

# 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."

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## TERMS.

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## THE STANDARD.

### UNITED STATES BANK.

We quote below the testimony of the distinguished LANGDON CHEVES, once President of the United States Bank, (and a faithful and honest one too,) as well as MADISON, JEFFERSON, WHITE, and WASHINGTON. We learn that our friends in the recent Congressional canvass, elaborated this point with great power, and regret to learn that in some Districts (particularly the second, Mr. CRAIG'S) the public mind had been much abused on this point. Oh that the people would learn, and understand, and profit by experience! Are we of the number of those who, in the patriotic language of the gifted PATRICK HENRY, have eyes but see not, and ears but hear not? Could our honest-hearted farmers visit Philadelphia, the immediate scene of the monstrous corruptions of the Bank, and see the streets literally watered with the tears of the widows and orphans beggared by the corruptions and villainy of this Institution, they never could support a Bank candidate. It is a notorious fact that, in Pennsylvania, a United States Bank is odious to the great body of the citizens, of both parties. Shall we take up the thrown off follies of our predecessors? Those who are best acquainted with the monster, and have seen the veil raised that hides his deformity, tell us that destruction, sorrow, and death follow in his footsteps; and shall we not profit by the discipline that they have so generously borne?

Testimony of Langdon Cheves as to its Powers.  
The following extracts are from his correspondence of 1837:

"I am of the opinion, that a National Bank will not aid, but embarrass the restoration of the currency, and that afterwards, it would be an institution infinitely dangerous under many circumstances and in many views."

"I admit, that under a very wise and circum-spect management, it might be an useful institution; but it is as certain as any thing depending on human action and human will, that it will not be so managed. Besides, I have no doubt, Congress has no constitutional power to establish such an institution; and this has been the clearly expressed judgment of that school of public men who claim Mr. Jefferson as their head, and who have administered the Government for almost forty years."

"The institution of the late Bank was a departure from the principles of that school, badly justified, or rather largely excused at the time; since generally regretted by them; and finally by themselves abandoned for the best manner in their power, by putting it down."

The author of the above sentiments, LANGDON CHEVES, was the President of the late Bank, which he redeemed from the ruin and disgrace brought upon it by his predecessor JONES. He was a member of the South Carolina delegation in Congress during the late war; he ranked with stern, distinguished men of that State then in Congress—as Gen. WILLIAMS, WM. LOWMEYER, and JOHN C. CALHOUN. Upon the Speaker's chair becoming vacant, by the appointment of Mr. CLAY as one of the commissioners to negotiate the peace, Mr. CHEVES was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. MADISON'S opinion as to the constitutionality of a Bank, is thus given:

"This power (to incorporate a Bank) was proposed to be vested in Congress, in the original plan, reported by the committee of the Convention, among the enumeration of powers which now form the eighth section of the 1st article—but that after three days' ardent debate on the special subject, in that body, the power was rejected and stricken out, upon the principle that it was a power improper to be vested in the General Government."

Mr. JEFFERSON, speaking on the constitutionality of such an institution, says:

"I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground, that 'all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or the people.' To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the power of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of definition. The incorporation of a Bank, and other powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States by the constitution."

"It is known the very power now proposed as a means was rejected as an end by the convention which framed the constitution; a proposition was made to them to authorize Congress to open canals, and an amendatory one to empower them to incorporate; but the whole was rejected, and one of the reasons urged in the debate was, that they would have power to create a Bank, which would render the great cities, where there are prejudices or jealousies on this subject, adverse to the reception of the constitution."

### Opinion of Hugh L. White.

"I hold that, by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no power to create a Bank, and having no power to create it, we have no power to continue it beyond the period limited for its termination."

"Much has been said of the President's (Jackson) opinion upon the subject of banks, and his ideas respecting the dangers to be apprehended from the operations of this Bank. He appears to be maintaining the same doctrine maintained by the Republican People of Pennsylvania, in 1785, 1786, and 1787, and, as I verily believe, the same doctrine intended to be incorporated into the Constitution, and made perpetual by it."

### Opinion of George Washington, as to the expediency of paper issues.

"I do not scruple to declare that if I had a voice in your Legislature (Maryland) it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I intend that it is by the substance, not by the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported."

