by the tar, began to ascend, which seemed almost to reach the clouds, the troops with their officers at their proper posts were ordered to fire a volley with blank cartridges, feu de joie fashion, from right to left and from left to right, uttering loud huzzas at every volley; and this firing was kept up until the pyramid gradully burnt down, dripping the tar in profusion from barrel to barrel, until it descended to the ground, where spreading itself in streams over a large surface, last of all caught in a blaze which ascended as at the top on a heavy column of fire and black, some of perhaps 30 or 40 feet diameter, to a great height as before, and at last consumed itself for want of more fuel. Whilst these sports and rejoicings were going forward on the lawn, the merchants and others of the more wealthy and hospitable inhabitants had provided some Hhds. and barrels of rum and other spirits which were deposited on the first parade ground, with one end upward and the heading knocked out; to which place the troops were then marched, followed by the numerous spectators all shouting and huzzaing till they reached the spot. Barbacued meats and other viands were also prepared in great abundance, and every body who chose feasted, and all upon free cost. This pleasing and alluring exercise of feasting, and merriment being over, every body retired to their homes in town and country, after a joyous day spent as above described, without any riot or tumult, but all in good humor with themselves and the world. Thus much for the Stamp Act and its repeal.

I have already told the reader how the Duke of Grafton as prime min's er, and Charles Townshend, the new chancellor of the Exchequer, came into power, who immediately procured the passage of a bill for granting new duties in the colonies, to wit: on the former impost was now revived, with additional ardour, by the same principle exhibited in its new form. As might have been expected, the new duties gave rise to a second association for suspending importations of British manufactures. Uniformity in this measure was promoted by the Massachusetts assembly, whose activity and persevering firmness excited the marked displeasure of the crown. They

their refusal were dissolved. During the administration of Governor Tryon, in was begun in Newbern, the Seat of the royal government in that province. The sum of £25,000 current money, equal to 62,500 dollars, was voted by | der and an incendiary. the House of Burgesses for that establishment in the first instance. This sum being gradually expended, and the building unfinished, another call was made on the House of Burgesses at their next Session for | Extract from the speech of Mr. Edward Exerett, a new appropriation, which with some difficulty was obtained, perhaps to the amount of \$6000 more, and the work progressed. But even this additional sum was found insufficient for so splendid a building with all its offices, and Governor Tryon, with the assistance of the influence of his council, always obedient to the wishes of the Governor, and the mandates of the crown, who jointly constituted the upper branch of the Provincial Government, obtained from time to time new grants, until the sums amounted to £40,000 or 100,000 dollars-an immense sum for North Carolina to raise at that early period, which though extensive as to its territory, was nevertheless deemed the poorest Province, except Georgia, in the Province, especially among her hardy sons from

