

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, OCTOBER 4, 1843.

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TERMS.

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Saturday, September 30, 1843.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

The descriptions given of this Territory are of the most glowing character. It consists, it is said, to a great extent of mountains in magnificent ranges, and of deep valleys of the most fertile kind. The Columbia is its principal river, and south of that the forests give place to an open rolling country, with ridges and magnificent trees. There is a canal in contemplation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Isthmus of Darien, and should this channel of communication be opened, Oregon will be reached by steam navigation, in about fifty days from England, and in two thirds of that time from the United States.

We have been favored, by the politeness of an esteemed friend, with the perusal of a letter from Oregon. It is dated "Falls of the Willamette, Oregon Territory, March 15th, 1843." It is post-marked Montreal, and was not received until five months after it was written. The writer gives quite an interesting account of his journey out. He says that in crossing the Rocky Mountains, the caravan in which he travelled was greatly annoyed by the Sioux and Black Feet Indians, hundreds being on their rear at different times, but they came to no engagement. Their guide and conductor, Fitzpatrick, was, it seems, known to the Indians as the "Lame-Hand," they had both felt and heard of his prowess, and were therefore kept off by their dread of him. The writer says, furthermore, that the climate of Oregon is extremely mild and balmy, and that the country possesses great advantages for trade. It is the best country he says, that he ever saw for the cultivation of Wheat. The soil seems peculiarly adapted to it and the climate is propitious, for during the time of its ripening, no rains fall, and it escapes all rust and mildew. Flour, he says, will be made at the Willamette, and also lumber of all kinds got out, to supply the islands of the Pacific. The salmon trade is also represented to be in a flourishing condition, and the salmon are said to be of the most exquisite flavor. At the time the letter was written, seven hundred barrels of salmon were leaving for Boston.

The writer has settled near the Falls of the Willamette, and says, that if Congress should grant him, in common with others, his 640 acres of land, it would be worth in ten years double as much as three thousand acres of the best land in Wake county. Full of the spirit of enterprise and speculation—that mighty spirit which has felled all the forests of the West, and let in the sun upon innumerable villages and cities—he talks largely of selling lots on which to construct some future City, and boasts that he has one of the best Salmon Fisheries in Oregon.

The writer says that they have as yet but few of the conveniences, and none of the real luxuries of life in Oregon, beyond what is supplied by the teeming land of Nature. He says he had been without shoes during the whole winter; and although he had not been shoeless before since his boyhood, yet his health was good—better than it had been for ten years. He exhorts every body who comes out to bring good shoes, and says he would give fifty dollars for a pair. He says also "Let no man come here without a wife." Good advice; and he might have added, let no man go anywhere without a wife. He desires the unmarried ladies, however, to go, and, by way of inducement, says they can get better husbands there than they can among the sand-banks of the Eastern States.

Upon the whole we are much pleased with the descriptions given by the letter-writer. He fully and abundantly corroborates other accounts, all of which concur in representing Oregon as one of the Edens of the world. Room for posterity is the word. We have no fear of bad results from the progress of American settlers, so long as the first great principles of civilization and good government go along with them. But the eye of England is on Oregon; and deeply, most deeply would we regret to see her pirate-flag planted upon its mountains or waving over its extensive and glorious valleys. The whole country, and especially the people of the West, seem desirous that Congress should take some decided steps with regard to this Territory. The next Session will, perhaps, determine its destiny.

The Bostonians are about to convey water to their city, in imitation of the New Yorkers. Subscription lists are opened, and the estimated expense is \$500,000.

COL. THOMAS H. BENTON.

