

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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THE STANDARD.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

No public man in this country has been more systematically vilified and traduced than this distinguished patriot and statesman. But public justice, if slow at times, is nevertheless always certain; and we entertain the belief that the American people have still higher honors in reserve for Mr. Woodbury. It is therefore with great pleasure that we give a hearing in our columns to a voice speaking in his behalf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a lover of Fatherland, as a free-born citizen of the United States, and therefore as one deeply interested in the future fortunes of my country, destined from her vast extent, the multiplicity of her natural resources, the soundness of her constitutional principles, and the spirit of enterprise which characterizes her inhabitants, to become the greatest power in the world. I hail with feelings of unbounded pride and joy, as an event calculated to promote the prosperity of this great Republic, the announcement of the Honorable LEVI WOODBURY'S intention to come forward as a candidate at the next election for the high and important office of VICE-PRESIDENT for the United States, subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention to be hereafter held. I rejoice at this, not from feelings of respect and admiration for the many noble qualities which adorn the private character of the Hon. Mr. Woodbury, but from a review of his public services, from a consideration of the many high and important offices he has filled; offices requiring intellect of the highest order, judgment to advise and determine on questions of national importance, frequently arising in the internal government of this young republic, and requiring coolness and discrimination to exercise with necessary caution and firmness that trust and power vested in him in his various situations by the unanimous votes of his fellow citizens; solely then from approbation of the talent, wisdom, and patriotism displayed by him in each department of the many offices he held in the Government, and duly appreciating the marked Democratic principles which have been the distinguishing characteristics of his long and prosperous career. I hail the probability of his acquisition (by the voice of the States Union at the ensuing election) to the councils of my country, in the capacity of Vice-President, as a sure indication of the progressive march of those great principles which have the constitution, and consequently the prosperity of States for their basis.

In considering the claims of Mr. Woodbury on the people of the United States, I can with perfect safety state, without descending to flattery, but solely on the broad principle of giving sterling merit its due, that few countries can boast of a statesman rising through a successive gradation of offices, each embracing duties of the highest importance to the State, continuing for a number of years amid all the turmoil and agitation consequent upon a series of important events, but particularly upon the panic produced on the commerce of the Union by the imprudent advances and wild speculations created by the United States Bank, to preserve throughout this unexampled crisis in the monetary system of the Republic the principles of democracy uncontaminated by the influence of power or office, and undismayed by all the attacks which the malignity and relentless fury of his political opponents the Whigs could devise. If then, we take a short review of Mr. Woodbury's interesting and successful career we will find him commencing life as a Lawyer, distinguishing himself in that profession by a depth of learning, solidity of reasoning, and powers of argument which soon raised him to that position for which his professional acquirements so well qualified him, viz. Judge of his native State, the State of New Hampshire. If the power which is vested in a Judge in this country be considered in countering and resisting the effects of laws which he may conceive are inconsistent with the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, it must be conceded, independent of the strict exercise of his legal functions, that such an extra judicial power can, with safety to the Republic be only entrusted in the keeping of a man, not alone eminent for profundity of learning, but also for comprehensiveness of mind and solidity of judgment; that these high qualifications were exercised with wisdom and discrimination is proved by his having been subsequently elected to be Governor of the State, in which he presided as Judge.

We next find Mr. Woodbury engaged in the arena of politics, we find him in the senate, exercising his powerful talents in support of the pure principles of democracy, which have been the darling objects of his political existence. And here again we find his services so highly valued, and the importance of having him in an office so appreciated, that he was solicited by President Jackson to become secretary to the navy, an office which he filled until 1834, when he was chosen secretary of the Treasury.

In none of the many offices Mr. Woodbury held, were his talents more severely tried, than when secretary of the Treasury; whether we consider his abilities as a financier, tested by the astounding fact of his having met all demands on the Treasury during the never-to-be-forgotten money panic which preceded and succeeded the