crown.) and his family, extorted by degrees from the people, (whilst many wealthy and virtuous submany murmurings and much discontent, throughout Hillsborough, as far as her settlements extended to the West; whilst the people below, who possessed of more wealth and a considerable black population were better able to pay exorbitant taxes, quietly acquiesced under these oppressions. To add to these discontents, the people in the upper districts loudly complained of oppressions in another form, arising from the corruption and laxity of the Royal Government as exercised in this Province. As all appointments to office emanated from the Governor, who was the King's substitute, he was in the habit of appointing Sheriffs in the different counties, who if they were not already his servile creatures, were most likely to become so in order to retain an office, the gift of the Royal Substitute, and that without taking sufficient security, if any, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and for his punctuality in accounting at the Treasury Office for the public taxes, and other fees always collected by him, and besides making other alledged exactions not warranted by him of his own accord. It so happened, as might have been expected, that many of these Sheriffs, paffed up by the pride of office, and the temptation of extravagantly squandering what was not their own, ofcen failed and absconded with what of the public money that remained in their hands. These taxes once collected already, because the Provincial Government could not do without its annual Revenues, were sgain levied and extorted from the people and that through the negligence or misrule of the Governor. Another grievance also these hardy people loudly complained of, was the exhorbitant and illegal fees the clerks of the Courts emigrants like the best of those who have taken and the lawyers exacted from those whose misfortune it was to be involved in law-suits, which if not paid without, was sure to be levied and collected by execution, without the smallest chance of escape, unless they prevented it by force of arms; and these men driven to despair by the acts of these licensed knaves and oppressors at last had recourse to acts of resistance and violence, the dernier resort of the oppressed everywhere. This at last, after a forbearance of three or four years, brought about that state of insurrection, which in North Carolina was so emphatically called the "Regulation." These "Regulators," as they styled themselves, everywhere apprehended the obnoxious Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, and lawyers, some of whom they severely chastised with stripes and otherwise maltreated, in many places, such for instance as Louisburg and Hillsboro', faced by these infuriated Regulators, and their tenants forced to fly to a place of safety, out of their reach, to escape personal vengeance. Courts were broken up by them and all law proceedings at least for a time interrupted. This was the commencement of that insurrection in North Carolina, known as the Regulation and the number of the insurgents was daily increasing to an alarming amount. In this state of things, Governor Tryon, who was an Englishmar, and bred to arm, and who it is believed was a Colonel in the British Guards, thought proper to call out the Militia of the lower country and beat up for Volunteers, many of whom of the first families joined his standard. Meantime, the Regulators were embodying themselves under their leader, Herman Husbands, who had long been a conspicuous member of the House of Burgesses and and was a man of strong natural talents. Their place of rendezvous was on the upper side of Big Allamance, the principal branch of Haw River, about twentytwo miles above Hillsborough. Their numbers were prosperity; and with it what is infinitely better; estimated at 5000. At last, Governor Tryon, with 2 or 3000 militia and volunteers, the latter aging as rary nations who form with us the great procesthe 5th of May, 1771, approximated the insurgent army. A disposition for battle was soon made on both sides, and powder and ball were to decide the hazardous and doubtful contest,

The regulators, although a brave and hardy people, were nevertheless very deficient in politicians to direct their course and skilful officers to lead them into battle, and knew but little of Military discipline and tacticks, and Herman Husbands before mentioned, who was nothing at home bat a plain farmer, was their Commander-in-Chief; whilst Col. But- of Louis XVI of France"

ler, a brave man and the most capable perhaps of the two, was their second in command. The battle commenced and was conducted with spirit on both sides, while the issue was for some time doubtful .-At last disorder which was to have been expected found its way into the ranks of the Regulators .-Nor was this all. The cannon of the royal army played incessantly upon them and did great execution, not one man among them in all probability ever having heard the discharge of a piece of artillery before. This created a panick, which terribly increased thir confusion and a retreat or rather a flight ensued. Many were killed and wounded, and many more were made prisoners; among them was Col.

Butler and several other leading characters; but

Herman Husbands made his escape, and fled to the

back part of Pennsylvania, from whence he had emigrated to North Carolina, and was never more seen there. But his influence was not lost. He soon became a member of the Legislature of his native State [and so continued] for many years and afterwards it is believed was a delegate to Congress. Governor Tryon, after his victory, held a court martial for the trial of his prisoners and by martial law hanged on a gibbet six of the most obnoxious characters, among them. Col. Butler issued his proclamtion requiring those who fled as well as those who remained on the ground and were captured, to repair to the royal Standard, and take the oath of allegiance to his majesty or suffer the penalty of death for treason and have their estates confiscated. This requisition was pretty generally complied with, and among those who made their appearance for that purpose was included the noted Col. Pyle of Orange or Chatham, and of whom I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. And these people generally remained faithful afterwards to the royal cause, and were a severe an-

noyance of the good people of North Carolina du-

ring the period of our Revolutionary struggle.