This distinguished patriot and statesman has recently written a letter of some length and great ability, in reply to one addressed to him, by the people of Howard county, Missouri. The extracts given below show that he still stands upon the old democratic ground of opposition to Bank domination, and that, full of an ardent and unquenched love of country, he still speaks and acts like a man. What we here present, sums up, almost at one stroke of the pen, the democratic policy in relation to the Bank. Let what Col. BENTON says be read, and treasured up, and remembered by every farmer and working-man in North Carolina: "Uncompromising hostility to a National Bank"—let that be the watch-word of our party, and Federalism will soon tremble in its strongest holds:

"A notice in detail of all the topics which your letter contains, would require too much space for this brief answer; but there are two of them, which from their daily bearing on the daily business of the people, and the trouble they still give us, demand from me a word in support of what you say: I speak of a national bank, and paper currency. One might suppose that, after the great bank had been repudiated by its greatest champion as an 'obsolete idea'—after its explosion had shown it to be 'a whitened sepulchre filled with dead men's bones and with corruption'—after the equalization of exchanges shows it was not necessary to their regulation—after the introduction of more than one hundred millions of gold and silver shows that it was not wanted as a manufactory of paper currency—after the reduction of interest to four or five per cent. per annum in the cities where our people paid one and a half per cent. per month while the great bank and her branches stood among them;—after all this, and so many condemnations of the institution at the elections, it might have been expected that the question was at rest, and the country relieved from its agitation. But not so the fact. The ghost of the monster still stalks upon the land. The old Federalists of the Hamiltonian school, now, as forty years ago, still follow it as the leading star of their policy; and many good citizens (in other respects good Democrats) who were misled into a supposed necessity for it in the times of suspended banks, depreciated paper money, deranged exchanges, and no gold or silver, have not yet recovered from the delusive idea then taken up. Hence the question of a national bank must still be a subject of political contest. The strongest efforts of the Federalists will be made for its chief advocate; their united exertions will be directed against him, who in the most formidable day of bank power, (Mr. Van Buren,) had the courage and patriotism to declare the sentiment which your letter has quoted: 'Uncompromising hostility to a national bank.' Great is the debt of gratitude which the country owes to General Jackson for his opposition to this bank. Vast are the evils she would have inflicted upon you, if her disastrous career had not been stopped. To say nothing of political evils, in the shape of corruption carried into all the sources and fountains of liberty—into the press, the elections, and the legislative halls, to say nothing of having a power in the country stronger than the Government, and which governed the Government, and put up and put down the price of all property, produce, and labor as it pleased, and which itself was subordinate to the policy of the Bank of England;—to say nothing of such evils, from which he has saved us, he has also saved the people and the treasury of the United States from the loss of the one hundred millions of dollars which has fallen upon its stockholders, upon the local banks which it has swallowed up, the States it has swindled, and the foreign capitalists it has cheated. The hundred millions of loss which has fallen upon all these parties, would have fallen upon the people and the treasury of the United States had it not been for the most glorious and ever memorable order of the removal of the deposits!

"Mr. Van Buren, the friend and successor of General Jackson, has paid the price of his 'uncompromising hostility' to this institution; for it was the chief agent of his overthrow in the election of 1840. It was that bank which made the suspension, and created the distress, and furnished the principal part of the means for the carousals and frauds which disgraced that election; and now he is the selected object against which all the old adherents of the bank direct the concentrated energies of all their power.

"The reform of the currency has been felt to be a sacred duty by the Democratic party, and much has been done by the Jackson and Van Buren administrations to accomplish it. The gold standard has been corrected, and that mortal restored to circulation; the laws against the circulation of various foreign silver coins have been repealed, and the importation of silver has vastly increased, the mint has been branched, and now gives the South and West the benefit of its coinage; the national bank has been put down, which collected from the States and shipped to England, forty-two millions of hard dollars in twenty years; the independent treasury was established, which made the divorce between bank and State, and brought gold and silver to the United States from all foreign countries and distributed it through the whole Union, by making it the sole currency of the Federal Government. Liability of stockholders, the suppression of small notes, and a bankrupt law against bankrupt banks, were further reforms in the currency which the Democracy contemplated; but there the aid of the State Governments was wanting. State legislation became necessary to several of these reforms; and I have to make my most heartfelt thanks to the present Governor of the State, and the members of the General Assembly who co-operated with him, for their wise and patriotic exertions to check the importation of the base paper by which the farmers and the laboring classes of the State have been plundered of millions. I question whether the loss to these classes on the importation of rotten bank paper, (from the Coon-box establishment in Cairo, up to the Great Red Harlot in Philadelphia,) has not been more than equal to all their receipts from the exportation of all their crops, and their industry thus nullified, and their labor brought to naught, for want of adequate laws to protect them from the depredation of imported rotten paper."

