ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA JUNE 8, 1855, BY GEO. DAVIS, ESQ., OF WILMINGTON.

[CONCLUDED.] Gentlemen of the Philanthropi

Such were the pioneers of the Cape Fear,proach of the people who have left their names of the hill at Orton, facing the river, and nearly opposite the Sugar Loaf Hill which is pointed out by the old as the scene of one of his fearless land but by occuration. In 1735 a grant issued sign to my subject. exploits with the Indians, "King Roger" sleeps, surrounded by his family, without a stone to re-

cord his virtues, or even to tell his name! The earliest grant-of land upon the Cape Fear. wasone, (of which I have seen a recital in a later deed) from the Proprietors to Landgrave Thomas Smith, in 1691, for forty-eight thousand acres. it was never occupied prior to the year 1723.— The next oldest, as far as I have been alle to ascertain, was one from the Proprietors to Col. Maurice Moore, the 3d of June, 1725, for fifteen hundred scres, on the west bank of the river .-Of this tract, in the same year, he laid off three hundred and sixty acres upon the river, sixteen miles below Wilmington, into half-acre lots for a town, which he named in honor of the reigning family. This was the old borough of Brunswick. subsequently so distinguished under the admin-istrations of Tryon and Martin for its enlightened patriotism, and its bold and active real in the cause of liberty the home of Howe, of Hill, of Harnett and of Dry-the cynosure of the refinement of the day—where generous wealth built stately mansions, and delighted in elegant hospi-tality—where high-toned honor and chivalrous courage, and gentle courtesy and social harmony, wit, education and refinement, met to make themselves a home. The voyager upon the Cape Fear now looks in vain for the traces of its ancient state. Ichabod was written on its walls. and desolation reigns. Its lordly mansions are in the dust, and its glad voices gone. The bat and the owl are its only dwellers; and nothing remains to mark its site but the solid walls of the old 'Anglican church, and the silent monu-

ments of the dead. Begun under auspices such as I have mentioned, the success of this colony "followed as the night the day;" and men of note from all quarters soon came to swell its numbers. Here, from the Chowan, came the distinguised Lawyer, Samuel Swann and his brother Joel, Edward Mose- St. Phillip and St. James. In 1745 an act was ley, President of the Council, and his kinsman young Alexander Lillington, John Baptista Ashe. and Cornelius Harnett the elder. Here, from Boston, came the elegant gentlemen, Wm.-Hill Wm. Hooper, and Gen. Thomas Clark—from South Carolina; Chief Justice Allen, and Wm. Dry the elder-from Ireland; Archibald Maclaine, from Liverpool; the Eagles from London; the Quinces—and here came James Hasell and fords, the Rices, the Rowans, the Watters, the Strudwicks, and a host of others. Here, in 1736, came the Rev. Richard Marsden, bringing with him the sacred offices of religion. Here, in 1724, the Governor, George Burrington, came on a visit to the young colony;† and soon afterwards he purchased and settled a plantation five miles below Brunswick, on a creek which is called after him to this day, Governor's Creek, and resided there for many years. As everything pertaining to our early history is important, it may not be amiss to correct an error into which history has fallen in relation to Gov. Burrington's death .-Williamson sayst that soon after his abdication of the government, in 1784, he was rioting one night, and was found murdered the next morning in the Bird Cage Walk, in St. James' Park, in London. The manner of his death may be true; but there is certainly an error of at least twenty years in the date. I have in my possession an original letter of his, dated in 1739 .-And in 1754 he mortgaged to Samuel Strudwick, of London, his Stag Park plantation upon the river-the same which had been so named by the explorers from Barbadoes, under Capt. Hilton, ninety years before. The deed is recorded read them aright? Let us see. in New Hanover county. I cannot but think, too, that history has done him injustice in the delineation of his character. Wheeler attacks are not of a heinous magnitude; nor are the proofs very conclusive. They consist mainly of certain indictments against him in the General Court at Edenton, in two of which the gravamen was his baving said that Sir Richard Everard was "a noodle and an ape," "a calf-head," "and no more fit to be Governor than Sancho Panza:" (an opinion, by the by, fully entertained by better men than George Burrington;) in another, for an assault, he was a co-defendant with Cornelius Harnett the elder, and some others of the first gentlemen in the colony; and there were two others against him for rather riotous assaults. In none of these was he proved guilty. It is true he did not appear to stand his trial.— But that may very well have been, because his enemy, Sir Richard Everard, was Governor, and he did not wish to be tried by his creatures and friends. Moreover, he lived in a lawless age, and in a country, where, according to Col. Byrd, of Westover, "every one did what was best in his own eyes; and none paid any tribute to God or a wise, or a prudent Governor, is not pretended by any. But, "he was not chargeable with fraud or corruption; for he despised regues, whether they are small or great. Nor could he be sus-

were but too common in the times in which he Among the emigrants to the Cape Fear there was one about whose history hangs a meloncholy shade of romance. Some time about the year 1760 there came thither from Virginia a gentleman of Irish family named Thomas McGuire .-Young, gay, and frank, of finished education and his refusal to deliver him up, forthwith they set gay address, he was warmly welcomed and en- about to burn the house above his head. Terriwick; and, among others, by Col. Wm. Dry, ton is conducted to the market house; where, in Journal of Josiah Quincy as "the house of universal hospitality." Rebecca, the daughter of of his office. Three glad hurrahs ring through Col. Dry, and great niece of Col. Maurice Moore, the old market house, and the Stamp Act falls a gentle and lovely young girl, was won by the still born in North Carolina. And this was more ed on him her hand. She lived but a little dence, and more than nine before the battle of while, and died in 1766, at the early age of sev- Lexington, and nearly eight years before the enteen, universally loved and regretted. Her Boston Tea Party. The destruction of the tea tombstone stands in the churchyard of Old Bruns- was done in the night, by men in disguise. And wick, bearing a finished tribute to her memory history blazons it, and New England boasts of it, from the hand of her husband, which concludes and the fame of it is world wide. But this other with this genuine Irish sentiment:

personal dignity, and regardless of law or author-

"Quisquis hoc marmor sustulerit. Ultimus suorum moriatur."

