

# The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1843.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 459.

TERMS—\$3 PER ANNUM,  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

## TERMS.

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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT  
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## POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

### A Letter from Mr. Calhoun.

Fort Hill, July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have just received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th instants, containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers, of New York, entitled "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the U. States, from 1811 to the present time." Your remarks are headed: "Political History—Suppressed Speeches of Mr. Calhoun." "Suppressed" is a strong word. The highest authorities define it to be, put down, destroyed, concealed; and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation, in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and, for that purpose, a false title was given to the volume. To the truth of this you judge indirectly your word, by heading your remarks "Political History." The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner; and, if true, the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is, indeed, false—false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings. You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it; but not the latter, though equally obvious, and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error or a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign to it a fraudulent object. But if the one is an error, why not the other? In fact, the very grossness of both can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them. The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun from 1811, when he entered Congress, till the present time; while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1833. Again: it omits to mention anything but speeches, when, of the four first of his productions of which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all these are headed "Speeches." Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is like to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me, than to impose on the public. I, however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but I deem it due to myself to state all that I know about it.

It so happens I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publication and corresponded with the publishers, and pointed out the blunders in the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I was told him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but, owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add, that the title I suggested (as well as I can recollect) was, "A selection from the speeches, reports, and other writings of Mr. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the U. States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811." It was drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole and no more. So much for the title.

I come now to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me; and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection.

It is proper to premise that I have been urged from various quarters, in the last six or seven years, to have my speeches collected and published, and have, during the same period, received numerous applications for copies of my speeches in pamphlet form; with which I could not comply, because I had not spare copies. Since my name has been presented to the people in connection with the Presidency, applications for copies have increased, and I have been more frequently urged to collect and publish my speeches, reports, and other writings on political subjects. I finally consented to the publication, because I believed it to be due to the people, in the position I occupy, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments I entertain on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late, and on which the presidential election will probably in a great measure turn. That I believed could best be done by publishing what I had said and written on those questions, in a form which would make the work accessible to the people. It would give my opinions and sentiments in the fullest and most authentic form, and in a manner much more consonant to my feelings than by popular speeches made for the occasion, or a personal canvass.

To effect the object, it was not only necessary that a selection should be made, but that it should be made from the later, and not the earlier of my speeches, and other discussions on political subjects. To publish all I have said or written in the long period of thirty-two years, in which I have been without intermission in public life, would make the work too bulky and expensive to be accessible to the great body of the community; and to publish those of an early date, instead of those of a late, would not give the information intended. Accordingly I fixed on the termination of Mr. Monroe's administration, when I became Vice President, as the period from which to make the selection. That may be fairly regarded as the point of time in our political history which marks the end of an old, and the commencement of a new order of things, in the midst of which we still are. From that to the present time is a period of eighteen years, being more than half of that in which I have been in the service of the Union. During the whole I took a prominent and responsible part on all important questions. Such was my leading motive for selecting the period I did, from which to make the compilation.

There were others of a subordinate character which had their influence. It was the portion of my public life in regard to which information (as I believed) was most desired. I infer so, among other reasons, from the fact that the applications I have received for copies of my speeches were almost exclusively confined to it. There was another still stronger. It is the period in which my speeches and other publications contain my mature and settled opinions on the principles and policy of the Government, adopted after long experience and much reflection, which have modified (or changed, if you prefer) in many particulars, my earlier and less-matured impressions. About the commencement of the period, my mind settled down in the views of the principles and policy of the Government I now entertain, and to which I have ever since adhered, regardless of personal consequences—thus giving the strongest proof possible of my deep conviction both of their truth and vital importance. By them I desire to be judged, and by them to stand or fall.