Tryon, after this victory, having forced the submission of these impatient and deluded men, and having re-established the civil authority in Hillsborough and other places, where it had been resisted, marched back to the low country and discharged them. Such was the eclat the Governor derived from the success of this short compaign, both in the Province and in England, that in the course of the year 1771, or the beginning of the next, he was translated by the Ministry from the Government of North Carolina to that of the rich commercial Province of New York, a much more handsome sinecure than the former, as probably his salary was doubled, if not trebled. In this post he was found when the Amerglass, paper, painters colors and tea. The heat ican war broke out, and in which he continued unof opposition which had subsided upon the repeal of til its close. In the commencement of the summer of 1779, he was despatched from the City of New York, by the Commander-in-chief of the British forces, upon an expedition to Connecticut, "accompanied by a numerous force, and escorted by Admiral Collier; he landed at East Haven, then visited New Haven. Fairfield and Norwalk: in each of which places he exhibited the most barbarous scenes of plunder and conflagration, insult and devastation-no object bewere ordered to rescind their resolutions, and on | ing too valuable, none too contemptible, to save it from his destructive grasp. No building was suffi- stood to have taken an active part in effectuating ling as you approach it. Upon the whole, the ulation. You will find that they have a populaciently sacred to protect it from the torch. What the measure under consideration in that body. was spared by one of his parties in the morning, was North Carolina, a splendid palace for his residence by another destroyed in the evening"-till, satiated with revenge and plunder, the expedition returned to New York, crowned with the laurels of a marau-

(Concluded in our next)

in support of the Memorial of Hirvard, Williams, and Amherst colleges. Delicered before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

We hear much at present of the veins of gold which are brought to light in every latitude of either hemisphere; in fact, we hear of nothing But I care not what mines may be opened in the North or in the South, in the mountains l of Siberia, or the Sierras of California; wheresoever the fountains of the golden tide may gush forth, the streams will flow to the regions where educated intellect has woven the boundless net British America. This enormous sum appropriated | work of the useful and ornamental arts. Yes, | propriety of the measure. for the accommodation of one man (a creature of the | Sir, if Massachusetts remains true to the policy which has hitherto in the main governed her legislation, and is not now I trust to be departed jects lived in tenements not costing \$1600) created from, a generous wave of the golden tide will reach her distant shores. Let others

> Tempt icy seas where scarce the waters roll. Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole Or under Southern skies exalt their sails, Led by new stars, and borne by spicy gales,

Yes, for me, may poor old rocky, sandy Massa. chusetts exclaim, land as she is of the School, the Academy, and the College; -- land of the press, the lecture room, and the Church.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow, The coral redden, and the ruby glow, The pearly shell its lucid globe unfold, And Phobus warm the ripening ore to gold.

It matters not if every pebble in the bed of the Sacramento were a diamond as big and as precious as the mysterious Co-hi-noor, which | we read of in the last accounts from India, on l whose possession the fate of empire is believed, in those benighted regions, to depend. It matters not if this new Pactolus flow through a region which stretches for furlongs -- a tract of solid gold. The jewels and the ingots will find their way to the great centres of civilization, where cultivated mind gives birth to the arts, and freedom renders property secure. The region itself the countless hosts of thrift, cupidity, and adventure will derive, I fear, the smallest part of the benefit. Could they be peopled entirely with their departure from among us, and who carry with them an outfit of New England principles and habits, it would be well; but much I fear, the gold region will for a long time be a scene of anarchy and confusion, of violence and bloodshed, of bewildering gains and maddening losses, of any thing but social happiness, and well regula-

ted civil liberty. If we will not be taught by any thing else, let us learn of history. It was not Mexico and Peru; nor (what it imports us more to bear in mind) Portugal nor Spain, which reaped the silver and golden harvests of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was the industrious, enlightened, cultivated states of the north and west of Europe. It was little Holland, scarcely one and other towns; the splendid houses built by the fifth as large as New England; hardly able to lawyers out of the proceeds of their unlawful gains, keep her head above the waters of the superincumbent ocean, but with five universities dotting her limited surface. It was England with her foundation schools, her indomitable public opinion, her representative system, her twin universities; it was to these free and enlightened countries, that the gold and silver flowed; not merely adding to the material wealth of the community, but quickening the energy of the industrious classes, breaking down feudalism, furnishing the sinews of war to the champions of liberty, and thus cheering them on to the great struggle, to whose successful issue it is owing, in its remote effects, under, Providence, that you, Sir, sit in safety beneath the canopy that overhange this

What the love of liberty, the care of education, and a large and enlightened regard for intellectual and moral interests did for the parent state, they will do for us. They will give us temporal not only a name and a praise with the contemposion of humanity, but a name and a praise among enlightened men and enlightened states to the end of time.