Tradition says that this Thomas McGuire was the lineal descendant of the Lord McGuire, who was the friend and associate of his wife's ancestor in the Irish Rebellion of 1641, and who was con-

Deed from Mr. Moore to C. Harnett, Reg Of. N. H. Co. Book A. 71, Martin, 1-296. Address at Davidson College, Un. Mag., § Journal of the Boundary Commission, West over MSS.

Williamson, 2-14.

· 1778_

Castle of Dublin. I know not how this may be. ry later, united by friendship and marriage, on ble still stands above the dust of his wife; and he himself "died the last of his race," and left no

memorial of his life or death. About the year 1730 or 1731, some habitations began to be built on the sand-hill bluff opposite the junction of the northeast and northwest branches of the Cape Fear river. Soon they in-creased to a little village without order or regular-ity, which received the name of New Liverpool.

to John Watson for 640 acres, including the viland New Liverpool. In 1789, its name was changed by legislative enactment to Wilmington, in honor of Spence Countries. Beauty and New Liverpool. in honor of Spence Compton, Baron of Wilmington, the friend and patron of Gov. Gabriel John-If this grant was ever surveyed and located, (of which there is now no evidence,) it is certain that Brunswick advanced with nearly equal steps until the Revolution, when they were of about the same size and importance. After the Revolution. when peace and good order returned and commerce revived, Brunswick began to decay. The one by one removed to the sister town, which flourished over its decay, and gradually absorbed

it altogether, until the one has become a flourshing city, and the other a desolate wilderness. In all the disputes with the royal government the people of the Cape Fear were from the beginning among the foremost friends of freedom. of the Revolution "was fought upon a pream-With them it was as nearly as could be a a commercial people. They were principally planters, many of them wealthy, and all possesing a comfortable independence, residing upon their estates, and living almost entirely within themselves. Secluded from the world, and deighting chiefly in rural sports and social enjoyment at home, what need they care for a trifling duty on government paper? Why should they hazard their fortunes, their families, and their lives, for two-pence on a pound of tea? But it was not only a war upon an abstract principle. but a war against substantial benefits. They had received extraordinary favors from the governislative aid in the erection of their churches of the fort under her very guns. tal was principally invested, and from which their | themselves. chief revenue was derived. Moreover, with most

succeeded in bringing themselves under the au- | Cape Fear is all that I dare now attempt thority and protection of the crown. They re-

fied his power. and with manly hearts. When the news of its was to exclude dissenters altogether from the passage came across the water, their Chevalier Assembly. The inhabitants of Colleton county, Bayard, John Ashe, was Speaker of the House. | who were mostly dissenters, were justly incensed He boldly proclaimed to the Governor that he at this injustice; and they sent John Ashe, who

would stand by him in the sacred cause. Did agent, to lay their case before the Proprietors, he miscalculate the spirit of his people ? Had he and seek redress.1 This was in 1703. John Diligence arrived in the Cape Fear, bringing the marle settlement in North Carolina. From thence him with the sweeping denunciation that "his cing her arrival, and directing all persons authorizing her arrival arri stamps. The proclamation of Gov. Tryon announ- his son, John Baptista Ashe, about the year cing her arrival, and directing all persons authoriz- 1727, removed to the Cape Fear. He had two dated the 6th of January in that year. Now look quent mention-"the most chivalrous hero of our-

rebellious little town of Brunswick, as she yawns than any other to the success of the revolution to her anchor. People of the Cape Fear, the in the State. Gen. Ashe's son, Capt. Sam'l Ashe, issue is before you! The paw of the lion is on served two campaigns in the Northern States, ye crouch submissively?—or redeem the honor although he resigned his commission yet he contact was pledged for you? Ye have spoken brave tined to serve in the militia expeditions of the

olina the those days! to Cæsar." And it is not fair to judge him by Consider well, brave gentlemen, the perilous issue of their country. that you dare. Remember that armed resistance to the King's authority is Treason. In his palace. Carolina" is already chafing against you. And pected of cunning; a vice which is more dangerous, because it personates a virtue." I believe the Scaffold and the Axe? Full well they know. that he was open, frank, bold, spirited, and gen-

erous; but he was also weak, imprudent, dissipa-"They have set their lives upon the cast, ted, and reckless. A social and agreeable com-And now must stand the hazard of the die.' panion, and a staunch friend; but careless of his By threats of violence they intimidate the com mander of the sloop, and he promises not to land ity. His virtues were his own; and his vices the stamps. They seize the vessel's boat, and hoisting a mast and flag, mount it upon a cart and march in triumph to Wilmington. Upon their arrival the town is illuminated. Next day, with Colonel Ashe at their head, the people go in crowds to the Governor's house, and demand of him James Houston, the Stamp-master. Upon tertained by the hospitable gentlemen of Bruns- fied, the Governor at length complies, and Houswhose mansion was afterwards celebrated in the the presence of the assembled people, he is made attractions of the handsome stranger, and bestow- than ten years before the Declaration of Indepenact, more gallant and daring, done in open day, Howard was driven from the bench, and Edmund by well known men, with arms in their hands, and under the king's flag-who remembers, or who tells of it? When will history do justice to North-Carolina? Never, until some faithful and loving son of her own shall gird his loins to the task, with unwearied industry and unflinching

> mined to change his policy. "High reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. He began to court the people, and to flatter them

devotion to the honor of his dear old mother.