"An evil equally great is the door it immediately opens for speculation; by which the least designing, and, perhaps most valuable portion of the community, are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators."

### THE WHIG TARIFF.

The following extract from a speech recently delivered by C. C. BALDWIN, Esq. of Virginia, shows of the policy of the Whigs and the results of a Whig Tariff in admirable style. Mr. BALDWIN voted with the Whigs in 1840; but disappointed, grievously disappointed by them he has taken a noble and an independent stand in the democratic ranks. One speech from such a man is worth a thousand log-cabin talks. Read what he says:

"The Whig press, too declared that the Tariff was a scuttled question. I will read you a short extract in the Yeoman of January 15, 1840.

"If the tariff question is ever agitated again (mark the prediction!)—and I say fellow citizens, mark the fulfillment of it too—"it will be by the now dominant party, (the Locofocos) for purely political purposes—and as to the Bank of the United States, all parties now admit that policy cannot be revived, except by the almost unanimous conviction of its absolute necessity. Away then; with this ridiculous cant and slang-whanging about State Rights. The discussion of dead and obsolete topics." &c.

We have now seen, that the Whig party of 1840 was pledged not to revive the protective policy. What is the position of the Whig party of 1843 upon the subject? Why, it maintains, that it is one of the highest duties of government to afford the amplest protection, as it is termed, to American industry, against the pauper labor of Europe—that is to say foreign articles are so cheap here, so many of them can be purchased with so little labor, that the country will be utterly ruined, if the Federal Government don't raise their price by high and exorbitant taxation; that this policy is demanded not less by our pecuniary interests than by the higher and all controlling considerations of national safety and independence—our liberties clearly being gone forever, if foreign fabrics are permitted to invade our country in exchange for the products of the American soil; and therefore we should tax them—is to say, because the fearless, aristocratic Governments of Europe grind their subjects into powder by the most monstrous and cruel taxes, therefore we should pursue the same enlightened and benevolent policy towards our free and happy citizens of this great and glorious Confederacy of sovereign States, we would this day have been a contemptible appendage of the British Crown, and the subjects of a despotic government, under that weak young man who sits upon the British throne. Let all women who sit upon the British throne, be a mistake, we are told, that duties enhance prices, the experience of our country having demonstrated that the price is frequently diminished as the duty is increased—so that if we were to double the duty on some articles we would get them at half price, and if we were to quadruple it, we would get them for nothing? If duties do not raise prices, why are our Yankee manufacturers so clamorous for high duties? We must build up a market, it is said, for the surplus productions of our soil, as if every article we purchased from abroad was not necessarily paid for with those productions, commerce evidently being nothing but an exchange of equivalents, mutually advantageous to both parties under the circumstances in which it is made, or it would cease to exist. If we will not buy of foreign nations, they cannot buy of us. If Lynchburg will not buy your tobacco, flour, &c., you cannot buy her groceries and dry goods; so with nations. An excellent argument, too, to justify the Government in enlisting a standing army of one hundred thousand men from among the tillers of the soil; just to cut up our surplus bread and meat, for that measure would certainly take one thousand upon from the class of producers on the one hand, and add them to the class of consumers on the other, a most admirable stroke of policy according to those profound and sagacious statesmen, who advocate the restrictive system. Evidently, when manufactures become more profitable than agricultural pursuits, industry and capital, which are always seeking the best investments, will flow into them of their own accord. If any branch of business is profitable, the law is unwise, unjust, and tyrannical. Such are the doctrines and arguments of the Whig party, every where proclaimed, from Halls of Congress, in State Conventions, in party meetings, from the hustings, by the party press and in private conversations; and yet, with their mouths full of doctrines and arguments, which nothing but the amplest protection can satisfy, the Whigs attempt to throw dust in our eyes, by telling us that they are in favor of protection, not as a great substantive, independent system of policy, but as the very incident, the contemptible adjunct, the miserable appendage of a revenue Tariff!