Guided by these motives, I compiled the volume in the first instance exclusively from that period; but afterwards yielded to the persuasion of friends, against my judgment, to include the speech already referred to, delivered in 1811. They urged it upon the ground that, as it was my first effort in Congress, and on a subject of lasting interest, it was desirable it should be inserted, although a departure from the principle on which the volume was compiled. But even within this period a selection became necessary to effect the object in view. To publish all my productions on political subjects during the period, would make the volume still too bulky and expensive to be acceptable to the general mass of readers. Here, again, the leading reason which governed me in selecting the period, governed also in making the selection for the compilation. It is accordingly full on the subject of banks, sub-treasury, currency, tariff, distribution, State rights, and the principles and policy which should control in the administration of the Government. Those which discussed subjects of a more isolated character were for the most part omitted. But after the compilation was first made within these restrictions, the work was thought to be still too bulky, and many were struck from it which it would have been desirable to retain.

Such are the facts in reference to the compilation. They show conclusively that the charge of suppression against it is as entirely unfounded as that of fraudulent imposition against the title. The very charge is absurd. How could the speeches be destroyed or concealed? They are to be found not only in the files of the Intelligencer, but in those of many other journals and publications of the day, where they are just as safe and as open to inspection as if placed among the public records. To attempt to keep them from the public eye, would only cause them to be more greedily sought after. The very new and unknown to the public, are the very ones which have been republished divers times, and have again and again been repeatedly referred to in Congress, in political harangues, and by newspapers; and that for the very purpose for which you now republish them. They are the very last which any one who was base enough to resort to a fraud would think of concealing. But why speak of them as being suppressed, when they are referred to in the biographical sketch to which you allude, and which, it would seem from its index, was intended to be included in the work? Again: why speak of them as suppressed, when all the speeches which I made during the war, to rouse and animate the country to the defence of its rights and honor, and to sustain the burden and privations of the war with fortitude, and which are now unanimously applauded, are in the same predicament, except one? Are they, too, suppressed, or designedly concealed?

Why, indeed, should I attempt to conceal them, or any of my early speeches not contained in the volume—even those which contain opinions different from those now entertained? What is there about them that I should repudiate them? Do they not breathe lofty sentiments and devoted attachment to the country, and evince foresight and firmness? Were they not applauded by the Republican party at the time? And are they not now eulogized by you and other political opponents? Why, then, should I be ashamed of them, or cast them away, because they contain opinions in several particulars which now, after more than a quarter of a century, I do not approve? Should I be ashamed to acknowledge that I have lived to improve, and have had the sense to see & the firmness to correct early errors? No; I am far from repudiating these my more youthful efforts. Their very errors lean to the side of the country. They belong to the times, and grew out of ardent feelings of patriotism. The danger which then threatened the country was from abroad. The overthrow of Napoleon was followed by a combination of the great sovereigns of Europe, called the Holy Alliance. Its object was hostile to popular Governments, and it threatened to turn its power against this continent, in order to suppress the free States which had sprung out of the old Spanish possessions. There was then no knowing at what moment we might be involved in a contest for more terrific than that which had just terminated. It was in this state of things that Congress was called on to settle the peace establishment, on the termination of the late war with England. My attention was intently turned to what I believed to be the point of danger; and I was anxious to put the country in a condition to meet whatever might

come. The opinions I expressed in reference to manufactures, internal improvements, and a permanent system of revenue, kept constantly in view my leading object—preparation for defence; as much so as what I then said in reference to the army, the military academy, and the navy, as the speeches themselves show.

The danger from without fortunately passed away, and that from within began to disclose itself. I was not slow to see the strong tendency the Government was taking towards consolidation, and that many of the means which I had regarded as necessary to defend against external danger, contributed not a little to increase the danger within. That led to a re-investigation, and that to the modification or change of opinion which took place.