Alarmed by the daring opposition of the people, Governor Tryon, who had bullied before, deter-

Davis' Revisal, 98. Jones' Def. No. Ca. 21. Name given to Tryon by the Indians. Jones 24-25; Wheeler, 1-61.

year there was a muster of the militia of the coun-But it is certainly true, and strange as true, that the names of Roger Moore and McGuire, which condescension, caused a fine repast to be prepared nowhere appear together but in the history of that for them at a considerable expense. But when rebellion, and which disappear together when that the feast was ready, the people rushed to the was quelled, should be found, more than a centu- spot, poured the liquor into the streets, and threw the viands, untasted, into the river. He forgot the banks of the Cape Fear. And sadly Mc- that he was in the home of John Ashe, and that Guire's curse returned upon him. For the mar- the people whom he led could neither be bought nor intimidated.

The repeal of the Stamp Act, which happened soon after, though joyfully received, was not viewed as an act of grace, but as one of tardy repentance for an unjustifiable wrong. It was far from allaying the jealousies of the people; but it produced a spirit of great forbearance towards the Governor. And the rest of his administration

Upon the accession of Gov. Martin, he had no the prudence to avoid the errors and follies of his duce them to submission. But they grew bolder ston. Almost side by side, Wilmington and and bolder. They refused to pass his relief bills. Question: Time and again they bullied him upon the Attachment Law. Until at length, on the 24th of April. 1775, when the daring Whigs of New Bern seized his artillery in his very palace causes which produced its decadence I have not | yard, he fled to the Cape Fear. But he found no time now to examine. Its principal inhabitants comfort there. If Mecklenburg was the "Hornet's Nest" of the Revolution, truly the Cape Fear was a nest of Yellow Jackets to Tryon and Martin. He took refuge in Fort Johnston, at the mouth of the river. On the 15th June he issued thence a proclamation, in which he denounced the Committees of the Province, and attempted to destroy their influence with the people. inguished statesman has said that the war | the 20th of the same month the Committee of the Wilmington District fired back a bulletin in which they declared him "an enemy to the colwar upon an abstract principle. They were not ony," more than hinted that he had endeavored "to gloss over the most palpable violations of truth with plausibility," and denounced his proclamation as "a poor artifice to seduce, mislead and betray the ignorant and incautious into ruin and destruction, by inducing them to forfeit the inestimable blessings of freedom." "A .certain John Ashe," too, as he afterwards called him in his proclamation of the 8th of August, was then at home; and he had not forgotten his old style of hospitality to the royal governors. Throwing up the commission which he held from the government, and accepting a colonelcy, by election from the people, he collected a body of five hunment. A fort had been built at the mouth of the dred troops, marched to Fort Johnson, and on river for their protection from enemies and pi- the 18th of July drove the Governor on board rates. Their religion had been cared for by leg- the ship of war, Cruiser, and burnt and destroyed

Thus nobly, upon the Cape Fear, closed the passed for the declared purpose of building up first act of the drama. And when the curtain the town of Brunswick.† And they had long rose again, George, by the grace of God, king, enjoyed a substantial bounty upon their peculiar was king no longer; but the Constitution reigned, production of naval stores, in which their capi-

I said there were men in North Carolina in of them the sentiment of lovalty was hereditary, those days. I would that I had the time and the They had never yielded a willing obedience to ability to portray, in fitting colors, their claims won upon the love, and gratitude of the State, the government of the Proprietors; but in com- upon the gratitude and remembrance of their that in 1782 he was elected its Attorney General, Robert Halton, and Armand DeRosset, and Benj. mon with all their compatriots, they had strug- countrymen. But a brief allusion to some of the while yet a perfect novice in his profession. He Heron, Capt. Edward Hyrne, Col. James Innes, gled long and arduously against it, until they most distinguished of those who adorned the soon rose to eminence, however, and was called

> vered their king; and to rebel against him was which gave every grown male of the name, nine Court of the United States. Of his merits as a to them like raising one's hand againt the gray fighting men, to the service of their country, in lawyer we have the highest evidence. Chief Jushairs of a father. But all this was nothing when the darkest hour of her cause. And yet, so mod- tice Taylor, himself pre-eminent as a jurist, on weighed against a single principle. Gov. Dobbs estly have their claims upon the State been prestived there for many years in constant intercourse sed, or rather, so little have they been asserted at clared of him that "he discharged for a series of of friendship and hospitality with their leading all, that the commonly received account of the men. But yet, in all his measures for increasing origin of the family is entirely erroneous. It is the power and patronage of the government, he generally said, that the founder of the family in could never win from among their representatives North Carolina emigrated from England in 1727, ries. His profound knowledge of the criminal a single advocate. Gov. Tryon by turns cajoled under the pratronage of the Earl of Craven. and threatened, courted and denounced them .- This is incorrect. The name of Ashe was distin-But they despised his blandishments, as they de- guished in Carolina at least as early as the year ed his learning and penetration; or that, while he 1700.† Under the administration of Sir Nathan-When the Stamp Act was introduced into Par- iel Johnson, in South Carolina, an effort was made liament, they watched its progress as men watch to make the religion of the Church of England the storm which they know is to burst in fury the established religion of the colony; and an and the guilty but little to hope." These things on their heads; but they watched without fear act of conformity was passed, the effect of which history has preserved of him. But tradition alone