Why, fellow-citizens, if Government, like the chameleon, could subsist on air—its duties were entirely unnecessary for its support; the Whigs, entertaining the sentiments they profess, would be false to every sentiment of patriotism, and recreant

to their highest duty to their country, if they did not extend the amplest protection to American industry, through a system of high discriminating duties, even though they should be compelled to throw the money collected into the ocean. We have one fact, upon this subject, which is perfectly decisive, and that is, that this Tariff party is substantially that very interest which, in defiance of the remonstrances of the entire South, forced upon the country, the high Protective Tariff of 1828, in the face of an overflowing Treasury; and who can doubt that if necessary, they are prepared to repeat the operation. With a little cunning and a good deal of extravagance, a Tariff ostensibly so constructed, as to afford the most abundant protection to every branch of American industry, and yet yield a barely adequate, or as at present, even an adequate revenue; our Yankee brethren true to the instinct of self-interest, are determined to have the most abundant protection?

We have now seen, that the Whig party, prior to the last Presidential election, pledged itself not to revive the protective policy, and we have also seen, that it now clamors for protection, like young ravens for their food. But what has it done? Need you ask that question! When did power ever fail, reckless of solemn pledges, to gratify its master passions? The Whigs have passed a high Protective Tariff bill, which Wm. Cost Johnson, a distinguished whig member of Congress, who voted for it declared in a letter I hold in my hand, (in the New York Courier and Enquirer of January 14 1843.) "will give abundant protection" to a bill with which the manufacturers expressed themselves satisfied, and the passage of which was hailed with bursts of joy throughout all Yankee land. The Whig State Convention of the young men of New York, held recently at Auburn, passed a formal resolution of thanks to the Whig Congress for the re-establishment of "a Protective Tariff." That Protective Tariff bill imposes discriminating duties in favor of American fabrics, ranging from 30 to 400 per cent. on the actual value of the imported article; in utter defiance of the vital spirit and express letter of the Compromise Act. Some of its provisions are prohibitory, as is manifest from the fact, that many packages of goods, ordered before the passage of the bill, were sent back on their arrival in this country, because the importer would not sell them here for cost, with the duty superadded. (And yet duties don't raise prices.) The revenue has thus been considerably diminished, at a time when your Treasury is bankrupt; your revenue deficient; and a debt of nearly thirty millions hanging like a millstone around your necks. And all this in utter contempt of the leading features of the Compromise Act, that duties should be laid after 1842, not for protection, but for revenue. That abominable bill has been fraudulently styled, "A bill for revenue with incidental protection." Its true title would be, "A bill for protection with accidental revenue."

Although it is altogether foreign to my purpose to discuss the wisdom of the restrictive system; I cannot help remarking, that the experience of our country has entirely falsified the glorious results which we were assured would flow from the revival of the protective policy. Industry was to lift up its languishing head, the busy hum of cheerful and well paid labor, was to resound throughout the land; manufacturers were to spring up on every hand, darkening the very heavens with their smoke, internal commerce was to revive your roads, and canals were to be covered with heavy-laden wagons and boats, and the laborers of the husbandman were to be rewarded by an increased demand and higher prices for the production of the soil. Have their glorious predictions been verified? Your high Protective Tariff has been in operation nearly a twelve-month, and it has deepened rather than relieved the gloom and depression, and embarrassment, which overshadow the land like a dark cloud. By preventing the products of the soil from going out of the country freely in exchange for foreign fabrics, our markets have been glutted with our great staples; and prices have consequently been depressed to the lowest degree. Repeat your high Tariff—import and export freely, and the markets will be relieved, and prices advance. How any good man who sincerely desires the comfort and peace and civilization of his race, can for a moment tolerate any unnecessary restrictions on the commercial intercourse of the earth,—an intercourse which all history proves to be so favorable to the improvement and civilization and freedom of mankind—I cannot conceive. Look at the different productions, all essential to the comfort of our race, with which a bountiful Providence has blessed different portions of our globe—look too at the seas and oceans, which roll between the nations as if to invite them to interchange their several commodities—and how can you doubt, that an unrestricted intercourse between every branch of His great family is the benevolent design of the Great Parent of us all? Let us ally, my fellow-citizens, further this great policy by breaking down the barriers which have long separated the nations. Distinguished as our country proudly is, above all the earth, for the freedom of its political institutions; let it also be distinguished for the wise and generous freedom of its commercial policy.