So far from casting away, or desiring to conceal or keep out of view my early speeches, I have long intended to collect and publish them. I see you promise to publish freely from them. You cannot do me a greater favor, and I hope you will not care less to neglect to preserve copies of my speeches or other publications prior to my election as Vice President. Since then, I have been more careful. Your republication will give me copies in a much more convenient form than that of manuscripts, and save me much time and trouble in collecting, and some little expense for copying. I shall preserve carefully the two contained in the Intelligencer sent by my friend, and I shall take care to get such others as you may publish.

Let me, in conclusion, say, I wish you to understand that I make no complaint. So far from it I feel rather obliged to you than otherwise. Be your motives what they may, you have afforded me an opportunity of giving an explanation made necessary by the awkward manner in which the volume has been introduced to the public, and in which I have been compelled to state much that ought to have appeared in a preface to the volume.

With respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

### QUESTIONS WHICH WORKING MEN SHOULD REQUIRE THE WHIGS TO ANSWER.

In what manner do you propose to benefit us by the establishment of a United States Bank?

Is not wealth produced by labor?

If wealth is produced by labor, do you propose to give laborers more wealth than they can produce by their own labor?

If you do, what do you expect will produce this wealth, which you propose to give to laborers, over and above what they themselves earn or produce?

Will it be produced by the bankrupt speculators who go round the country, and talk, with tears in their eyes about the "wages of labor"?

Will it be produced by the bankers, the brokers, the speculators in corner lots, the idlers, dandies, and purse proud nabobs, without whose aid the whig party would not hold together a week?

If it will not be produced by these persons, who will produce the wealth you propose to give us, over and above our own earnings?

If you do not confer upon us wealth which we do not produce by our own labor, are not all your pretensions of special favor and regard for laborers, a detestable and contemptible humbug, adopted only to impose upon our imagined want of intelligence?

Is not a National Bank a scheme by which a FEW men can live WITHOUT LABOR upon the earnings of the MANY?

Is not a National Bank owned and controlled by a FEW?

Does not that few have power to make paper money plenty or scarce at will?

Cannot they make prices high by the issue of an unusual quantity of their paper money, or make prices low by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued?

Cannot those who own and control a National Bank, with their particular friends, in all the cities and villages of the Union, BUY, when they have made prices LOW, and SELL, when by a larger issue of paper, they have made prices HIGH?

Are the farmers, and mechanics, and the laborers, ever in the secret, so that they, too, can know precisely when to buy and when to sell?

If not, then does not a National Bank give to a FEW the POWER to accumulate WITHOUT LABOR, a portion of the wealth earned by those who do labor?

And is not this the essential and odious principle of the monarchies and Aristocracies of Europe?

Would the few nobles and lords give a farthing of their hereditary titles and distinctions, if they did not confer the power to appropriate to themselves, without labor, a portion of the earnings of the mass?

These are the questions to which every laborer should have a full and satisfactory answer before he should consent to "go the ticket" that is to place this promising gentry in power. Remember that right and privileges once voted away, may not be reclaimed except at the cost of bloodshed. "Power never voluntarily relinquishes its grasp," and the power to control the resources and labor of the nation, if once placed in hands of a few, whose ramifications are extended through all classes of society, could only be eradicated by a violent convulsion which would shake our republic from its centre to its circumference.

Chicago Democrat.

### LETTER FROM NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

This gentleman (says the N. Y. Evening Post) again makes his appearance before the public in a letter published in one of the Philadelphia papers. It very strangely relates to grounds upon which suits may be maintained to compel the States to pay their debts. If he could tell some mode by which bankrupt corporations might be made to pay the widows and orphans whose property they have squandered, the information would doubtless afford such satisfaction to many suffering people.

The following are the positions which he attempts to maintain, and which we refer to, because an unsuccessful attempt has lately been made to bring them to the notice of the foreign bondholders:

1st. That by the Constitution of the U. States, there is created a tribunal wholly independent of the States to decide all questions between Pennsylvania and any other foreign State.