Let it be borne in mind, that the Whigs have not fulfilled a single promise for good made to the people before the last Presidential campaign. Truly they are a promising party!

NUMBERS OF JEFFERSON.

We open our columns to-day to a re-publication of the numbers of Jefferson, which first appeared some time since in the Warrenton Reporter. We consider it our duty, as the conductor of an uncommitted, independent press, to render our columns easy of access to all the friends of all the candidates; indeed this is the course indicated by us in our opening Addresses, to the public; but we wish it to be distinctly understood, that in so doing we endorse nothing which reflects, or is intended to reflect, upon any distinguished member of the democratic party.

The author of JEFFERSON is evidently an ardent admirer of Mr. CALHOUN; and his remarks are characterized by clearness, ability and force. We present below his first number:

THE PRESIDENCY.

No. 1.

So far as can be ascertained from the expressions of popular opinion in the results of the recent elections, the party which came into power two years ago with such a triumphant majority, have fallen into the "Sere and yellow leaf" even before their time. Such however has ever been the result of instability and a disregard of principle in individuals—parties and states. Those who pursue an inconsistent and irregular course of action; falsify their pledges, and sacrifice truth and justice to effect some selfish or temporary object, soon lose the confidence and respect of others, and driven to desperation by their want of success, plunge into the wildest excesses, bringing tenfold ruin and disgrace upon themselves. Whilst on the other hand, those whose conduct is ever in accordance with the obligations of duty—move in a direct line, undaunted by opposition, unswerving by disappointment—to the attainment of the high and noble objects which they had in view at the outset; and however slow may be their progress, every step adds to their influence and power;—and every struggle in which they may engage removes some obstruction from their onward path.

The present Whig party have never been actuated by a higher motive than the attainment of temporary triumph or the accomplishment of some selfish object. The establishment of a Bank—the passage of a tariff, or a Bankrupt act, or the elevation of some favorite leader to the Presidency, ever prompt their most strenuous efforts; and when by pledges never to be fulfilled, and promises never to be realized, their end is gained—and visions of crowns and stars and garters and perpetuity of power float before their bewildered imaginations; the people whom they have duped and betrayed rise in the majesty of their strength and "push them from their seats." Formed as that party is, of the fragments of a hundred discordant factions—each fragment of faction laboring only for its own advancement, or the accomplishment of its own narrow views—reckless of the public good and hating even its own associates when they happen to interfere with its selfish objects, it is utterly impossible that it can render any essential service to the country by its unsteady and vacillating legislation. This the people now know: the experience of the last two years has satisfied them of the folly of trusting men who act on no fixed principles, and make no disclosures of their opinions for the public eye; and with almost a single voice, the thousands who were gulled by the clap-net tricks of the Whig leaders in 1840, now call upon the Democratic party to present them a candidate around whom they may rally with a full consciousness that they will not be again deceived. Shall we in the spirit of brotherhood and patriotism respect their voice? or shall we in the selfishness of partisanship say to them "stand aside—we are better than ye!"

It is well known to all who are willing to know it, that the public mind has been too recently embittered against that able and patriotic statesman Martin Van Buren, to afford any ground for belief that those who so lately hurled him from the high station he so ably filled, can be induced to enter heartily into his support at this time. It is not in human nature to confess so readily its past injustice, and to repair its voluntary wrongs, and without the prevalence of this divine spirit almost universally, we cannot expect success with Martin Van Buren for our leader. Unless thousands of those who voted for "Tip & Ty" in 1840 come to the rescue, the supporters of the Democratic Banner will again be defeated and the "arch fiend of Whiggery," Henry Clay, at last attain the object of his ambition. Should such be the consequence of our blind adherence to an unpopular leader we must be answerable to our country and to posterity for the evils which will inevitably follow.