Having now shown you, fellow-citizens, how shamefully the Whigs have violated their solemn pledges, and trampled the pledged faith of the country beneath their unshod feet; by reviving the protective policy, permit me to define the position occupied in relation to this subject. During the last Presidential contest, I repeatedly declared, through the Lexington Gazette, (for which I was their editor,) that the protective policy had been abandoned by the passage of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill—that it was irreconcilably opposed to the restrictive system, and that I would not sustain any party which would attempt to revive it and fasten it upon the country—this pledge myself in advance, to abandon the Whigs, in the event of their re-establishing the protective policy. Accordingly, when the Whigs did revive that system, I for that (and also for other reasons) felt myself bound, by every principle of common honesty, to withdraw from the Protective Tariff Whigs, and join the free trade Locofocos. As an honest man, what else could I do?

A schoolmaster, in a town in Herefordshire, not having sufficient employment as a pedagogue, engaged to collect a lamp or lightning rate. His success was not such as the parish could wish; and on the overseer's looking over the books, they found several names to which the letters "O. P." had been attached. Inquiry being made of the collector, as to the meaning of the cabalistic letters, his answer was "on't pay."

### HON. WM. H. HAYWOOD.

We copy from the Democratic Signal the following merited and eloquent tribute to the character of Mr. HAYWOOD.

"William Henry Haywood has been too well known to the people of this State for the last 12 years, to need a word from our pen in vindicating his claim, upon the Democratic party, or to a high public appreciation by every North Carolinian of any party. If long and faithful and laborious service in the cause of her institutions, her improvements, and her public laws; if ardent attachment to her soil, and admiration of her proud and lofty reputation as a State; if a heart-felt sympathy with the habits and devotion to the welfare of her people; if an honest, and zealous determination as a paramount duty, to represent her true interest, redress her wrongs, and assert her rights; if these are estimated as valuable qualifications in a public servant, then will be certainly carry them with him into the Hall of the Senate, and every son of North Carolina should be proud of such a representative. But the Democracy of the State may be especially congratulated by his election to the Senate. From first to last—through evil report and good report, he has unwaveringly given his talents and his time to their cause; not asking the rewards of office for the service, but more than once declining to accept the offered gifts. To him, emphatically, in the doubtful conflict of 1836, was the Democratic party indebted for the glorious victory which he led them, by the force of his acknowledged talent and active zeal. Since that period, when he was known so well for the distinguished part he bore in disappointing the hopes of the Federal party—what public man in North Carolina, has deserved more at the hands of his friends, either on account of his arduous labors in their cause, or of the wanton and unprovoked calumnies of his enemies? Where is the man, public or private, of any party, who, through all the vicissitudes of party fortunes, has preserved a more unquestioned and unquestionable integrity of character—a more unsullied and unsuspected reputation for individual honor and independence? And yet, who has been the object of more groundless, personal political attack by his opponents? It is not our habit to deal in panegyric; but when we recollect the scenes of 1840—the gross and wicked insolence of a party that marked as favorite objects of defamation and insult, gentlemen of most exalted worth and respectability, we cannot but take it as a fit occasion, to express our admiration of the proud and independent position which Wm. H. Haywood then maintained, both as a politician and a gentleman, in that struggle."

### COL JOHNSON.

We extract the following from a speech delivered in the Baltimore Convention, which assembled in May, 1835, relative to the services, character and talents, of this soldier and statesman, by one of his own neighbors, Mr. HOAR, of Louisville:

"His deeds, sir, rely not for recollection or blazonry upon musty records, nor yet upon caucus or convention addresses."

"They have been spoken in the thunders of victorious battle; they have been written upon the hacked and broken armor of our country's invaders. His life has been one of unflinching, unswerving devotion to freedom and to the people. (Cheers.)"

"His popularity rests upon no calculation of political claims. It is not seated in the arithmetic, but in the deep and ardent affections of his countrymen. (Great cheering.)"

"It is not intrigues, nor President makers, nor the starchy, strutting, brainless aristocrats of your cities, that rally around him. No—it is the enlightened, liberal, laboring people whom he has served. It is the mechanics—the bold and hardy yeomanry, who are their country's pride in peace; its bulwark in war; men of the ploughshare and pruning knife, who amid the wreck of rotten, swindling paper currency manufacturers, stand firm as the seated hills; still planting their crops and hailing the storm and the calm as equally commissioned to bless them—men who are dependent for no banking facilities, who draw upon no heartless corporations, but upon the God that made them, and they are answered in the sunshine and the shower."