2d. That before that tribunal, judgment can be obtained for every dollar of principal and interest of these Pennsylvania bonds, and that all the property of the State can be seized and sold to satisfy

that judgment, just as if it belonged to the humblest citizen; and

3d. That all the other twenty-five States are bound to carry into execution—by arms, if necessary—the judgment of that tribunal against Pennsylvania.

The following paragraph closes the letter, and comes with peculiar modesty from the late President of the United States Bank:

"I need not say that in all this I have not a particle of personal interest—not owning a dollar of this debt, to pay which I am to be taxed. But I am not the less anxious on that account for its payment. It grieves me to see that the great cause of free institutions tarnished by the misconduct of Pennsylvania. It pains me to find our ancient commonwealth thus dishonored—and, with the blessing of God, shall I, while I have life, cease my poor efforts to rescue her from the shame and degradation to which her present career is hastening her."  
N. BIDDLE."

### REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

We have taken much pleasure in the perusal of the subjoined sketch of the home and manner of one of our most eminent statesmen, John C. Calhoun. Though we have a political preference for another to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, yet we acknowledge the merits and talents of the South Carolina Senator, and we admire the republican simplicity and unaffected manners which characterize the man. We dislike all aristocracy and pompous ceremony—and especially in those professing to be democrats. We would have our "great men" distinguished not by stiff dignity and cold indifference to the habits of feeling and occupations of a "common people," but by that ease, generosity and natural dignity, which marked the Father of our country—which always attends true magnanimity. There is far too little of this kind of greatness among us. He alone is worthy to represent or govern a people, who has a heart to feel for and sympathize with the mass in their every-day walks. Haughtiness, formality, and fustian mark the little soul. But we are digressing; here is the narrative:

Miss (Saco) Democrat.

John C. Calhoun.—The New York Morning Post, in a biographical sketch of Mr. Calhoun, gives some traits of the personal character of the distinguished Carolinian, which we do not recollect to have before seen noticed. It is said that he has never visited the north since he was a law student at Litchfield, in Connecticut; nor has he ever been in the west. From Washington, immediately at the close of every Congress, he hurries to his home, under the mountains of South Carolina, and there devotes himself to his farm and his family. His limited fortune is one of the reasons assigned for the seclusion in which he lives.

In early life, his property lay in the middle and more fertile region of South Carolina, where it was impossible for him to raise his family on account of its sickness; and the habits of the community rendered large expenditures in living, to one of his personal distinction, almost unavoidable. Intent on managing his own affairs, and rearing his children under his own eye in habits of frugality and virtue, he sold his lands in Abbeville District, and removed up to the healthy farming lands of Pendleton. Here he built his home; and if any one wishes to know the secret of his wonderful administration in the war department whilst Secretary of War, let him go with Mr. Calhoun round his farm. None, however, but an enthusiast in relation to cattle, bees, poultry, corn, &c., with a pair of well-trained legs under him, should attempt the enterprise. With his long stick in hand, and strides as long, he moves ahead, talking all the time, now on a beautiful theory of agriculture, then on a practical result—down in the cornfield, up on a cotton hill, round the potato patch, through the rye lot—here is a bubbling spring—there a prospect—turn the bull into the pasture, hails to the poultry-woman, see to the grafts on the apple trees, give those bees. If a hapless neophyte in these agricultural operations is left any sense, after five or six hours of hard driving he will decline further courtesy, and take the shortest cut home. Or mount horses with him, he always insists on taking the hardest going, and see his marvellous endurance of punnelling, under a hard jog-trot, without apparently feeling its dislocations—whilst prying round and round, he gives directions, hastens operations, and scores over the whole farm, talking and acting as if he had never thought of, or practised any thing else but the business of a farmer. It has been by such attention and industry, that he has established the reputation of being the most practical and successful farmer in the upper country, and at the same time has supported well, and educated his family. Like Pericles, he has never increased nor diminished his fortune. The gold mine of which so much has been said in the papers he became possessed of by an act of parental kindness. His son bought the lands, and despairing of making them profitable, the father took them off his hands.