In addition however to the host of honest men who were enticed from their allegiance to the faith of their fathers by the devices of the Whig leaders in 1840—there are many sound and consistent Democrats (aye, of the "Original Panel," too) whose faithful adherence to the principles of '98, affords a test of their sincerity, who have not full confidence in Mr. Van Buren. They see that by his very position he will be naturally induced to lean to the side of "Protection" in the great Tariff controversy which will be waged with increased violence and acrimony in the next three or four years, and upon the adjustment of which depends the integrity of the constitution and the prosperity of the south. The votes of his confidential friends and warmest partisans at the last session of Congress, make this a most legitimate objection, and how much soever we may deprecate a sectional controversy, the great peculiar interests of the South will render it necessary for our own protection from the injustice of the Federal Government, unless the Northern Democracy, with the noble spirit which distinguishes New Hampshire and Maine, will sacrifice their local prejudices on the altar of patriotism. This I doubt not they will do if we are true to ourselves, and they may do it without the slightest abandonment of principle, or the least possible disregard of interest, for their interests and ours are the same, while the preponderating influence of Whig policy would be more likely to affect the action of a Northern than a Southern man, in the decision of the great question above alluded to.

Besides the tariff, there is another great question to be settled in which we of the South are alone directly and most vitally interested: one which, unless speedily settled, both at home and abroad, upon the most stable basis, must lead to a dissolution of our glorious Union and a series of evils, from the bare contemplation of which the mind shrinks back with horror. I allude of course

to the subject of negro slavery and the measures necessary to be taken to secure us in our constitutional rights from the officious intermeddling of our own over zealous philanthropists, and the more dangerous interference of foreign powers.

Can any reasonable man for a moment suppose that this most delicate subject will be as well managed by a Northern as by a Southern Statesman? In order to conduct it to a successful and happy termination, he who directs it must possess an intimate practical knowledge of the subject in its every shade and bearing: he must understand not only the feelings, interests and wishes of the master, but the condition, character and disposition of the slave; he must be not only a Southern Statesman, imbued with a thorough knowledge of the Federal Constitution, and possessed of the honesty, will, and talents to maintain it ungratified and inviolate; but he must be a Southern Planter, who fully comprehends the evils and the blessings of negro slavery, and whose interests, feelings and experience will unite in pointing out that course of policy which will most contribute to the maintenance of Southern rights and the perpetuation of our present form of Government. Am I asked where is the man so fortunately adapted by position, moral worth and intellectual power to effect these objects? No—the question is self answered ere it is asked. The minds of all instinctively turn to that great Southern Statesman who for more than a quarter of a century has illustrated the brightest pages in his country's annals. By every quality which distinguishes the Statesman, the philanthropist, the patriot, JOHN C. CALHOUN is picked out as the man around whom the Democracy should rally. With the Democratic Banner, on which is inscribed in characters of light "FREE TRADE—LOW DUTIES—NO DEBT—SEPARATION FROM BANKS—ECONOMY—RETRENCHMENT—AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION"—born aloft by such a leader, victory will be certain—and victory in such a cause will be great and glorious, and if its principles be firmly and faithfully adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the country.

JEFFERSON.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Boston, Sept. 23, 1843.

Mr. Editor: I am not aware that our local news can be of any interest to your readers, but there are sometimes certain phases of our markets which must concern all mercantile men in the country, however remote. We get, too, at the earliest dates the latest information in regard to the Liverpool cotton market—a subject of interest to both planters and merchants. Perhaps, these things will render a letter from Boston, from time to time, sufficiently important for an insertion even in your valuable paper, which allow me to say, is very favorably known here.

Business is better here than I have known it for some years. Kibby, Water, and Milk streets, and Liberty Square, our great wholesale dry-goods markets, present a very bustling appearance, and judging from the smiling faces of the merchants in that vicinity, they are realizing handsome profits. The wholesale grocers are on the *qui vive*, and some of them, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks of sugar and molasses on hand, at the time of the recent rise in the prices of these necessities, are as happy as if they were souls, not their sugars, which they had saved. Molasses, by the way, seems firm at the present high prices. Sugars are more likely to decline. The best box is selling at 73. The news by the Caledonia, of enormous sales of cotton in Liverpool at 4 to 4½ advance on the prices quoted by the previous arrival, has, I perceive, led to large operations in New York at 4 of a cent a pound advance on the prices current previous to the reception of the news by the steamer. But in our market, where the operations in the article are usually so heavy, little has been done since the arrival of the Caledonia, on the 21st instant—the buyers fighting shy of the advance.