"Their rocks sport in beauty and in gladness through their smiling fields—their harvests are ripened, their granaries filled—to the broad wings of the eagle, for protection to the brooding wings of the Almighty, and under his shadow and amid the household idols that 'bless their' domestic hearths, in the proud and unsullied nobility of their nature, they swear eternal hostility to every kind of tyranny that can oppress the mind of man. (Great applause.)"

"These are the men who demand and will sustain the nomination of our illustrious fellow-citizen. His name spreads every where, like in the wilderness and in the sky, reaching in the far valleys, climbing to the hill top, and reaching in its kindling, animating influences, every dwelling from the shores of the Atlantic to the utmost extremities of the Union. (Cheers.)"

"The emancipated debtor, as he jumps from his prison and palk of straw, shouts forth his praises; and the soldier of the revolution as he totters into his grave, teaches his children to love and venerate his name. There is a voice from the great valley of the west, from all her cities and towns; there is a voice from the east, from the north, and the south, from the primary assemblies of the people from the conventions of neighborhoods and of States, calling aloud for the elevation of this war-worn soldier, this tried and incorruptible patriot, this advocate of the destitute and down-trodden, this friend of equal rights and privileges."

TUNNING SMOKE INTO GOLD.—The following anecdote is related of Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth: One day Sir Walter was conversing with the Queen on the singular properties of Tobacco.

"I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that I have so well experienced the nature of it, that I can exactly tell even the weight of the smoke in any quantity I consume."

"I doubt it much," Sir Walter replied, Elizabeth, thinking only of the impracticability of weighing smoke in a balance, "and will wager you twenty angels that you do not solve my doubt."

A quantity was agreed upon to be thoroughly smoked. Carefully preserving the ashes, Raleigh weighed these with great exactness, and what was

deficient in the original weight he gave as the result.

"Your Majesty," said he, "cannot deny that the difference hath been evaporated in smoke."

"Truly I cannot," answered the Queen. Then turning to those around her, who had been allusion to the alchemists, then numerous, "let my laborers in the fire have I heard of who turn their gold into smoke, but Raleigh is the first who has turned smoke into gold."

### A FAN FOR FANNING.

AND  
A TOUCHSTONE TO TRYON.  
CONTAINING  
An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the much talked of Regulation in NORTH CAROLINA.

No. IX.

In the last Number was published Gov. Tryon's declaration of War; concerning which, we may be allowed one remark, viz: The Regulators, upon hearing rumours, and alarms, trusted not in them, but went to the Gov. and asked, were they true; upon being informed they were not, the People believed and accepted the Gov's declarations, and confessed and humbled themselves. The Gov. is alarmed by the unreserved menace of the Regulators, and the manner of his intelligence is "Hearsay;" and that contrary to the public declaration of the People by their Committees, made to his Excellency; Upon this, after a series of contradictory, and unintelligible conduct, &c. on the Gov's part, he publishes a declaration of War, with great formality against his own subjects, the People of his care, whom honor, office, and conscience ought to have obliged him to preserve, and secure in the peaceable possession of the fruits of their industry.

Had the Regulators been the men they are set forth to be in the afore-mentioned declaration of War, reason would that they should have rejoiced at this opportunity, put into their hands, of bringing the matter to a final issue by force and arms; and that in consequence hereof, they would have published their Manifest, and dared his Excellency to the Field: But far from such conduct, influenced by a better spirit, they sent the Gov. in all haste, the following Letter, viz:

"May it please your Excellency."

"We received your Letter by the hand of Mr. Lee, at the only time our Officers ever shewed any real intentions of informing us to what use our Money is applied, and at a Time when we had hopes, and were persuaded matters were likely to be settled to the peace and satisfaction of the publick."