His style of living is as plain as possible. Although not acetic, he has not failed to preserve that for the most efficient working and improvement of the mind, the body must be subjected; and the excessive indulgence in the grosser appetites must soon lead to decay, and not only repress the virtues, but impede the highest growth of the intellectual power. He is therefore habitually a water drinker, although no member of a temperance society, and any thing, apparently, but little regardful of the quality of his food, providing it is wholesome. A traveller once visited him at his home for a few days. Soon after his arrival he was invited to dinner, which consisted of bacon and his usual accompaniments of vegetables, white corn bread, and beautiful butter. "You see," he observed, "I am no epicure; indeed, I am a barbarian, according to the theory of civilization by some French philosophers, that it consists in what we eat. But to-morrow, for your sake, we will do better." Accordingly the next day brought a sumptuous feast.

No disgrace to labor.—Those who deem it a disgrace to "work with their hands," should remember that Aikenside, the author of "Pleasures of Imagination," was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined in his room, by the fall of a cleaver; that Marshall Ney, was the son of a cooper; that Roger Sherman, Allan Cunningham and Gifford, were shoemakers; that sir Wm. Herschell was a fifer boy; Franklin, a printer's devil; Ferguson, a shepherd; Ben Johnson, a bricklayer; Gen. Green, a blacksmith; Gen. Morgan, a wagoner; Burns, a ploughboy; Bloomfield, a farmer; and Frazer, a stone cutter.

### A FAN FOR FANNING.

AND  
A TOUCH-STONE TO TRYON,

CONTAINING  
An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress  
of the much talked of Regulation in NORTH  
CAROLINA.

No. VI.

A man governed by Passion is a plague to himself, a trouble to his Friends, and an injury to his Dependents; and this seems to have been the Case of Gov. Tryon. When the Regulators were almost at his Door, he sends his Secretary with a Message to them. This put his Friend Fanning to the trouble, when no apparent Danger was near, to persuade him to deny his Message, which he did; and this injured the People of Orange much. For they put confidence in the Governor tho' a Man, and Dependence on his Word, and hoped they should be delivered; but by the denial, all their Calamities stared them in the Face, with new force.

The Governor having deny'd his Message, the next thing his Friends had to do, was to wipe his Excellency clean of a FALSEHOOD: This they could not accomplish so easily, as they had brought the Charge upon him; for Hundreds had heard the Message; and therefore the Governor or his Secretary had said that which they were unwilling to say again; nay, they, or one of them, had said that, which they, together with all their Friends, strenuously and repeatedly deny'd. The People found it their interest to keep his Excellency to his Word; therefore they insisted much on it, this produced "Preaching, Writing, Haranguing" on the side of the Governor and his Friends; and when the People could not be dissuaded from asserting the Governor's Promise of giving them a hearing, they were told, "that no Petition could or would go down with the Governor, but such an one as they, the Officers, &c., had wrote for them, in which they made themselves, that they had thought the Officers wronged them; but had now found it was owing to some mistake or Defect in their Peoples proceedings. They were also told, that if they persisted, Col. Fanning would represent their Case to the Governor as high Treason, and not as a Riot."

This went on their Affairs until the 21st Day of May, the Day appointed by the People for Meeting to form an Address and Petition to the Governor; on which, when the Inhabitants of Orange met, a party of the Governor's Friends came with design to give Disturbance to, and prevent the people from doing any thing; and, also for the Tribe of Levi, a Clergyman, in black, came also. They render'd the Business of the People, as they say, "exceeding unpleasant;" notwithstanding which, they had resolution enough to come into the following Agreement, viz. "At a general Meeting, &c. It was agreed unanimously to continue our Petition agreed on at our last Meeting to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, for redressing very Grievous, Cruel, Iniquitous and oppressive practices of our Officers, which we generally conceive we have laboured under for many Years contrary to Law."