downfall of the United States Bank, or the uncompromising fortitude, untiring industry, and infinite tact he displayed in holding this important office through such a critical period, up until the election of General Harrison in 1840, when he was solicited to become Chief Justice of his native State—the State of New Hampshire, in a manner so complimentary, as to remunerate him in some slight measure for his services to his country, and which must have been most gratifying to his feelings, as giving the stamp of approval to his former public life; this last honor he declined. At this critical moment, however, when questions of the greatest importance to the commercial interests of the Union were about to be debated in Congress, particularly the propriety of granting a new Charter to the Bank of the United States, Mr. Woodbury was elected senator; and in the extra session of Congress, opposed the grant for a masterly speech, wherein he showed his manifold evils as exceeding the bounds, spirit, and principles of the Constitution, its corruptive influence on the elective franchise and liberties of the country;—its enormity as a political engine, used for party purposes by the few, who, acting on its morbid influence, sought through this medium to buy up and sacrifice the rights and interests of the many at the shrine of their golden Deity. He opposed the re-organization of this mischievous political machine, as not alone violating the sacred bounds of the Constitution, but as wholly unfit to comply with even the powers allowed by the national Charter, viz: the regulation of the exchanges of the country, and in exposing its destructive effects on the character, trade, and commerce of the Union, by its alternate contractions and expansions; occasionally extending credit to feed the most wild and daring speculations. And again when means were required to sustain such enterprises—enterprises which have materially injured, in the eyes of foreigners, the character, as they have its prosperity, of the States, at such moments, when the offspring of its imprudent creation required its assistance and care, it allowed it to perish by denying relief; and thus has the country been made and declared bankrupt.

Again do we find him the opponent of monopoly, in supporting the doctrine of free trade on the question of reducing the duties on tea and sugar. Here, he showed himself the fearless assailant of monopoly, the unbending opponent to the aggrandizement of the few, at the expense and ruin of the many; and in carrying out the reduction of duties on those necessities of life. He exposed the destructive effects of a high tariff, by reference to its workings in other countries, in a speech of such varied knowledge and power, as would do honor to the most eloquent advocate of free trade, even in England, where its operations have crippled trade, destroyed manufactures, beggared the artisan, and reduced that country, mistress supreme in Europe, the acknowledged mistress of the seas, extending her conquests, her influence and her commerce to every country yet discovered, to such a state of commercial distress, as must force the influence and crying wants of the people, either the repeal of all laws which restrict the free exercise of trade, the unfettered interchange of the commodities of life, and the opening of all her ports to every product, or a protective system, which may prove a useful lesson to future ages, of the dreadful effects of monopoly,—monopoly against which the people of the mother country have arisen as it were en masse, and among whom are to be found many eloquent advocates for free trade, particularly Dr. Bowring, M. P. for Bolton, who, in denouncing on the subject, states, that free trade is practical Christianity. It is the representation of that benign, that benevolent, that beneficent spirit, which seeks every where to remove evil, and every where to augment good. They speak of the East, it has been my good fortune to wander amidst the ruins of those ancient cities to which I just now referred. I have seen the pillars of Tyre in the dust; I have seen the port, crowded formerly with the ships of merchants, who were clothed in purple and fine linen, who were princes and rulers of the earth, and now my friends not one column stands erect. They are hidden in the waves and in the sands—the glory of that country is departed, and who has entered upon that inheritance? who, but the men of England! Now, when I contrast the condition of these countries in those days, when I remember that at the period of the glory and prosperity of Tyre and Sidon, this island (England) was a mere waste, inhabited by a few scattered and naked people, while Phœnicia represented all that was great and glorious; will may I enquire to what this land owes its elevation, and that land owes its decline. It is our commerce which has made us great. It is the labor of industrious hands that has given us power. We have created wealth out of that industry, and that wealth has created for us a political influence which places us in the eye of universal man. And now the world is asking what lessons we mean to give? Too many lessons of folly have we seen scattered abroad; and may it not be asked, is not the time come when we should give forth lessons of wisdom; and this City (London) which in those days was unknown to notice and to fame; this city, which has become greater than the inhabitants of many nations—this city which is larger than many kingdoms as respects the number its inhabitants; which figures in the pages of history; now will not this city show itself worthy of its destiny; it will! And meetings like this remove all anxiety, and offer an eloquent response to those who have said that the League was toiling vainly to little or no purpose, and that they would get weary of the good work; and that monopoly might again lie down and sleep under the shadow of that Ups tree which it has planted on this land. But monopoly must expect no such futurity. If the efforts that are now making, will not prove sufficient to liberate trade and labor, and capital, a greater effort shall still be made—and still a greater. Deeper and deeper shall the mine be dug under the temple of monopoly; more and more combustible shall be there deposited, until Parliament shall apply the spark, which shall blow to atoms the whole fabric, and free intercourse shall exist between the nations of the earth, this country having the pride and honor of having led the way. If examples of the evils of monopoly were required, we have them on every side. History affords instances of the mischievous effects of meddling with the free interchange of good offices, which every man ought to enjoy. Take the fairest portion of the earth, look to Spain. You have heard of its rivers, which poets have said run over gold and sands. You have heard of its rich valleys, its oils, its wines, its flocks. You have heard of its military and naval glories, when its great men have gone forth conquering and to conquer, discovering new worlds, distinguished for the exhi-