"We are truly affected with sorrow and concern, because of your Excellency's displeasure; more especially are we affected with sorrow on account of that part of our conduct, which has given the Gov. occasion to charge us with breach of honor, and to look on us as rather bent on destroying the peace of this Government than to wait for justice. We are much concerned at the thoughts of a difference arising between your Excellency and us; and we determine to guard against such offences for the future. The Comptrolly have given occasion, for being under great oppression, and at the same time, threatened, as Rebels, &c. with Indians, to cut them off, &c. they were much incensed, and broke out into expressions, suggested by their Situation. We shall guard against this for the future."

"But in the midst of all our sorrow we are rejoiced in this, to find your Excellency approving and consenting to our resolutions to petition the Legislative body, which is the thing generally agreed upon by the People."

"As to the demand of security, that no rescue shall be made of the Prisoners, we beg it may be considered, that while alarms were spread among us of the Gov's raising the Militia, and sending for Indians to cut off the Inhabitants of this County, as Rebels, when we knew in our hearts and consciences, we were guilty of no such crime as Rebellion. At that time the multitude appeared violent, saying, if the Gov. chuses the Sword, we are at liberty to defend ourselves; upon which the more Considerate, willing to believe these reports, and alarms, to be groundless, interposed, moderated and pacified the whole. Now, it is more than probable, these are they who will be judged the Principals of us; and these are they who we depend upon to govern the multitude; and we have no doubt but they always will be able and willing to do so. But should any one of these men enter into Bonds, as required by your Excellency, such a conduct would infallibly destroy their influence; so that such a step would be so far from doing good, that it would effectually open a door to violent measures on the side of the People."

Moreover, we apprehend such a thing altogether unnecessary; for there never was an intention to rescue the Prisoners; your Excellency has therefore been misinformed in this matter. The only thing thought of, and designed by the People is, To beg the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. And, so far as we know the minds of the People, this one step alone would stop every mouth, and every complaint, but what would go through, and by way of such Representatives, as should then be chosen."

"As the Gov. may observe by the detail of our proceedings, presented with our address, that it was the Representative's refusing us a conference, and threatening us for requesting one, and affrighting and deterring us from petitioning for Redress; that were the first cause of disorder. Therefore, as the stopping the free passage of this channel has occasioned the obstruction of good order, so the opening of that passage will assuredly restore it again."

Signed in behalf of the Regulators, by  
JOSEPH HUNTER,  
PETER JULIAN,  
THOMAS WELBURN.

At the time the Regulators sent this Letter, his Excellency was too busy, in raising an Army, to take any notice of the things contained in it. The design of raising Troops, appears to have been, in part, to lose. To prevent damage, &c. to the Government, and the insults intended to be offered to his Majesty's Superior Court of Justice. And that, because the Regulators had refused to give the security required by the Gov. Whether the Gov. had a power, Justly to make such a Request? and how far the refusal of the Regulators may be considered as disobedience.

There are the remains of the Canawee Tribe of Indians in North Carolina, to whom the Government has allotted a certain tract of Land, on or near the great River, that bears the name of the tribe. These, we suppose, are the Indians, with which the Regulators were said to have been threatened.

to Authority? How great the real danger of the Government? Are questions, answered in the affirmative, by the conduct of the Gov. in collecting an armed Force, and Stationing them in town, upon pretence of preventing Insults, &c. which the Regulators profess never were intended.

"The complaint, the Regulators make against the Gov. is, That he gave advantage to the Officers, by abetting their side of the dispute, and making himself the Principal; whereas, had he done his duty, he would not have made any side his own, but have done Justice and Equity to both, or to all. This conduct of his Excellency gave rise to, and is still keeps alive, in the breasts of many, a suspicion that there was a design concerted, in which the Gov. was the principal Character, and the Palace a principal object. Nor is this suspicion so far fetched as many that were circulated by the Gov's friends to the great prejudice of many hundreds of industrious Planters in North-Carolina. This by the way, we may return to the Court, at Hillsborough, Sept. 1768, where we find his Excellency Gov. Tryon, to the head of his Majesty's Troops, in Possession of the Town.

About 3700 Regulars encamped within half a Mile of the Town, from whence, they sent to his Excellency the following Message, viz: "If your Excellency will permit us, Peaceably to come into Town, and enter our Complaints against our Officers, and pardon all past breaches of the peace, (except the two under Bail, who will stand their Trials) we will pay our Levies as usual!"