> would resist it unto death; and that his people | was one of their leading men, to England, as their Ashe died while in England on this mission; and In the first of the year 1765 the sloop of war soon afterwards his family emigrated to the Albewhat shall happen. She floats as gaily up the Revolution" - and who is usually distinguished river as though she came upon an errand of grace, by his subsequent title as General Ashe, and with sails all set, and the cross of St. George Samuel, afterwards Governor of the State. "The flaunting apeak, and her cannon frown upon the Ashe family," says Jones, "contributed more ton in the Cape Fear, he called to mind the disyour heads-the terrible lion of England! Will with the rank of captain in the light-horse, and

words about the rights of the people. Have ye State. So that there were five officers of that family all actively engaged in the war: Gen. Ah, gentlemen, there were men in North-Car- John Ashe, and his son Capt. Sam'l Ashe, Gov. Samuel Ashe, and his sons, Colonels John Bap-Scarcely had the stamp ship crossed the har, tista and Samuel Ashe." True so far. And he when Colonel Waddell was watching her from might have added, that Gen. Ashe's son John the land. He sent a message to Wilmington to ___Mad Jack Ashe," as he was called—served his friend Colonel Ashe. And as she rounded to nearly throughout the war with the rank of capher anchor opposite the custom house at Bruns- tain; and that the boys, William, Acourt, and wick they stood upon the shore with two compan- Cincinnatus Ashe, though too young to hold ies of friends and gallant yeomen at their backs, command, were old enough to follow the exam-

It was not my good fortune to know but one of in Wilmington, but a few miles off, the "Wolf of member an old man, bowed by age and infirmitative parture of Gov. Ludwell, in 1692, the adminisknow you not that yonder, across the water, presence. Old and young gathered around him England still keeps the Tower, the Traitor's Gate, in love and veneration, to listen to his stories of der, was left an orphan at an early age; and voice rang like the battle charge of a bugle. He was the soul of truth and honor, with the ripe child. He won strangers to him with a look, and vered; none ever died leaving a purer or more cherished memory. This was Colonel Samuel

Ashe, "the last of all the Romans." I must speak also, briefly, of the family of the Moores-Judge Maurice Moore, and his brother Gerf. James Moore, sons of Col. Maurice Moore, the pioneer of the Cape Fear; and Judge Alfred Moore, son of Judge Maurice Moore. They, too, had inherited the rebellious blood of their race, and were genuine scions of the old stock. It was not in their name or blood to be other than patriots, or to shrink from any sacrifice at the call of the law. He, with Martin Howard and Richard Henderson, composed the judiciary of the State when the Revolution silenced the laws, He sympathised with the Regulators, though called by his office to sit in judgment upon them. And

¶ Jones, 29; Wheeler, 1-52. Proceedings of the Wil. Committee, 32-33

Wheeler, 2-279; Caruthers, 126. † Oldmixon in Carr. Coll., 2-421. ‡ Carr. Coll., 1-148; Id., 2-431; Martin, 1 § Martin, 1-219. Jones' Def. of No. Ca., 209. T Def. of No. Ca., 211.

was the true index to his own character,

"You sibi, se'l patrice." He was also the author of the celebrated letter to Gov; Tryon, signed "Atticus." "A learned jurist, an astute advocate, a keen-sighted statesman, Judge Moore also possessed the highest moral qualities. Among these was a devotion to the cause of rational liberty. Amid the conflagration and turnult which precede civil war, he calculated the impending perils, and the distant and precarious blessings which lay hid in the clouds that verhung his country. He meditated on the aproaching storm, and determined to stake his life s fortune, and the destinies of his family, on the side of civil liberty in the dubious issue." He did not live to witness the determination of the issue which he so nobly dared.

His brother James was bred a soldier from his routh; and from the first esponsed the cause of his country. He was considered the first military genius of the province,† and there can be no better testimonial of his merit, and of the high eseem in which he was held by his countrymen, han the fact that when the Provincial Congress of 1775 undertook the military organization of the State, he was elected colonel of the first regiment, although his competitor was his brother-inaw, the brave John Ashe.! For some months after his appointment, he was stationed with his regiment on the Cape Fear to watch the ships of war then in the river, and keep a check on Gov. Martin. In the early part of 1776, when the "clans of Culloden" were gathering at Cross Creek under McDonald and McLeod for the purpose of effecting a junction on the Cape Fear with Sir Henry Cinton, and executing thence a well planned scheme for the subjugation of the State, Gen. Moore marched with his regiment to Cumberland to meet and give them battle. They deemed it prudent, however, to avoid him. And it was while flying from his hot pursuit, that they encountered Caswell and Lillington at Moore's Creek, and lost the battle there, which saved the State. In the summer of 1775, upon the departure of Gen. Lee, Gen. Moore was appointed by Congress Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Department And after executing the duties of his office for several months, he was called home on private business, where he was soon after taken ill. The 15th of January, 1777, was a sad day for the Cape Fear, and for the State. For on that day in the same house in Wilmington, and within an hour of each other, died the brothers, Maurice and James Moore, in the prime of life, and in the

meridian of their usefulness and fame. Judge Alfred Moore came nearer to our imes, and is better known than his distinguished father and uncle. He, too, was a soldier, and while not yet of age commanded a company at Charleston in the memorable attack upon Fort Moultrie. But his family misfortunes soon called him from the field. And although he was afterwards active in the militia service of the State, and so incurred the animosity of the British commander, Maj. Crafg, that he sent a troop to plunder and destroy his dwelling, yet his principal fame was subsequently acquired in the walks of his profession. The heavy sufferings of himself and his family in the cause of liberty, and the heroic fortitude with which he endured them, so And I mention first the noble family of Ashe, appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme | erry among the people. When the family of Ashe, appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme | Congress, in 1775, assumed the government, and years the arduous duties of his office," (of Attornev General.) "in a manner which commanded gratitude and admiration of his cotemporalaw was kept in continual exercise by a most varied and extensive practice. No one ever doubtenforced the law with an enlightened vigilance and entiring zeal, his energy was seasoned with humanity, leaving the innocent nothing to fear. speaks of his charming traits in private lifehis varied accomplishments and brilliant withis chivalrous honor and gentle courtesy-his noble hospitality and most winning mannerswhich won him the love and admiration of all, and have handed down his memory as the finished