THE SON OF LOUIS XVI IN WISCONSIN .- Rev. Mr. Porter, of Green Bay, in writing to Rev. Mr. Peet, makes the following remark: "We have all been surprised at developments which go to prove that Rev. Mr. Williams, of this vicinity, is the son

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Bursuant to a call made by a preliminary meeting, and at the instance of a good many of our citizens who had issued a card a few days before to that effect, a very considerable number of the freemen of Rowan assembled in the Court House, on Thursday, 8th instant, to take into consideration the action had by the late Legislature upon the subject of Internal Improvement, and particularly the scheme of the great Central Bail Road. The meeting was organized by the afpointment of the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, as Presiident, and Col. E. D. Austin, Archibald Henderson, Esq., David Barringer, Esq., and Richard Harris, Esq. Vice Presidents; James E. Kerr, Esq., and D. A. Davis, Esq., Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been explained and enforced by the Chair. Col. John B. Lord submitted the following

resolutions, viz: Whereas, the General Assembly at its late session, passed an Act to incorporate "The North Carolina Rail Road Company," as well as other acts for the Internal Improvement of the State-acts fraught with great benefit to every section and to each individual of the State: And whereas, concert of action and unity of purpose are necessary to ensure the accomplishment of

such important works : Therefore, 1st. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the wise and patriotic legislation, which conceived and adopted measures so eminently calculated to improve the condition of our State.

2d. Resolved, That self interest as well as patriotism calls upon every citizen to devote his energies to the completion of these great enter-

31. Resolved, To secure united effort, we recommend a General Convention of the friends of hese measures from every portion of the country interested, on Thursday, 14th day of June next. 4 h Resolved, That we will organize a body.

to be called, the "Rowan Internal Improvement Association," whose duty it shall be to promote these enterprises in such manner as may be deemed most advisable.

John A. Lillington, Esq., being called on, went into a history of the progress of the Central Rail Road schemes in the General Assembly-its advantages to the whole State, and particularly to the Western portion of it. He also explained the reasons which had induced the Western members to give up the project of the Charlotte and Danville charter for the Central scheme .--Mr. Lillington was the Senator from this District in the late General Assembly, and was underilis exposition was complete. J. W. Osborne, Esq., being called upon, delivered a very excel-General Assembly, and impressing it on the pubne mind that their wise, liberal enactment should be made effectual, by a corresponding course on the part of their constituents.

H. C. Jones, Esq., (Commoner from Rowen in the late Assembly.) was called upon, but declined addressing the meeting, stating that he thought his friend, Mr. Lillington, had said enough to satisfy all present as to the course they had pursued in the Legislature, and that he was preparing an address, which would shortly be published, setting forth ail matters relating to the measure more minutely than it was necessary to go into them now. Instead of addressing them himself, he begged leave to substitute his friend from Cabarrus, Mr. Barringer, who bore a conspicuous part in the Assembly in forwarding this measure; and being strongly seconded in the call, Mr. Barringer addressed the meeting in an earnest and effective style upon the history, bearing and