Of course there will be great speculation by and by in cotton, and not a few will burn their fingers. The news of the short crop, carried out by the Acadia, is said to have led to the advance in Liverpool. Beyond a doubt, there is a great demand for the material with both domestic and foreign manufacturers, but there will be a highly stimulated animation in the market, which will assuredly result in a revolution. I have not heard of a sale, here, since the reception of the news, except one of a hundred bales, the prices of which parties decline to name. The flour and grain market is low and inactive—Southern flour nominal at \$4 75, with nothing doing.

On the sailing of the Caledonia, John Reed, alias Clinton, who was arrested in England on the charge of being the person who committed the large forgeries on the Southern banks, and the house of Jacob Little & Co. in New York, was still confined in London, awaiting the action of the Government and Mr. Everett, the American minister. An attempt had been made to obtain his release by bail—all action in the matter having been retarded by Victoria's visit to Louis Philippe's villa at Eu—but on a hearing before three Magistrates it was refused.

We have recently had some very extensive conflagrations in this city and the vicinity—several of them, the work of incendiaries. This is the anniversary week of the Baptist Association. The meetings are attended by a great multitude, and are very interesting.

Yours truly, SIGMA.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The people of Wheeling, Ohio County, in the State of Virginia, have invited John Q. Adams to partake of the hospitality of the town! The soil of Virginia, is then at least to be profaned by the footsteps of this hoary headed incendiary, and that too upon the invitation of Virginians! Are the people of Wheeling, Virginia?—Or have they, by their intercourse with the non-slaveholding people around them, been brought to a state of disregard for our domestic institutions? Indifference upon the subject cannot be pardoned among Southern men; it is above, beyond all others; it is entwined with the dearest ties of our existence, and neither political, nor pecuniary interest should ever be allowed to smother it in the mind of a true Virginian. Petersburg Rep.

MEETING IN WAYNE.

At a meeting of a portion of the democrats of Wayne county, held pursuant to notice, at the Court House in Waynesboro', on Sept. 9th, 1843, Calvin Cook, Esq. was called upon to preside, and Jno. A. Green and W. A. Whitfield appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained on the motion of S. A. Andrews,

Resolved, That a committee of six persons be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report resolutions to be acted on at an adjourned meeting.

When the following persons were appointed, viz: Samuel A. Andrews, W. A. Whitfield, Jno. A. Green, W. K. Lane, Jno. Everitt, and B. H. Pate.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at this place, on Monday the 18th instant.

Monday, 18th Sept., 1843.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment, when the committee reported the following resolutions, which, after having been commented upon, were separately read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we consider the cardinal principles of Democracy to be, a strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States and just regard to the distinctive rights of the several States; a decided and uncompromising opposition to a National Bank—to a protective Tariff—to any distribution or gift of money belonging to the U. States, arising from any source whatever, and to the assumption, by the national Government, of State debts; because we consider a National Bank as unconstitutional and destructive to the rights and liberties of the States and the people, and that the moneys belonging to the Government should be under the control and for the use of the Government, and not subject to the speculations of corporations or individuals; because a protective Tariff is unconstitutional, operating unequally and unjustly on different sections and classes, while in our opinion the Tariff should be solely for the necessary revenue of an economical administration; that the distribution of public money is unconstitutional, and only a scheme of designing politicians to bribe the people with their own moneys; that the assumption of debts due by the several States, is again unconstitutional and unjust; taking the property of those who have no debts to discharge liabilities they never contracted, and directly contravening the rights of the States.

Resolved, That these principles are expected to be distinctly avowed by any man who would have the votes of the democracy of North Carolina for office.

Resolved, That we concur with our democratic brethren of the county of Wake, in the expediency of holding a general State convention and a convention of a delegate to the national convention, to be held in the Congressional District, in the city of Raleigh; and we respectfully suggest the second Monday in December next, as a convenient and suitable time for the said State convention to assemble, and the day after the adjournment of the State convention as a suitable time to hold the District convention.