model of a North-Carolina gentleman. Of General Robert Howe, the wit, the scholar, and the soldier, it is hardly necessary for me to speak. His fame has received ample justice at the hands of his biographer. He must have deserved well of his country; for he was feared and bitterly hated by her enemies. It was at im and his friend Gen. Ashe and Richard Caswell, that the celebrated proclamation of Gov. Martin, of the 8th August, 1775, was specially aimed. And upon the arrival of Sir Henry Clingrace which Gen. Howe had inflicted upon his triend Lord Dummore at Norfolk; and he signalized at the same time his own ignoble character, and the incorruptible patriotism of Gen. Howe, by excepting him from the general pardon which he offered to the people, and by ravaging his plantation and burning his dwelling with cir-

umstances of wanton barbarity.

Alexander Lillington is another name which he people of North Carolina ought never to forget; for it is associated with one of the brightest pages of their history. His grandfather, Major Alexander Lillington, emigrated from Barbadoes to the County of Albemarle, but at what precise time is not now known. He was early distinguished, however, in the history of the colony. The oldest public record in the State is ple of their sires, and march against the enemies | the commission which issued the 3d of December, 1796, to George Durant, Alex. Lillington, Ralph Fletcher and Caleb Calloway, to hold the Precinct these distinguished men. In my early youth I re- Courts of Berkeley Precinct. And upon the deties, but of a noble front, and most commanding tration of affairs in Albemarle devolved upon him the olden time. And as he spake of his country's when Edward Moseley, who had married his fatrials, and of the deeds and sufferings of her sons, ther's sister, emigrated to the Cape Fear, about his eye flashed with the ardor of youth, and his the year 1727, young Lillington went with him. He was early known as an active and leading Whig, and was a prominent and influential memwisdom of a man, and the guileless simplicity of a her of the Wilmington Committee. Though he those who knew him leved him with a most filial tained to the rank of Brigadier General, yet his served through the war with distinction and ataffection. None ever lived more honored and re- fame principally rests upon the battle of Moore's Creek. The importance of this battle has never been properly appreciated, and, indeed, was never fully demonstrated, until the delivery of the interesting lecture of President Swain before the Historical Society of the University, in 1853. It is hot my purpose to discuss it here. But, without the remotest intention of detracting from the well earned fame of Gov. Caswell, whose memory is very dear to'me as a North-Carolinian, I must say that if the traditions of the people among whom the battle was fought are to be beof their country. Judge Maurice Moore was the elder brother, and had been bred to the profession. Those traditions agree mainly with Jones' account. lieved, Gen. Lillington has never yet received the do them justice. Some of them I will briefly the hardest brunt of the fight, while he has only

ed, because he was a patriot, and not a soldier of, of the State. A. M. Hooper, in Un. Mag., Dec. 1853. † Mem. of Gen. Howe by A. M. Hooper, Un. Mag., Dec. 1853.

t Un. Mag., May 1853. State vs. Jernagan, 3 Mur. Rep., 12.

A. M. Cooper, Mem. of Gen, Howe, Un Mag. †Martin, 1-164. A. M. Hooper, Un. Mag., Sept., 1853.

demned and executed after the attack upon the with shows and sports. In February of the State: In 1766 he had published an fortune because he fought for the freedom of his to that of the executive, and much superior able argument against the constitutionality of the country, and not for his personal renown. His that of a counsellor."! He was the reporter of Stamp Act, the motto on the title page of which family, who worship his memory, have still the the first Revised Code of the State, familiarly silver crescent which he wore upon his hat that day; and it bears inscribed the words, which ering; which was chiefly the work of his hands. were his cry of battle, his prayer by night, and It was printed by Lunes Davis, at New Bern, in his hope always-"Liberty or Death. To all the men of whom I have spoken, histo-

has done some justic, more or less partial.