Burton Craig, Esq., Hon. John. W. Ellis, J. L. Ciemmons, Esq., and J. Clarke, Esq., all severally addressed the meeting with great ability and effect. On rising to ask that the question might then be put, Mr Jones spoke in glowing terms of the intellectual and patriotic cast of every speech that had been delivered on that occasion, begining with that

of the Honorable President, and taking each as it came without exception: He said he had felt some anxiety as to the reception their labors might meet with in the country, but the intense interest which so large an assemblage of his fellow citizens had taken in these proceedings for four long hoursthe frequent manifestations of the approbation that from time to time had cheered each speaker-convinced him, not only that his constituents were satisfied with his course, but that the policy of the measure would be appoved wherever it was understood. He believed from the indications of popular favor this bay manifested-that the great Central Rail Road was destined to prevail. "I feel it to be so" said he, " in every thing I have seen and heard this day-I feel it all around me-I feel it (as the old ladies say) in my bones." After some other words of warm congratulation upon the success of the meeting, the question was put on the passage of the resolutions and they passed unanimously.

Col. John B. Lord introduced the following resolation, which passed.

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the several members of the General Assembly who favored and sustained the enlightened policy we have above advertto which these tabulous treasures are attracting | Speaker of the Senate, for his disinterested and pated to, and especially to the Hon. Calvin Graves, riotic course, in giving the casting vote of that body in favor of North Carolina Rail Road.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the President for the dignified and proper manner in which he had presided. The thanks of the meeting were also tendered to the other officers, and the proceedings directed to be published in the Carolina Watchman; and all other Newspapers in the State, friendly to the cause of Internal Improvement, were requested to publish them also.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. D. F. CALDWELL, Pres. JAMES E. KERR, Sec'ries. D. A. DAVIS,

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The Greensborough Patriot in an article of some length upon this subject, makes the following suggestion, which we think is not a bad one by any means, but one which might be acted on by the people of Rowan County. The distance through this county, is about 18 miles, and we are confident, no man by engaging to grade a mile of the Road, will ever regret it. It is the easiest way to get the stock and the most certain way of building the road, and to secure the incalculable benefits which its completion must diffuse throughout the country:

Carolina Watchman. "We have been struck with the suggestion of a friend which brings this matter closer home to us. All that is wanted, is for the people in Wake, Grange, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg (supposing the road. to pass through these counties, as it must through | MESSAGE." some of them,) to grade the road and take one third of their work in stock. The two thirds from the State in money will pay them better of these inland counties there may not be much morning there is some hope entertained of his money; but there is bone and sinew-industry and energy, which may be readily made available in this great work. Guilford county, for instance, is only twenty-eight miles across; if therefore, twenty eight men would agree to grade one mile each, the work could be soon accomplished and a powerful inducement thereby held out for its location through our midst.

The expenditure on this Road must increase the wealth and give spur to the enterprise of the State. Its completion will, in addition to opening up a choice of excellent markers for the farinto the country-increase the price of lands- | gage allowed."

and, not least in our estimation, every sill, and nail, and bar of iron, and every stroke of work upon the Road, will give strength to the Union

These remarks have been thrown together hastily—we have much more to say hereafter."

"IF IT CAN BE BUILT."

If the saying of the poet be true, that " our doubts are traitors," then does the above expression embody treason to the Railroad, we had almost said to the State. "If it can be built !" That's not the sort of talk to effect any purpose, except the defeat of the most practicable scheme ever set on foot tu redeem the fortunes of our good old State Suppose every man of us fold our arms, look knowing, shake our heads, and say, "It is a great work-if it can only be built!" Is the "great work" likely to be accomplished under such encouragement? No. And the man who achieves a reputation for sagacity by such remarks, only deserves from his country such reward as is due to those who defeat great and patriotic projects for the good of mankind.

But let every man say, "It can be built-it must be built," and what is the consequence? The early construction of the Road. That's the way to talk for effect. Let every citizen be fully persuaded in his own mind-no matter whether he has money, labor, or only the influence of thought and talk to invest in the work; and let him speak of it with a view to the benefit which he may honestly believe it will confer, and of the undoubted practicability of the work-and it will soon be done.

Greensboro' Patriot.

ROANOKE INLET.