Resolved, That we appoint a committee of three from each Congressional District in this county, who are requested to assemble at some convenient time and place, and appoint four delegates (being double the number of Commoners this county is entitled to) to attend said conventions for the State and District, and that said committee consist of the following persons: Wm. Thompson, J. Exam, Wm. N. Barnes, Theo. T. Simms, Elias Barnes, Robt. Simms, Godfrey Stansill, Benj. Aycock, W. Hooks, Giles Smith, John Coley, Will Lewis, Jno. Everitt, William Thompson, Richard D. Hanson, William Caraway, James F. Kornezav, David B. Everett, Saml. Flowers, Ezekiel Smith, Jas. Odum, Solomon Pope, C. H. Brogden, Silas Cox, Saunders P. Cox, Will Hastings, Hamilton Howell, Bryan H. Pate, Thomas T. Hollowell, and Wm. K. Lane; and that said committee be requested to act as the general democratic committee for Wayne county, transacting such business for the party as they may deem necessary and useful, until after the Presidential election—a majority constituting a quorum for business.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to present the name of MICHAEL HUKK, of Lincoln, as a candidate for Governor, as the first choice of the democrats of Wayne.

Resolved, That our delegates to the convention for this Congressional District be instructed, and they are hereby instructed to vote in said convention, for a delegate to the national convention, to be held in Baltimore in May next, who shall be pledged to use every honorable means to procure the nomination of JOHN C. CALHOUN, by said convention; but should a majority of the democracy of the Union there assembled fairly decide against our wishes, submit, and by no act endanger the disruption of the great democratic family.

Resolved, That the delegate appointed by this Congressional District to attend the Baltimore convention, is accountable for his acts only to his constituents, the District; and is not bound to receive or obey any instructions from any other political power.

Resolved, That Samuel A. Andrews, John Everitt, Wm. K. Lane, John A. Green, and Will A. Whitfield, be the corresponding committee for this county, and they are requested to report these proceedings to the central committee at Raleigh, and have them published; to notify the general county committee for their meetings, at suitable times; and during the ensuing election transact the necessary correspondence, under the inspection and advice of the general committee.

JNO. A. GREEN, C. COOR, Chm'n.
W. A. WHITEFIELD, Secretaries.

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.

(CONCLUDED.)

No. X.
Our former numbers have been employed in giving a continued account of matters, as nearly in their successive order as could be; and have brought our readers on to 1769. We shall stop here for the present, in order to look back and collect some anecdotes which have been omitted, for the sake of a regular chain in the history.—And here the reader will observe, that we have allowed ourselves the liberty of disconnection in the present Number, so that every Paragraph will stand alone, and be a small piece of history by itself.

When the people first applied to the Governor, he promised them his assistance in punishing their oppressors, and directed them to form a regular account of all their grievances, and to attest them properly before the Magistrate, or other legal officer of the district, and bring them to him. Whether the Gov. was really honest in this matter is somewhat doubtful: for, certain it

is, one Magistrate was dismissed from the commission for favoring the People; it is certain that many were deterred from the discharge of their office in suffering the People to attest to their grievances, and from aiding them therein. This matter was mentioned to his Excellency by one of the committee of the People; and he said "It was a weak thing in the officers to do so." But there happened to be one who "hated the aggrieved People; and to him the Gov. himself" so talked as that he afterwards, like the rest, refused to attest, or to administer the oath to the People. And therefore, say the People, "We now had very little good opinion of the Governor."