But there was yet another who shone like a star alted character, of unsurpassed influence with his ountrymen, and the value of whose services was only equalled by the extent of his sufferings and had for its object the important work of building sacrifices in the cause of liberty. And yet, so up a judiciary system for the State, and establishlittle is he known, that I doubt not, gentlemen, ing the process and practice of the Courts. And many of you have not even so much as heard his such was its merit, that it has, perhaps, been less name. the Cape Fear-"the Samuel Adams of North-Carolina." To the shame of the State, his birthplace has not heretofore been even conjectured and meagre as are the accounts of his early history, they are full of errors. He is always spo- by that Convention to revise the Statutes, "and ken of as the first and only one of his family in to prepare such bills to be passed into laws as North Carolina, and is said to have emigrated may be consistent with the genius of a free peofrom England to the Cape Fear, and one histo- ple, the form of government we have adopted rians makes him to have been one of Gov. Burrington's Council in 1730. This is all wrong. In 1730 he was only seven years old. His just mentioned, and many others which were father, of the same name, was among the ear- passed in the years immediately succeeding—acts liest emigrants to the Cape Fear, and was for many years one of its leading inhabitants; and he did not go there from England, but from the county of Albemarle. I think it nearly certain that he himself was born in the Precinct of Chowan, and most probably in the town of Edenton. In the Register's Office of New Hanover county there is the record of a bond from Col. Maurice Moore, of New Hanover Precinct, to Cornelius Harnett, "of the same place," dated 30th June, 1726, and conditioned to make him a title to two lots in the new town of Brunswick, upon his building good habitable houses therein within eight months. This fixes the period of the father's emigration to the Cape Fear. But where had been his previous residence? There is another public record which gives us the information. At the General Court sitting in Edenton, the 29th of March. 1726, "George Burrington was indicted for that about the 2nd of December, 1725, with Cornelius Harnett, of Chowan, and others, he assaulted the house of Sir Richard Everand, &c.,'o Now, from his abetting Burrington, even with force, in his quarrel with Sir Richard Everand. and from his afterwards being appointed one of his first councillors when he became a second time Governor in 1730, we may fairly infer that Cornelius Harnett the elder was the intimate friend and associate of Gov. Burrington, and a man of distinction in the colony as early as 1725. And to have attained that position, he must have been resident there previously several years at least. If these inferences are correct, his son, the subiect of this sketch, was a native born North-Caroinian; for we know that he was born in 1723. From 1765 to 1780, there was scarcely a movement in the patriot cause in which Cornelius Harnett did not bear a conspicuous part. Auda bare enumeration of the appointments which he filled. and of the men with whom he was associated. would be sufficient to show the influence he exercised, and the estimation in which he was held. He was one of the faithful representatives of the neople, who, unawed by power, so fearlessly resisted the government on the Attachment Law. He was the first chairman of the Wilmington Committee, over which he long presided, its verv centre and soul, and the life-breathing spirit of lib-

appointed a Council to administer the affairs of the province at their most critical juncture, he was chosen President of the Council, and virtual Governor of the province; a noble tribute to his worth and abilities. But there is yet a brighter jewel in his crown of glory. A member of the convention which met at Halifax, the 4th of April, 1776, he was chairman of the Committee appointed to consider of the usurpations of the king and parliament, and the author of their celebrated report and resolution, "empowering the Delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress to concur with the Delegates of the other colonies in declaring Independence." This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convenmonth before the celebrated resolution of Virginia on the same subject But yet, it was done in North Carolina, and the fame of it remains at home;

while the other has coursed about the world upon the wings of the wind. Thus faithfully did Harnett serve the cause of liberty. And the enemies of his country did not forget him for it. In the spring of 1776, Sir Henry Clinton arrived in the Cape Fear; and his first public act was to issue to Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe a patent of nobility. Here it

is, written in British ink, and dated 5th May, 1776: "I have it in command to proceed forthwith against all such men, and bodies of men in arms. and against all Congresses and Committees thus unlawfully established, as against open enemies of the State. But considering it a duty inseparable from the principle of humanity first of all to warn the deluded people of the miseries ever attendant upon civil war. I do most earnestly entreat and exhort them, as they tender their own happiness and that of their posterity, to appease the vengeance of a justly incensed nation, by a return to their duty to our common sovereign, and to the blessings of a free government estab-lished by law; hereby offering, in his Majesty's name, free partion to all such as shall lay down their arms and submit to the laws; excepting only from the benefit of such pardon Cornelius

Harnett and Robert Howe." He little knew how he was immortalizing the men whom he sought to render infamous! Harnett continued active in the service of the State until 1781. In that year a British force occupied Wilmington; and so dangerous to the cause of the king was he esteemed, that the first incursion planned was for the purpose of taking him prisoner. In attempting to escape from his enemies he was taken ill of the gout at the house of his friend, Col. Spicer, in Onslow, and was captured there, and carried in triumph to Wilmington .-Thus, wrecked in health and fortune in the storms which assailed his country, he died soon after in his imprisonment, childless and forlorn, having first penned, with his own hand, the epitaph which stands above his grave.

"In the northeast corner of the grave yard of St. James' church, Wilmington, lies the body of one than whom a nobler and purer patriot never lived. The rank grass grows over his grave, and almost hides it from the view, as if it would conceal from the stranger the forgetfulness and ingratitude of the town. Two simple brown stones, discolored by age, mark the spot. On the largest, which is an upright slab, is incribed,

'CORNELIUS HARNETT, Died April 20th, 1781, Aged 58 years.'

Slave to no sect, he took no private road, But looked through nature, up to nature's God.' These were not all, nor nearly all, the bright names of the Cape Fear in its early times. There were many others; but I cannot now attempt to

There was Col. Hugh Waddell, early distinof the battle; and they tell that he bore by far guished in the military annals of the State; a sterling patriot, and a brave and chivalrous genbeen permitted to wear the smallest share of the | tleman. He commanded a regiment of provincial glory. Whether he commanded in chief or not, troops at the defeat of Braddock in 1755. And he certainly had the post of danger and of hon- after that disastrous day, the Indians upon the when, in the great riot at Hillsboro', in 1770, or, in the front of the battle; and leading the settlers he was selected as "an officer of great 160 stock hours 100 head of cuttle 150 stock h daring charge across the bridge, he bore himself settlers, he was selected as "an officer of great 100 head of cattle, 150 stock hog., 190 head of Fanning severely chastised, the character of Judge like a skilful and gallant officer, while fighting firmness and integrity" to lead several expeditions sheep, corn, fodder, peas, and potatoes, and far-Moore was respected by the rioters. He was a like a common soldier. There was honor enough against them, and finally succeeded in overawing ming utensils of every description. member of the popular house in 1771, and intro- for all, and all should have shared it alike. It them and bringing them to peace. His conduct duced the bill extending a general pardon to all was most unjust that his name was altogether omitted in the Regulation. He mitted in the vote of thanks which was afterwas an active and influential member of the Con- wards passed by the Provincial Congress at Hali- him a public monument. I regret that some of vention of 1776, which formed the constitution | wards passed by the Provincial Congress at Half-fax. It has been said that he himself never com- his descendants have not thought it worth their plained of this. It is true. He never complain- while to vindicate his claims upon the gratitude

There was Samuel Swann, "who had filled the Speaker's chair for nearly twenty years, and had given to that station a dignity but little inferior Journal of Josiah Quincy.