tion of the highest intellect, having its illustrious dramatists and poets, and fabulists, and now what has become of Spain? She did conquer another world, she did plant her banners, from the North to the South of the American Continent; but Spain has adopted the prohibitory and protective system, and she is now delivered over to ignorance and to isolation. Her traders are smugglers, her merchants have become contrabandists. Look at another country, and one to which nature has denied all the advantages which she gave to Spain. Look to Holland, your neighbor. There is a country placed beneath the level of the sea. It is a great plain where nothing but high intelligence, nothing but the most laborious industry, nothing but the most devoted patriotism could have preserved it from being overwhelmed by Atlantic's waters. But Holland discovered the secret of a nation's greatness. Free trade in Holland soon subdued, soon subjugated, soon fettered Spain.

The Dutch held dominion sway over the Spaniards; and while they held this opinion, and gave practical effects to them, which their great men, such as Grotius, and others, recorded as the basis of a nation's greatness, the little Holland became so influential as to be reckoned among the mightiest communities of the world. Such have been the effects of monopoly, such the effects of free trade, against the former of which, Mr. Woodbury has been, and still is the uncompromising opponent; his sentiments in reference to the necessity of its adopting free trade in England, are, that she has now arrived at an era in her history, when the great principle of free trade must be declared by her, or she would fall a sacrifice to monopoly, and that monopoly would be pointed out as the rock on which English glory had struck for ever.

In opposing monopoly, Mr. Woodbury was not a mere theorist, he gave proofs—proofs severely felt by the monopolizing few, the Whigs both in and out of Congress, of his determination to prevent this baneful to commercial prosperity, from gaining ground in the Union, and here he traced the evil to its source by opposing the loan of 12,000,000 dollars, which the Whigs strenuously sought to saddle as a national debt on the country; he pointed out the evils entailed by the national debt in England; showed why that country was forced as a means of paying the interests on that debt, independent of sustaining the current expenses of the country to impose high tariffs and restrictions which were proving fatal to her commerce, opposed it also on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and although unsuccessful, his talented opposition gained for him fresh laurels from the Democratic party of the Union. He also opposed the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, on the grounds of State expediency, contending that they should go into the Treasury, and form a fund to meet the current expenses of the country, instead of being distributed through the States, which would subject you, the people of the Union, to taxes upon the necessities of life, to defray the public expenditure, which should be met with the most natural and legitimate means, viz: the proceeds of the public lands.