As there is a bill now before Congress making an appropriation for the improvement of a harbor at or near old Roanoke Inlet, in the State of North Carolina, the following information respecting the present condition of said Inlet may be of interest to our readers. We copy the extract from a letter addressed to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey by one of his Assistants, and it is as fol-

"There is no material change in the Inlet since you left here. The channel over the bar, which was close around the north shore when you saw it, now runs directly out, and seems to be working south. I have sounded it carefully, and the least depth on the bar was seven and a half feet, falling off suddenly both inside and out, into two fathoms. Following the channel into the Sound. at about one and a half miles from the Inlet, there is a bulk head, upon which, at ordinary high water, there are four feet, crossing which the old | map. you will find that the counties of Haywood | Paul Earnhardt channel is entered with six feet, which can be and Macon each, are some eighty miles in length | George W. Green carried through to the Sound, gradually deepen- and some sixty miles in width. Look at the pop- Seth Rogers water gradually increases, and, with such weath- tion very nearly if not quite sufficient to entitle Isram Wever er as we have had during the present month, must continue to deepen. With southerly winds, have but two. This petition, signed by several lent speech, approving of the action of the late | the Sound is higher than the mean height of the sea, and lower during the prevalence of northwesterly gales, causing a very strong current to set through the inlet. My boat, with four good oarsmen, cannot make the least headway against it, at a mile and a half from the inlet, at such times, and the current increases as you approach the inlet. I think a longcontinuance of moderate eastcrly winds would do more towards closing it than any other state of weather, by throwing up a bar | fered by them. Why then should they be reat its mouth."

> EDITORIAL CHANGES .- Mr. James Fulton, for some time past Editor of the Meckienburg Jeffersonian in this place, leaves shortly to take charge of the Wilmington Journal. We have during our brief acquaintance editorial, had to fight on opposite sides of the political battle field, but nothing, we are happy to say, has occurred to mar the friendly feelings that have subsisted between us in our private relations. He carries with him our best wishes for his success in his new scene of operations. Mr. Quentin Busbee, formerly Editor of the "Flag" at Raleigh, we understand, will become Editor and proprietor of the Jefferson ian. We extend the right hand of welcome to him .- Charlotte Journal.

A PITIABLE CASE. - An excitement was created the other evening, in the neighborhood of the less than the one hundred and twentieth part of City Hall, occasioned by a poor fellow who was the entire population of the State, and provides for seated on a stoop, too much exhausted to tell what | their representative. Then Sir, suppose we ailed him. He was seen passing up Fulton | should fall a little short (but I trust we shall not.) street about 6 1-2 o'clock, and appeared then too I would present for the favorable consideration weak to walk as every few yards he had to lean of this House our great inconvenience or grievanhimself against a wall or railing for support.

" Have you been hurt?" asked a bystander.

" Worse," inuttered the stranger. "Have you been robbed !"

" Worse." "You are not starving, are you?"

" Worse." "You have no home, perhaps," continued his nteriocutor.

"Still worse," replied the poor fellow. "Worse? 'Gad, but I don't know anything

worse than to go hungry and homeless, with an empty pocket Have you taken poison?"

"Worse," was the response. "Worse than that !" exclaimed a dozen persons around, as their countenances exhibited the greatest astonishment and anxiety. "Why man

are you crazy ?" "Worse," he again muttered. Everybody looked on with amazement. " What

s the matter with you." "I have-I have," -, and the poor fellow

fall back with a groan. " Have what? What have you done-speak?"

"I have committed a "- and the poor fellow put his hand before his face, and groaned a-

" Committed what-a robbery." " No, no! a desperate act an act so desper-

ate "- and again he closed his eyes and remain-

" For God's sake, man, let us know what it is, and don't keep us in suspense."

" So desperate that I tremble to tell you. You would arrest me as a lunatic "

the cells," said a constable.

This seemed to startle the man, and he said, most of our agricultural products in great abund. Halves in proportion. "I will tell you, if you will not take me to the lunatic asylum. Well then, I have"-

"Keep still: keep silent," shouted a score of voices. Every body pressed forward to catch a word, and for a short time the mass of people swaved to and fro like the waves of the ocean. After a lapse of five minutes there was a deathlike stillness. Every one held his breath for fear of losing the poor fellow's words.