And in pursuance of a Verbal Message from the Governor, delivered to us by his Secretary, on the third of this instant, we agree to renew our said Petition.

For this purpose the Regulators chose from among themselves Eight Men, to be a Committee, for the Purpose of laying their Complaints before the Governor &c., which Committee they instructed as follows, viz.—"Being conscious of our loyalty to King George, the third, on the present Throne, and of our firm Attachment to the present establishment, and form of Government, to which we sincerely believe all our Grievances are quite opposite and contrary; We order the above-mentioned Committee to implore the Governor's Pardon and Forgiveness, in the most submissive Manner, for any errors we may have committed, that are or may be constituted to derogate, in any way, from the Honor of his Majesty's Crown and Dignity, or as tending to obstruct the Peace and good order of Government."

They also order their Committee to present his Excellency with Copies of all their proceedings from the beginning, for "his better information;" which order the said Committee executed accordingly; and in June waited on the Governor with the Petition of the suffering People, and a History of their Conduct thro' the whole of their struggle; that he might Judge for himself, whether or not they were such as they had been represented by Col. Fanning; and whether their Conduct was, as has been suggested by the Officers, "high Treason."

They also order'd their Committee to answer a Letter they had received from Anson County; which contained a request, "that the People of Orange would inform them of the manner of their proceeding;" as they, of Anson County, were in like situation, as they apprehended with their Neighbors of Orange.—This Circumstance is mentioned, for the sake of the Reason the Regulators give for their taking notice of the said Letter; which was, "We order a Copy of this (viz. their Petition) to be sent to them immediately, to prevent them from running into Errors. If they had a design of overturning the Government, as "District Mr. Fanning" was wont to assert, they never would have been so solicitous to prevent Errors in the Conduct of the Inhabitants of Anson. The truth is; they were sensible they had thro' the Novelty of their undertaking, as they say themselves, done things that were not justifiable; therefore they implore the Governor's Pardon and Forgiveness, in the most submissive Manner."—And they are anxious for the People of Anson County lest they also, from the same Cause, fall into the same Errors; like good Citizens, and Friends to just Government. They do all they can to preserve Peace, while they endeavour to do themselves Justice. The aforementioned Committee of the People, presented according to the Instruction, the Petition, &c. to his Excellency Gov. Tryon, and received a long Letter in Answer to their Address from him; which I shall give verbatim, that all may see a Sketch of the Political Picture of the "Magnanimous General Tryon."

Received by the Hands of Messrs. Hunter & Howell a Petition, and other Papers, subscribed by several of the Inhabitants of the South side of Haw. River, in the County of Orange, under the borrowed Title of Regulators, assuming to themselves Power and Authorities (unknown to the Constitution) of calling public Officers to a settlement, together with a Narrative of their Conduct, and detail of the Grievances and Complaints against the Clerk of the County Register, and other public Officers, whose Exactions and Oppressions its pretended have been the Cause of

the late insurrections which have disturbed the Peace of that Part of the County."

"These Papers I have, agreeable to your Desire, communicated to the Members of his Majesty's Council, who having taken the same into their deliberate Consideration, Unanimously concur with Me in Opinion, that the Grievances complained of, do by no means Warrant the extraordinary steps you have taken, in assembling yourselves together in Arms, to the Obstruction of the Course of Justice, (he should have said, Injustice) and to the injury of private Property; Measures, as they manifestly tend to the subversion of the Constitution of this Government, would inevitably if carried but a little further, have been denominated, and must have been treated as high Treason, and consequently have involved the Abettors, most of whom I am satisfied were actuated by honest Motives, tho' incautiously drawn in to concur in Acts that might have terminated in the Ruin and Destruction of other Families, while by illegal Means they are intent upon exempting themselves from Evils, within the Remedy of Laws of their Country."