The deposit and investment of the public monies under the Sub-Treasury Law received his most strenuous support, as the only safe and constitutional mode for securing the revenues of the United States, instead of placing them in a national bank to be speculated and traded upon by that establishment in the issues of paper money to treble the amount of specie lodged, thus subjecting the public monies to all the hazards of bank speculation. In the course thus taken by Mr. Woodbury of exposing to public view the sinister designs of the Whigs, and their bold attempts to control through the public purse, the Democratic party of the Union, he drew upon himself all the ire and fury of these miserable monopolists, who, irritated at his frequent attacks and exposure of their selfish and demoralizing policy, sought by an attempt, unparalleled for audacity, to crush Mr. Woodbury and his party, when they charged him, through the person of their Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Ewing, of embezzling the public monies! Little, however, did they imagine, in making this daring accusation, that they thereby furnished Mr. W. with an opportunity, not alone of vindicating himself and the Democratic party, but also of showing the artifices and misrepresentations to which the Whigs had recourse in order to sustain their base and illiberal policy; this he proved by referring to the official statistics of the finance as sent in by Mr. Ewing, which he showed were false and erroneous, and in a spirit of indignation refuted the attempts made on his political character, by calling the attention of the Senate to his administration when in the Treasury department, and by the fact of his having sustained, through a host of difficulties, the credit of this important branch of the public service, by having all demands promptly paid; and by contrasting some of the leading acts of his public life, with the weak, designing and selfish course adopted by the Whigs, placed the latter in a truly contemptible light. But indeed, to follow the Hon. Mr. Woodbury through the entire of his public career, would far exceed the limits of a letter, and would perhaps be considered superfluous by you, the people of the Union, to whom he has ever proved himself the faithful public servant; before whom he stands the tried and valued friend, not alone in his official capacity, but in every way in which he could serve his fellow citizens; even in an intellectual and moral point of view, as evidenced by his able lectures on Education, delivered in different sections of the Union; as also by his advocacy of the sacred cause of total abstinence, a cause which has rescued millions from perdition, raised them in the scale of society, opened to them brilliant prospects for the future, and which has shed its benign effects, comfort and happiness, even over the humblest lowly cabin of the poor.—Permit me, then, after this hasty sketch of the public life of the Hon. Levi Woodbury to recommend him to you, the inhabitants of the United States, as the champion of Democracy, as the man who sustained "unwaved by power," the principles which constitute the basis of Democracy, throughout the entire of his public life;—I recommend him to you as the fearless and powerful assailant of the monopolizing few, the Whigs; as the uncompromising advocate of free trade, and, in a word, I would say to those who wish to adhere to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, who wish for no bank, no assumption of the State debts, no distribution, but who wish for an economical administration, to return the Hon. Levi Woodbury at the coming election as Vice President of the United States.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.
June 6th, 1843.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a number of the citizens of Union county, assembled at Labatt's Cross Roads, on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1843, to express their views on the subject of the Presidency. On motion of William Wilson, Esq., JOHN McCORKLE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and AMOS STEVENS, Esq., appointed Secretary. Upon a call from the Chair, Col. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting, and moved that a committee be appointed to report business for its consideration. The Chairman appointed as this Committee Amos Stevens, William Wilson, Isaac H. Helms, James Houston, Esqrs., and Maj. Wm. C. Steele, who, after retiring a few minutes, reported through Amos Stevens, Esq., the following:

Believing that the time has arrived for the people in their primary assemblies to speak out their sentiments in regard to the person whom they deem best qualified to fill the important office of President of the United States, after the 4th of March, 1845—we, the citizens of Union county, in public meeting do declare,

That JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, is our first choice for that office, and our preference for him is based on these considerations: He is a southern man—our neighbor—in whose devotion to southern rights and the true principles of the Constitution we have full confidence.

He possesses talents of the most exalted character, and during an active public life of more than thirty years, he has exhibited ability as a statesman and a self-sacrificing devotion to democratic principles and the best interests of his country, which have elicited the approbation and admiration of even his political opponents.

During an active life of more than sixty years, the tongue of calumny has never dared to breathe a reproach against the purity of his private character.

We believe he is the only prominent politician now in the country who has the will and power (if placed in the Presidential Chair) to introduce into the Government a thorough Reform, and bring it back in its administration to the landmarks of the old Jeffersonian school of politics.

Because we regard him as embodying more fully than any other politician in his views, the genuine creed of democratic republicans. About him there is no compromise of principles, no concealment to gain popularity, no intriguing to gain power—he boldly flings to the breeze his creed, which is the creed of all true democrats, to wit: "Free Trade; Low duties; No debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution."

For these reasons we advocate the election of John C. Calhoun to the Presidency. The principles he advocates are our principles, and we believe him to be honest and capable of filling the office to which we hereby recommend him. We call upon the friends of Mr. Calhoun in North Carolina to organize immediately, and prepare for urging in a proper manner, his claims before the democratic national Convention. In relation to the time of meeting and the organization of that Convention, we unhesitatingly express our preference for what is called the Maryland plan, to wit: The Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 2d Monday in May, 1844, to be composed of one delegate from each congressional district in the several States, and two from the State at large, to correspond with the Electoral Colleges, and in Convention, the delegates to vote *per capita*. This we consider the most republican plan that has yet been named, and would be certain to give universal satisfaction to our party in its nominations.

We pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to forward the cause of Calhoun and free principles; and in doing this, we will sustain for office such men as go with us in this great cause. Resolved, That a County Vigilance Committee of six persons be appointed to correspond with the friends of Mr. Calhoun in other parts of the State, and to collect and distribute all information and documents calculated to forward the views of this meeting.

As soon as the reading of the resolutions had been concluded, Col. W. J. Alexander rose and addressed the meeting for about an hour. He declared his unaltered attachment to the creed of the Democratic party—showed what that creed was—spoke of the causes which had once separated him from the great body of the democratic party, passed a highly eloquent eulogy upon Mr. Calhoun, and took his seat amid the loud plaudits of the meeting. At the conclusion of Col. Alexander's speech, the resolutions were put to vote and adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then named the following gentlemen to compose the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to wit: Amos Stevens, William Wilson, Marcus Austin, Esqrs., and Col. James A. Dunn, Maj. W. C. Steele, and Col. Thos. P. Dillon.

A Resolution was then offered and adopted, tendering thanks to Col. Alexander, for his eloquent address, and to the Chairman and Secretary for the appropriate discharge of their duties, and ordering these proceedings to be published in the "Mechanics' Jeffersonian," with a request to the other democratic papers of the State to copy them, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN McCORKLE, Chairman.
AMOS STEVENS, Secretary.

The 'last best gift' of Victoria to her husband, is said to be rather ugly in feature. One of the Court Journals, however, labors hard to make a beauty of the 'dear little creature,' as follows:

'Her royal highness is a remarkably fine infant, but not so delicately formed as her sister. She has eyes bordering on the light blue—a nose small, but beautifully rounded—and hair which promises to be flaxen.'

If it belonged to 'common folks,' we presume the above might be rendered thus:—'A homely little squab, with cat's eyes, pug nose, and tow-head.'

ANECDOTE—one time.—Two brothers, named Josiah and William, full grown boys, happened in a store one evening, where the attention of the company was somewhat attracted by a very long watch-chain dangling at the four quarters of Josiah. One of the company asked, 'What's the time, Josiah!' With no small ceremony, Josiah drew out his watch, and after examining it sometime, referred to his brother, and said, 'Brother William, is this figury nine or figury leven?' William, after a few minutes deliberation, declared it to be 'figury seven.' 'Well then,' replied Josiah, 'it lacks about half an inch of eight!'

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. VIII.
The Reader may have observed, that the error, appeals to an Engagement of the People to abide his Decision in Council; it is proposed the People had entered into such obligations to the Governor; and that at the time of Engaging, they intended to do as they said. But two things appear to have determined them to do otherwise; (1.) When Hunter and Howel, presented the Petition, &c. of the Regulators, his Excellency called together a small number of the Council; and such a conduct, whether it really was so or not, gave the People, the colour of Suspicion, that he called only such as he knew would be on his side. (2.) It is somewhat probable that the Governor, in order to engage the People, had encouraged them to believe that he would lay their Petition, &c. before the whole General Assembly; therefore, when the People found by the Journals of the House, that the Governor desired the Whole matter should be vested in him, and seeing by his Letter, &c. how he was like to treat them—These things appear to be the reasons of the Regulators conduct, in refusing to obey the Governor's last Direction, by the hands of Mr. Harris, who, in discharge of his duty, required the Tax of the People; upon this they answered him, 'We have agreed to lay the matter, before the Whole of the Council, and House of Assembly, before we choose to Pay.' Mr. Harris returned, without the Money; and also without being insulted, and maltreated by the People; though they had desired that no Officers should come among them to Collect, &c. Nor were the People very delicate in their manner of expression, respecting the Officers; therefore it is that they are said, by the Governor, 'To Menace, and Threaten the property of the King's Officers.'