The next day, the Governor sent the Regulators his answer, viz: "That every Man must give up his Gun in pledge until the prisoners are tried." Upon receiving this answer from the Gov. the Regulators decamped, and all returned home, save about 30 who surrendered themselves to the Gov. and were disarmed.

The Court being set, four Indictments were preferred against Herman Husband; the fourth only was found by the grand Inquest for the County—a True Bill; the rest were returned Ignoramus. Upon the Bill found, the defendant plead Not Guilty, and was acquitted by the Jury—of Trial, or the Petit-Jury, and discharged by the Court. The same Day, at Hillsborough aforesaid, seven Bills of Indictment were found against Col. Edmond Fanning; and the charge, in each indictment, was Extortion. Fanning, appeared to defend, plead Not Guilty; and put himself upon his Country; and was found Guilty, by his Peers, seven times; and the Court fined him the sum of One Penny, in each Case.

William Butler, with two others of the Regulators, were tried at this court, and found Guilty. It does not appear certainly, what their crime was; the most probable account we can give is, that they were concerned in taking the Horse, &c. from the Sheriff, which had been seized for payment of Taxes.

These Men, it is said, were sentenced to suffer imprisonment, for several months, and to pay a large Fine. Though they soon broke Jail, and the Governor sent a pardon after them; which shows, that either he intended them kindness, or that they were so troublesome, he was glad to get rid of them; Or that he was Conscious they had been injured.

On the Trial of Butler, &c. it was urged in his favour, that the Tax was not legal; then said the Judge, He should have sued the Sheriff! Upon this Herman Husband, brought an action against one of the Sheriffs, who, upon Trial, was acquitted; and immediately sued Husband, for a malicious Prosecution. But before this matter was tried in the civil Court, the general Assembly was called, and Husband laid the affair before them; and they adjudged the Tax in part illegal; Notwithstanding which, say the Regulators, the Sheriffs continued to demand it of us."

The Governor's Army, unused with the life of the Camp, by this time began to sicken, and many died; this, with the apparent inability of maintaining a force where no evil appeared, determined his Excellency, to brake up the campaign, and disband the Troops; upon which all that remained returned to their home, many of them very sorry they had exhibited such an Instance of folly.

Matters poor took a new turn; the Governor dissolved the Assembly, and issued writs for a new Election; giving the People all they desired; though this matter, in order of time, is before the Superior Court above mentioned; and would have been adverted to, but for the sake of telling the whole that was done at said Court, in a Chain.

A Little before the Election the Regulators wrote a Letter to the Inhabitants of the Provinces, in general, respecting their Situation, their Power, and their Duty; which Letter will be Published.

(To be continued.)

Woman.—It has been shrewdly remarked by some one, that there are four orders of women; the peacocks, with whom dress is all; the magpies, with whom chatter is all; the turtles, with whom love is all; and the paradise birds, above them all.

Transcendentalism.—Dism, in a recent letter to Kranz, thus explains of the well known phenomenon of early hair, caused by eating beef steaks smothered in onions:

"Matter in unity, corrupted and granular, ruminates to obesity; hence beef steaks. Hair is capillary and earth-seeking, but stinks in chyle orb'd, far reaching impel vigor, and hair rises; onions in sympathy, sliced, smothering discord, seek extremities, with beef vigor harmonizing, prefiguring eternity with coils; hence curled hair. This is my doctrine, and I do not see that you suggest any thing that goes beyond it."

Education.—"Susan, my dear, stand up and let the gentleman see what you have learned at school. Now what does o-h-a-i-r spell?"

"I don't know, ma'm."

"Why, you ignorant creature, what do you always sit on?"

"Oh ma'm, I won't tell!"

"Won't tell! Why what upon earth is the matter with the girl? Speak, I tell you!"

"Oh, I didn't think you knowed it; it was—was—Bill Obed's knee; but he never kissed me but twice."

"Airtquake and apple sarce, I shall hint!"

There has been extraordinary demand for copies of Dr. Pusey's sermons. Upwards of 2,000 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions of 6,000 each, have been printed, and a third edition, it is expected, is just about to issue.

Bulls.—An Englishman and an Irishman falling out, the Irishman told him, if he did not hold his tongue he would break his impetent head, and let the brains out of his empty skull!