"These Calamities, I trust, are now removed by the Timely Proclamation I sent up to you by my Secretary, and your own prudent determination to Petition me in Council for a Redress of the Grievances complained of."—"The discreet and steady Behaviour of Col. Fanning, and the Officers and Men under his Command, met not only with the entire Approbation of myself, and his Majesty's Council, but will ever be acknowledged with gratitude by every well-wisher to this Province."

I take this opportunity to acquaint all thro' whose understandings have been run away wild; and whose Passions have been led in Captivity by some evil designing Men, who, actuated by Covardice and a sense of that public Justice which is due to their Crimes, have obscured themselves from public View: That in Consideration of a Determination to abide by my Decision in Council; it is my Direction, by the unanimous Advice of that Board, that you do, from henceforward, desist from any further Meetings, either by Verbal appointment or Advertisement. That all Titles of Regulators or Associates cease among you. That the Sheriff and other Officers of the Government are permitted, without molestation, to execute the Duties of their respective Office. And that all breaches of the Peace against his Majesty's Government, may be determined and examined in a due course of Law.

"It is by your strict and punctual adherence to these Directions, that any further Clemency, for My Part, may be looked for."

"This was the extent of what I authorized Mr. Edwards to declare on my behalf.—And now, that I have signified to you, the sense his Majesty's Council entertain of the nature of your Proceedings, and the Requisition I point out, by their Advice, for your future Conduct: I am to assure you, willing as I am to listen to the Voice of Distress, the just Complaints of his Majesty's Subjects, and the hardships they may go under, that I shall give his Majesty's Attorney General orders to Prosecute every Officer, who has been guilty of Extortion or illegal Practices in his Office, upon any Application or Information, lodged with him by the Parties injured, or any other that shall be authorised to prosecute on their Behalf. As also set up a Proclamation on my arrival at Hillsborough, forbidding all such dishonourable and illegal proceedings."

"You may further depend upon it, I shall at all Times, endeavour to redress every other Grievance in my Power, that his Majesty's Subjects may labour under."

"As you want to be satisfied what is the amount of the Tax for the publick Service for 1767, I am to inform you, it is Seven shillings a Taxable besides the County and Parish Taxes, the particulars of which I will give to Mr. Hunter."

"I have only to add, I shall be up at Hillsborough the beginning of next Month. In the mean time I rest in full Confidence I shall again be made happy, by seeing industry prevailing over Jealousies and Murmurings, in a Soil and Climate the most fertile in the World, and among a People, who by a well directed industry, may draw down Blessings and Prosperity to their Families, and greatly contribute to the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Happiness of my Administration."

WILLIAM TRYON.

At the Council Chamber,  
Bluswick, 21 of June 1768.

Many things in this Letter are worthy of notice, which may perhaps be the Business of a future Number, for the present the Office of Critick is left to Phloeticus Friend, who has great Opportunity given him of finishing the Sketch'd Picture of the excellent Letter-Writer.

(To be continued.)

A NATIONAL BANK.—"It is monstrous," said Lord Brougham, when he was a whig, "that any man or body of men, corporate or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will; of combining the office of regulator of national currency with that of banker; that they should be both the money makers and the money dealers; that they should have the privilege any one period of inundating the country with an immens amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate sources of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining merchants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thousands."

Tobacco in Illinois.—Two or three years since, a sort of mania prevailed, about some parts of Rock river, for the culture of Tobacco. Many who knew nothing of the business rushed into it, to the neglect of all other crops; and the result was that ignorance of its culture lost them the year's work. Those who had patience to try it by degrees, succeeded another season; and one firm from Winnebago county has just shipped to New York thirty six tons; being the produce of a very limited section, and cultivated in small patches of an acre or two. For this they will realize some four thousand dollars. This, added to the wealth of a neighborhood, is something, these hard times; and this same lot of Tobacco would have been worth one quarter more, had the producers, all of them, perfectly understood its culture and cure.

Prairie Farmer.