"Well, speak," said one. He seemed to nerve himself for a desperate effort, and looking upon the crowd for a few sec. who have nothing-to them he would say, go by onds, said "I HAVE READ ALL OF THE PRESIDENT'S all means. He would not recommend persons

The effort exhausted his weak frame. He closed his eyes and sunk back. "A desperate be destroyed. Clothing can be had as cheap, act, indeed-poor fellow," said a score in tones than any other work they can get at In many of pity. He was properly taken care of, and this recovery .- Brooklyn Daily Advocate.

> BALLOONING TO CALIFORNIA .- A private expedition of an "Aerial steamer" was to take place in New York, on Thursday last. The San says :--

"Application has been made at Washington for patent for the Aerial Railway, or balloon wire-way, which it is proposed to build to California. The expense for building the roadway for mail and passenger balloons, from New York to San Francisco, is estimated at one million, three hundred thousand dollars. The road and balloon is warranted to conmer, -establish frequent intercourse with neigh- vey all the passengers offering, through and from boring States—invite settlers and good farmers two to five days when the wind is fair. No bag-

REMARKS OF MR. LOVE.

OF HAYWOOD. Delivered in the House of Commons, on the bill to establish a new County, by the name of Jackson

MR. SPEAKER : I ask the indulgence of the House while I submit, in as brief a manner as I can, a few reasons why the bill now before you should receive the sanction of this body, and become a law. I am aware, Sir, that at this late period of the session, it is difficult for one, so little experienced as myself, see clearly what best periam to be attention of gentlemen in discussing aware, Sir, that at this late period of the session, it to command the attention of gentlemen in discussing timate happiness of all: the inclination of my own feelings, I should remain silent on the occasion. But Sir, when I consider the great importance of this measure to that people whom I have the honor to represent on this hour, whom I have the honor to represent on this hour, whom I have the honor to represent on this hour, and the honor to represent on the honor to represent the honor to represent the honor to represent the honor to represent the honor to repre

many of my eastern brethren here, an unjust preju-

dice against creating new counties-a relic of that sectional prejudice which excited such a powerful influence over the minds of many, before the constitutional reform of 1835. Sir, before our Constitution and of shame, the ladder of was amended, when representation in the House was and far above all combinations based on territory instead of population—when the calls up the most delightful creation of new counties necessarily brought along amaranths—the gardens of the with them an increase of members to the House, it ty of everlasting joys, where is not remarkable that these local prejudices should sceptic only view gloom and detail from the eastern division of the State to the augmentation of political power in the west. But. Sir. the day for the existence of such influences has passed, and that unjust feature in our State government has been made to give way to the march of constitutional reform, and the onward course of the true principles of popular liberty; and I trust Sir, the day is not far distant when this unpatriotic cry of eastern and western prejudices-eastern and western influences---hall crase to be heard in our land, and that we shall all come up to the performance of our legislative duties as a band of patriotic brothers, aiming to attain the same great end-the advancement of the honor of our State and the promotion of the hap-

piness of our whole people. Mr. Speaker, there is now but three considerations which should be addressed to the minds of centlemen in determining upon the propriety of John Russell passing new County bills: first, is there territo- John W. Jehorn ry sufficient; secondly, is there population suffi- W. T. Alexander cient; and thirdly, do the people interested in Joseph Atwell, Adm. 68 the measure desire it. If these three questions Levi Bell can be answered affirmatively, the bill ought to R. H. Crawford pass, and no representative of freemen should Nancy Goodknight 220 withhold his support from the measure. Now James Sloan Sir, let us apply these just principles to the bill William Shields on your table. By casting your eye on the Nich. Cook then, to three representatives, when in fact they hundred of the worthy and enlightened citizens of that territory, and which I have the pleasure to present to this honorable body, shows that this new county is desired by all. That such a project was right and proper, is manifest, from the fact that the neighboring portions of the counties, who might have been interested to defeat this object, have yielded their assent thereto-from the fact that no counter petitions have been offused this reasonable request?