At this Meeting, the Regulators agreed upon an Answer to the Gov's Letter, mention'd in No. VII, and appointed two men to wait on, and present it, to his Excellency. In which they hinted to him, that they should have been much more obliged to him had he, as they expected he would have done, called together the Legislature of the Province. Here it must be acknowledged that the Regulators were altogether as forward as necessary; though some apology may be admitted from their want of knowledge, and the pressing necessity of their Situation; Nor is it to be refused, that their own importance seems to have had some influence on their Conduct; They had gone so far forward they were unwilling to return back. But if the Regulators treated the Gov. with freedom, and uncourtly style, it must be confessed also, that the measure he metted to them, was far from moderate and lenient, as theirs was from delicate and submissive. For, when Harris returned from among the Regulators, The Gov's Officers were busy in raising the Militia. Their orders were 'To rendezvous at an appointed place, on a set day, which day, was night at midnight, and to remain there three days Provision, and nine Charges of Ammunition.' The Militia, upon receiving these orders, immediately sent messengers, to carry Tidings to the Regulators, 'That the Gov. was forming an Armament, to cut them off' &c. It was also said, that the Gov. intended to send for, and bring down Indians, from the frontiers, to aid him in cutting off the Regulators.

These alarms threw the Inhabitants of Orange into the utmost perplexity; so that in fear they ran together, not to Arms, of which they might have availed themselves effectually, had they been disposed to fight; But, whatever might be the voice of the inconsiderate Multitude, of whom it always true, the more part, know not wherefore they are gathered together; the wiser, and considerate part, interposed, and the People chose, of themselves, eight Men, whom they sent to the Governor, that they might inform him of what they were told, and know of him the Truth, respecting all these things; The eight Men returned, having waited on the Governor, with the following Declarations from the Gov. and others, viz. 'In the first place, the Gov. Declares, that he never had an intention to bring down Indians, nor of raising the Militia in order to break in upon any Settlement, as has been falsely represented; and that he again repeats his firm resolution to do Justice to the People in every thing where in they have been injured, (he being Judge) as far as in his power.'

In the next place, Col. Fanning, agrees that the dispute between him and the People, shall be settled at the next Supreme Court; that if the Chief Judge, and his associates, give Judgment against him on the Trial of Mr. John Lowe, or any other deed, he is willing, and shall refund the full sum, over his Lawful fees, he has taken, to every Man who shall apply to him, bringing his deed along with him; and that they shall pay no Cost.

In the next place, Mr. Nash, agrees to the same thing, with respect to his Clerk's fee, as he has already wrote to the Regulators.

In the last place, the Accounts of the Sheriffs, with the Vestry, and the Court, for the Parish and County Tax, have been examined and approved; and when a Settlement is made for the Insolvents, the full State, in the same manner, shall be posted up in the Court-house.

The Gov. will give no Directions for the Sheriff to proceed in his Collection till after the Supreme Court.

This is an Unaccountable piece of Conduct, if we view it in this Light, That the Gov. did actually attempt raising the Militia, and that with design to reduce the Regulators—and that this is True, is without a Doubt; and therefore, we can give no better reason for these apparently soft Words of the Gov. in the above Message to the Regulators, &c. than the Refusal of the Militia to serve against their Brethren; which Refusal appears by the following Resolution formed by the Militia, viz. 'The critical affairs in public have caused us to meet to consult what is our duty. We have been warned to go against a set of People, called Regulators under the Term of Enemies; but we look on them as Loyal Subjects, acting for the good of our Country. Until they are proved Enemies, we do not think it our duty to go against them. We are told that they do disobey the Gov's order, shall be fined, for not appearing against these our Brethren and Neighbors: which thing we design to oppose until it appears to be our duty; and until their Articles are proved to be contrary to Law.'

By the above-mentioned Eight Men, the Gov. notified the Regulators to meet at a convenient Place, to them known, and appointed by his Excellency; at a time; at which Place and Time, the Sheriffs were to attend, in order to satisfy the People with respect to the Concern they had in their public accounts.

People, met on the day appointed; No. 10 the former Sheriffs came; the Sheriff for the being come, not with Accounts, but, a from the Governor, viz.

GENTLEMEN.

I had every reasonable hope, that my Letter to you from the Counsel-Chamber, the 21st of June, would have given you not only the most cordial Satisfaction, but have prompted you with the most ardent Zeal to have subscribed to every Direction contained therein, conformable to the declared Resolution in your address to me.

It is with a sincere Regret, if at this time reflect on the Disobedient, and ungrateful return you have made me, both by your Disregard to every part of my Directions in the above-mentioned Letter, and your refusal to pay your public Levies, to Mr. Harris, late Sheriff, who demanded them of you, on the 2d of this Month, at a general Meeting, in Virtue of his Legal Power, and its compliance with the Letter I sent you, by him, urging the immediate Payment thereof.