The Governor, in what has been called his declaration of War against the People, says, that he esteems it his duty to provide for the safety of the Government, &c. This he did by raising Troops, and expelling them about in different Towns, for the declared purpose of defending his Majesty's Courts of Justice from insults. This would have been a prudent step in the Gov. had there been any danger. But when we look at facts, we are made to believe, at least to suspect, some other reason for raising this formidable armament, in the heart of the country. The Regulators did not threaten the Court: It is true they hindered a few Lawyers, Clerks, Sheriffs, Bombs, &c. with some Roughness; but they never imagined that thereby they INSULTED HIS Majesty's Superior Court of Justice. When the Officers, and Lawyers, injured the People, the Gov. told them the laws of their Country were their security, and that they had their actions. Why did not the Gov. tell the Lawyers &c. the same story, when the People, robbed, insulted, mocked, and every way abused by petty foggers, and a "swarm of caterpillars," gave these pests of society the demerit of their crimes. In this case the Laws were not sufficient without Guards, and Main- Guards, and Centries, &c. This one fact might support a suspicion that the Gov. had something more in view, in raising Troops, and garrisoning Towns, than merely to defend the Court from insults, &c. But to give a little more light to his Excellency's conduct, we will subjoin the following anecdote; viz. In Salisbury, a little before the Court, orders issued to raise Troops, for the purpose, as was pretended, of guarding the Court; at the Court these Troops were so disposed as that no Man could come to the Court without passing Centinels, by whom every Man, whom they suspected, was examined what his business was; and all who "dared to own" that it was to complain of Officers, were ill used by the Guards, and threatened, and put in fear: so that many, by this means, were driven home; others, who disregarded the threats and insults of the soldiers, were ordered out of Town by the commanding officer, and obliged to go at a few minutes warning; in short, none were allowed to stay in Town but those who were under Recognizance, or otherwise bound to appear at Court. And of these it is said, "that they could not get an attorney to appear for them, unless they gave bonds for sums from fifty to three hundred pounds." And indeed, the accounts given of the whole conduct of this Court, are exceeded by nothing since the DAYS OF THE STAR-CHAMBER, except it were by the following fact, exhibited in the county, where Fanning had the direction of affairs.

On the Morning of the second day of May 1768 about twelve Men all arm'd with guns and pistols, enter'd the house of Mr. Herman Husband, through the back door; One of them immediately laid hold of said Husband, saying, "you are the King's Prisoner!" For what? asked Husband. On suspicion of being concerned in the Mob, replied the Captor; and immediately hurried him off, not suffering him to take leave of his Family. In travelling a little distance from Husband's house they fell in with Fanning, who was waiting for them, who treated the prisoner with contemptuous Ridicule. Thus escorted they arrived at Hillsborough, where Husband, and Butler, whom we have mentioned before, were put into a Fort, mounted with swivel Guns, under a strong Guard. From this place of confinement, after a few hours, Husband was taken before a Magistrate, who charged him as follows, viz. "Somebody hath informed against you, that there is cause of suspicion, of your having a hand in the Mob." Husband denied the charge; then Col. Fanning being called, and sworn, said "that he (Fanning) formerly received a paper, summoning him to appear at a Mill, and he thought it was Husband's hand writing." And further, that he had received papers from the Mob which referred to that paper."

Then was Thomas Hogan sworn, who said, that Husband had confessed he had been at some meetings of the Mob. Upon this, said Husband was committed close prisoner to the common Jail; where he continued till about midnight, when he was taken out, and tied with hands behind his back, and set on horse-back, and tied with feet under the body of the horse, and led away, with design, as they said, who were the ministers of this cruel treatment, to hang him, without judge or jury. Husband, alarmed at this, desired to see Col. Fanning; Fanning came, and asked wherefore he had been sent for? Husband answered, "If you will release me, and set me free; I will promise not to concern myself any more, whether you take too large fees or not." Upon which, Fanning says you must promise never to give your opinion of the Laws, never to assemble yourself among the People, never show any jealousies of the Officers taking extraordinary fees, that if ever you hear any one speaking disrespectfully of the Officers, or hinting jealousies respecting their fees, you will reprove and caution them, that you will tell the People you are satisfied with Taxes are agreeable to Law, that you will do every thing in your power to moderate and pacify the People.—All which Husband promised; all doing, in his own favor, that *Durres* excused him from obligation. Hereupon having entered into recognizance, and given bail, Husband was suffered to return home. A few days before the following Court, at which Husband was to be try'd, it appears that he went to Hillsborough; whether to engage an Attorney, or what else, is not certain; but when they got him there, they kept him, for, by this time, the town was strongly guarded with Soldiers, who suffered none to come in, or go out, but as they pleased. Husband describes his situation at Hillsborough, in the following words nearly, viz. "I could not even walk the Streets about the court-house, without being insulted, at every turn, by the Soldiers, who ran upon me with fixed bayonets, so that I could not tell but that every step I took would be my last. I was once seized, by a Party of the Troops, and dragged into a Tavern, or public house; there they fixed me to a stand on a table, and in a ring surrounded me, to make sport; in this situation they kept me for