It may be said, Mr Speaker, that I have not asserted, unqualifiedly, that we have the requisite population. It is true, I have not, for I dislike to assume that which I do not know; but I will say that I do know that these two counties, from parts of which we propose to make this new county, have a large fraction of population over and above that which entitles them to two representatives on this floor, under the Constitution-that we are a great and growing people, and that against the next apportionment of representation, we will have so increased in numbers that we will be fully able to meet the require-

ments of the Constitution. You should not, Mr. Speaker, require us to come up to the full ratio. The Constitution does not require that you should. On the contrary, with that liberal spirit which should characterize such an instrument, it contemplates the erection of new counties with a population ces-the immense distance many of our people have to travel to Courts and regimental muster, and the like-requiring two day's travel to reach the seat of justice and involving the expenditure

of much money. Sir, you that are more favored-you that can jump on board a Rail Road or a Steamboat, and dash from point to point with the velocity of the eagle's flight, know nothing of our difficulties. Locked in, as we are, by our towering mountains house. and majestic rivers, unless you extend to us this relief, our progress to prosperity and wealth must be greatly retarded, and our usefulness and happiness much impaired.

LECTURE ON CALIFORNIA. Mr. Atherton, of New York, who recently re- \$9,000 sent per mail to Berne Co.

urned from California, delivered a lecture on the climate and resources of that country, at the 4,000 Broadway Tabernacle, on Friday evening, to 4,000 about 1800 people.

It does not appear that he imparted much new nformation on the subject, but he fully corroborated what is generally known about the climate, soil, gold and capabilities of the country.

He supposes that 100,000 persons will be employed in digging for gold during the ensuing summer and fall, and says that they will find sufficient room for their operations. Nevertheless, he would not advise any person to go to California who can do well here, so very great are the 27 inconveniences in a new and unsettled country. 28

The climate of California he represents to be extremely healthy, with the exception of fever and ague, to which persons are subject, who re-"If you don't tell quick we will take you to side on the banks of rivers. The soil he describes as excellent, and capable of producing er subject to be destroyed, as it is here, by the ed by the first mail after the dress worm. red worm. Land, when he first went there, sold and SEALED.

for \$2 per acre, but it is now selling at \$20. The next subject which he touched upon, was the article necessary to take there, such as an India rubber tent, which is indispensable, some long stockings, furniture sufficient for a person's use, &c. He would not advise any one who is doing well here to go to California, for there are a great many privations to be endured; but those to send out frames for wooden houses, because, in case of fire, all the buildings in town would Provisions are plenty at San Francisco, but dear at the mines, owing to the great difficulty of getting them there. Farmers ought by all means to go there, for the soil is excellent for a raisely. to go there, for the soil is excellent for agricultural purposes. Successive crops of green peas are raised every month, in the open air there .-Houses, of which there are about two hundred and fifty in San Francisco, can be hired for from one to two hundred and fifty dollars per year.

ILLNESS OF GEN. CASS .- A telegraphic descatch to the Buffalo Courier, dated Detroit, Feb. 13, says: "Gen. Cass is quite unwell with the prevailing influenza-so that it is unsafe to start on his journey enough, and probably go by way to Buffalo.

THE EXCELLENCE OF RELIGION ing is one of the most beautiful tences we have ever read. Sir Humphrey Davy, of whom ed, that if he had not been the philosophers he would have be modern poets, and the simple, cient to entitle him to wear the A comprehensive and well-culing

"I envy no quality of the min others; not genius, will or fare; choose what would be the most believe most useful to me, I would

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111 Clear Ca F. M Wallace 45 do 6 107 Hamby la Moses Barnhardt James Haskey 41 Durch Bd Leonard Funn 270 do 1 Jacob Haylor 76 Rocky In Hezekialı Herr 41 Doich Be John Lefler 106 Rocky & Christ'r Reinhardt 312 Buffalotte Smith & Faggert 150 Hamby M

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