The Candor with which I treated the Rash and Precipitate Steps of your past Conduct, and the just means, and effectual measures I pointed out for removing the Causes of Complaint, would have given ample satisfaction to every Man who petitioned me with an Intention to be satisfied with Justice.

By your Letter delivered me the 5th Instant, by Mess. Low and Hunter, I have the Mortification to find every lenient Measure of mine had been perverted, and the friendly Aid I offered to correct the abuses in public Officers, which it was my Duty to tender, considered by you as insufficient.

The force of the Proclamation was to caution public Officers against, and prevent as much as possible, Extortion. It is the province of the Courts of Law, to Judge and Punish the Extortioner. The Dissatisfaction also you express, that your Address, and Papers, were not laid before the whole Council, is equally groundless with your Declarations of the insufficiency of the Proclamation.

By his Majesty's Commission and Instructions, three Counsellors make a Board; and with five Members business may be transacted of the highest Dignity; whereas six Gentlemen of the Council were present when your Address, and paper were laid before that Board.

The Resolution you have taken to Petition the Legislative Body, are exceeding agreeable to me; my services on that occasion shall not be wanting, to redress all real Grievances.

It is necessary I should now inform you, of my Humanity to your misguided Passions, and my Justice to the Integrity of my Intentions, that you are pursuing measures highly Criminal and illegal; and it is a circumstance of real affliction to me, since I consider you as acting upon principles, no less void of faith and Honour than inconsistent with every Moral, and Religious Duty.

You have given occasion to every Man of property, and probity, by the open, unreserved Menaces you have thrown out against the Lives and Properties of many of the Inhabitants of this County, to look on your designs as bent rather upon destroying the Peace of this Government, and the security of its Inhabitants, than a wish of intention to wait for any legal process against those you imagine have abused their public Trust.

Upon these alarming prospects, I esteemed it my Duty to provide for the Safety of the Government, and to take care that the Public receive no damage; To prevent therefore as much as possible the heavy Expence that must accrue to the Province, by providing against the Insults that are intended to be offered to his Majesty's Superior Court of Justice, I am pre-emptorily to require on your Part, that at least twelve of your Principals, and those of the first property, wait upon me at Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th of this month, and there in my Presence, to execute a Bond in the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, as a Security that no rescue shall be made of W. Butler, and Herman Husbands, at the Superior Court at Hillsborough, they being under Requegnizance, then to appear and take their Tryal.

WILLIAM TRYON.

(To be continued.)

WESTERN JUSTICE.
The most efficient use the old squire made of his judicial authority was upon the occasion of a fight between him and old Jack Crow, at a cotton picking. They were both widowers, and rival suitors for the affections of the plump and sassy widow Jenkins. After picking of cotton was over, there was a fiddle and tin pan introduced, a tune struck up, and also a dance. The old squire was on the floor with the widow for partner, and old Jack was in the circle that surrounded the dancers, looking on like a poor man at a frolic. The old squire in passing, purposely put his heel on Jack's toe. This he repeated several times, until old Jack insisted upon a fight, as a matter of redress. The old squire told him 'agreed'; and at it went; but the old squire being the most active of the two, got the start of Jack, and beat him a good deal before the old fellow could get under 'headway,' but when old Jack did get himself in motion, he was about to prove too hard for the old squire, when suddenly he pushed old Jack away from him, and roared out in a commanding tone, 'I command the peace.' Instantly old Jack stopped as if spell-bound. 'If you say a word,' said the old squire, 'I will fine you ten dollars.' They stood and gazed at each other for some time, like two tired chickens, until the old squire said, 'at it again,' and at it they went, the squire again getting the start, and beating old Jack almost into a mummy before he could get underway, and no sooner had Jack obtained the advantage, than the old squire roared out again, 'I command the peace,' and instantly the fight ceased. It is almost useless to add, that the old squire took the widow's eye, and afterwards married her. Poor old Jack, he did not know what was once said by a member of the Missouri Legislature, 'that even the Governor was no more in a fight, than any other man.'

China Mission.—The flag designed for the China Mission was manufactured out of American silk, by G. W. Gill, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. It is 150 ft. in length; stripes, crimson and white, is 15 inches wide, the square 81.2 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches wide of a beautiful blue.