Wheeler, 2-282. Book A., page 71. Williamson 2—226. . 6 Memoir of Harnett, by G. J. McRee. Carolina.

There was Archibald Maclaine, an accomplished lawyer and able debater; a man of talent, in the early troubles of the State; of pure and ex- learning and probity, and an active and zealous Whig. He was reputed the, principal author of the celebrated Court Law of 1777; an act which I speak of Cornelius Harnett, the pride of altered or amended than any act of any importance in the Statute Book. He was also a distinguished member of the Convention of 1776, which formed the Constitution of the State, and was one of the eleven commissioners appointed and our local situation." The result of the labors of this commission may be seen in the a t

quarters of a century.

There was William Hill, whom Josiah Quincy found "a most sensible, polite gentleman, an though a crown officer, replete with sentiments of general liberty, and warmly attached to the cause of American Freedom." We need do no guaranty for the patriotism of a man, who, as early as the 24th of November, 1774, could write to the Wilmington Committee as follows: \$ -

as o o The safety of the people is, or ought to be, the supreme law The gentlemen of the Committee will judge whether this law, or an act of parliament, should, at this particular time, operate in North Carolina. I believe that every tea importer will cheerfully submit to their de termination. I can answer, gentlemen. Your most obedient

W. HILL There was John Walker-"Old Major Jack -rough and eccentric, but a stardy patriot, hon-

"A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel, As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel." t was he who wa: taken while on a scouting par-

y and severely flogged by the Regulators: the reollection of which treatment made him swear bitter oaths to the day of his death. And it may be as well, for the truth of history, to state, that his brother officer who was taken with him and flogged at the same time, was not Gen, Ashe, as Martin and after him all others relate; but his nephew, Capt. John B. Ashe, son of Gov. Samuel

And there was William Hooper, aspersed by lefferson and defended by Jones, whom all now admit to have been as good a patriot as his defaner, and incomparably a better man. can scarcely now regret the injustice which was done to Mr. Hooper; since it resulted in the triumphant vindication of him, and of the State from the pen of the brilliant, but eccentric Jo, Seawell Jones. He, too, has passed from earth; and whatever may have been his errors, North-Carolina owes him a lasting gratitude. smith and carpenter. He is about the medium Let us bury his faults with the sod which rests upon his heart; and remember only the generous love be cherished, and the stalwart blows he struck, for the honor of his native State.

My task, gentlemen, is accomplished—how feebly and imperfectly, none know better than my-self. My theme, though local, has been purely North-Carolinian; and its purpose was, by some striking examples, not solitary in their greatness, but only shining pages of a luminous history, to show you how rich we are in all that makes the just and honorable pride of a people. The moral strength of the true and loval gentleman has no ingredient so powerful as an ever present pride of personal character. The man who lacks it n.a.y move without discredit on the plane of life's ordinary level; but he can never ascend to mountain tops, nor feast his soul with the glorious contion on the 12th of April, 1776; more than a templation of great temptations nobly fought and conquered. The undefinable spirit of patriotism has no element so powerful as a high and justifiable State pride. The citizen who cannot feel it, may punctually pay his tithe of mint, annise and ummin; but in all the higher duties of citizenship, he will neglect the weightier matters of the law. Ill fares it with the State which can appeal to its children by no nobler tie than a "narrow affection for the spot where they were born."

While rejoicing, as North-Carolinians, that the records of the past entitle you to the most honorable pride, remember, that in so doing they call upon you for the exercise of the noblest patriotism. Keep ever green the memory of your illustrious dead. Let them live and shine in your hearts forever; not prompting you to empty boasting, but quickening every generous impulse, and stirring in you the purest ambition. A rough field of battle awaits you. Arm for it now. Make yourselves strong, while yet the evil days come not .-And while you stand here upon the threshold of the world, and, looking abroad, see nothing but the glad sunshine and the green leaves and the still waters, and hear the singing birds, resolve today to be up to the highest mark of the duty which you owe to yourselves, to the State, to God, as men, as citizens, and as enlightened Christian

Williamson, 2-86-93-95. ‡ Jones, 120. Journal, 1773. § Pro. Com. of Wil., 4

A FIRST RATE MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION For Sale.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL BE GIVEN. WILL positively sell on the 26th day of December next, at public outcry on the premises, if not previously sold at private sale, on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, my well known Bogue Chitto Plantation, in Hinds county, Mississippi, within five miles of the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, at Clinton, and eight of the great New Orleans Railroad, at the City of Jack. son, containing.

1120 Acres, all under good fence, of which 900 acres are clear ed, and the palance well timbered. Its advantages are almost unrivalled in position, fertility of soil, splendid bottom land, and fine adaptation to the production of corn and cotton-upwards of 800 bales of cotton, and 6000 bushels of corn, having been made on the place in a year. Its pasture lands are unsurpassed, for grass, cane, and never failing water; and considering the market, for butter, beef, and mutton, at the seat of government, is of itself a great source of revenue. And then its improvements, with paled garden, two cisterns. dwelling house with brick chimneys, cabins for 100 negroes, with plank floors and rafter roofs. gin house, horse mill, cotton press, &c.. &c., make it one of the most valuable estates in the country. Possession given on the first of January next

To any one who may wish to buy the planta-tion privately, my terms shall be liberal, which may be known by application to my brother, General Patrick Henry, who resides near the premises. He can have the option to take the provisions, stock, &c., on the place, at a fair price; otherwise, I will sell on a credit of twelve months, at the

G. A. HENRY, Of Clarksville, Tennessee. June 5, 1855.

To City Tax Payers. POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL!

OTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their City Taxes, that I shall positively advertise for sale the property of all such as have not paid upon the 5th day of October ensuing. This is positively the last call, as any duty requires that I should collect the Taxes without delay. So pay up, and save cost and extra charges !

E. E. HARRIS, City Co'l. Raleigh, Sept 24, 1855.

Fall Trade, 1855. MUIR & BRYAN.

GUNS. &c.,

No. 58 Sycamore Street, Petersburg Va-E are now receiving our fall Stock of English, German and American Hardware. unbinding a large assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodger's Pocket Cuttery, Table Cuttery, from die ferent manufacturers in single dezens and sens of 51 pieces- Well, Trace, Log and Breast Chains Kpob; Stock, and Padlocks, Flower, Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, An vils, of all grades and prices; Ames' and Rowland's Spades and Shovels, Genuine Hartford, Collins' and Leverett's Axes, Axles and Springs of all sizes; Creular, Pit and Cross Cut Saws, of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture ; Carpenters and Coopers Tools of all descriptions, and a gene ral assortment of all a ticles usually kept in simlar establishments To all of which we invite the attention of the trade generally
MUIR & BRYAN,

Sign of the Pal Lock, No 35 Sycamore st. Petersburg, Va. Sept. 4, 1855.

A Proclamation,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

HEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State, for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public flatassgiving to thing ity God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and core ever us as a State and as a na

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation set apart Thursday, the 25th day of October next as such day, and do most respectfully and earnest ly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of

[L. S.] the State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh on the 17th day of Sep tember, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence. THOMAS BRAGG

By order of the Governor: PULASEI COWPER, Private Secretary Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1855.

\$50 Reward Each, for Runaways! ANAWAY from the subscriber THREE NE-GRO MEN, Aleck, Sam, and Johnson. ALECK is a Masou, Carpenter, and Black smith, of yellow complexion, inclined to be bald, sharp featured, stout and active, with a good long foot, about 30 years of age. He took off with

him a carpet bag, and I presume he took with

him a memorandum book, in which I authorized him to keep and collect his accounts for work SAM is a younger brother of Aleck, also a Mason.—may be known by his being very likely, straight, with a smiling, good humored expression of countenance—a shade darker than Aleck. These two may be trying to get employment as

masons, or at some other mechanical work. JOHNSON was raised by Mrs. Patterson, of Orange county, N. C., to which place, I suppose. he will resort. Johnson is somewhat of a blacksize, copper complexion, 30 years of age, teet not good, eyes red, as though he was fond of drinking, quick of motion and of speech, a little inclined to stoop in the shoulders as he moves.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of each of the above negro men, so that I get them again. JAMES W. DOWNEY.

e. o. w. 3m 51 June 26, 1855.

COLDSBOROUGH STEAM, GRIST, AND TFLOURING MILLS .- The Subscriber has enlarged his establishment in Goldsboro', and is now prepared to grind Wheat as well as Corn, on a more entensive scale. One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Bushels of Wheat and Corn will be required to keep the mills in operation for the current year, for which the highest market price will be paid. The farmers of this county and the counties along the line of the N. C. Rail Road and the interior will find it to their advantage to call on or address me at the Mills before selling, and thus build up a market in this State for their Wheat and a manufactory of our own flour. Constantly on hand a fresh supply of superfine

Family Flour, Meal, Homony, Horse feed, Cracked Corn and Husk. Also, Lime and Hair. Wheat and Corn ground on tell. Mr. Lynn Adams, of Raleigh, is authorized purchase Wheat for the above mills. D. L. BURBANK.

Goldsboro', September 8, 1854. Notice to Merchants, Mechanics, FARMERS, AND OTHERS!

Great Bargains! MESSRS. Q. & W. L. MORTON having by deed assigned to us, as trustees, their entire stock

HARDWARE, &C., which is said to be a complete assortment of the best article in their line, all Engish goods having

IMPORTED DIRECTLY BY THEM! We are Selling the Same off at Greatly REDUCED PRICES AT THE OLD STAND.

No 14 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., and would invite Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics and others, before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine as to price and quality for themselves. We are at present selling by retail for cash, but would be pleased to sell the Entire Stock. upon reasonable terms as to time and price. A rare and most favorable opportunity is thus offered to individuals who desire to carry on a Hardware

The storehouse may also be had, and it is one of the best business stands in Petersburg. Come early and secure Bargains THO' S. GHOLSON,) Trus B. H. MANN

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber offers for sale one of the most desirable and valuable farms and tracts of and in the County of Lenoir, situated one mile from Neuse River, and three miles from the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, and about equi-distant from Kinston and Goldsboro'. This tract of land contains 1440 acres, of which 100 acres are pocosin. The whole is well adapted to the growth of Indian Corn, and a considerable part to the growth of Cotton, which pro-

duces 1200 to 1500 pounds per acre. There are about 400 acres in cultivation. This is considered one of the healthiest localities in the country. There has been a single case only of biliou fever on the premises for four-

teen years, and very rarely a case of sickness of any kind. If the purchaser shall desire, I will sell with the land fifty or sixty slaves.

TERMS will be as accommodating as can be desired. The plantation can be examined by application to my Overseer on the premises, or to myself at Kinston.

J. C WASHINGTON. Sept. 24, 1855.

ATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER, EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one. Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high. Should it be preferred to form a Company for

manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company If a Company is formed, it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to

re-build the old dam across the river. WM. B. POOLE. January 22, 1866.