THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZET

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"Porth Carolina-powerful in intellectual, woral and physical resources the land of our stres and home of our affections."

[THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance.

VOL. XL.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1849.

Delivered at the Internal Improvement meeting, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd of April, 1849. The resolutions reported by the Committee having been read, Mr. LEMAY said,

Mr. Chairman, before the question is taken. I ask leave to submit a few remarks on the subject matter of these resolutions. I hope they will be unanimously adopted, tho' their language is, if any thing, too tame for the crusis. The period has arrived when North Carolina can no longer neglect a more general and extensive system of Internal Improvements, without falling into irretrievable ruin and disgrace. Could we drag back our sister States a half a century in their career of improvement and prosperity, then might we afford to fold our arms and sleep on just half a century longer.-But, sir, this is what we cannot do, and would not, if we could. The steeds which draw their car of improvement go with the force, and almost the velocity of the light-ning. In it sits the goddess of Plenty, showering from her bountiful hands, in the richest profusion, all along the track, through town and country, the blessings of Agricul-tural, Mechanical, Commercial and Social prosperity, happiness and independence.-We rejoice in their onward march-and unless we act promptly, and put forth all our strength, we shall be dazzled by their glory, and attracted by their advantages, until our beloved old State will be deserted, depopulated, emptied of her best population, and left to languish in utter ruin and desolation—to become a perpetual reproach and by-word among affithe other members of this wide spread and flourishing Republica -But, sir, I rejoice that an opportunity is afforded as of preventing a calamity so de-rogatory to the character of the State and so revolting to the feelings of her patriotic citizens. The tide has arisen, which, "taken at the flood," will "lead on to fortune;" neglected, all is lost,

To go with the flood and ensure success in this undertaking, Mr. Chairman, we must all be united, and move-together with spirit and energy; but those who have the means of meeting the liberal-offer of the Stateour capitalists, our men of property-must take the lead. Unless they can be induced to lay hold of it earnestly all our efforts will be vain and fruitless. If they will but give the subject a thorough examination, they cannot fail to be convinced that a moderate investment in the work will advance their best interests as well as the welfare and prosperity of the State.

An idea prevails that rail roads are universally profitless to their owners. This is a great mistake. Many of them are so, it is true, from want of judgment in location, and lack of skill and economy in construc-tion and management; but wherever these elements have prevailed in planning and carrying out such works, they have not failed to become productive stock.

Auburn and Rochester Rail Road-Length 78 miles.

Receipts for 1848. \$454,721 87 From 100,782 through \$250,794 45 passengers, " 108,1772 107,976 85 " Freight, 57,762.911 lbs 83,136 85 " Mail. 11,700 00 1,413 72 " Other sources

188,027 76 Expenditures, for 1848, total, \$266,692 11 Clear profits, Dividend 4 per cent. semi-annually. The Petersburg Rail Road has been

dividing seven per cent, per annum for several years. The Fredericksburg and Richmond road

is also dividing 7 per cent. Georgia Central Rail Road. JANUART, 1848, | JANUART, 1849.

47,262 33 Down do 37.595 63 Down do 5,546 45 Passage, 5,775 63 1,600 00 Passage. 1,600 00 U. S. Mail, U. S. Mail,

> \$52,291 27 66.548 79 52,391 79

\$14,257 52 Increase I have no information as to the other months in the year; but taking the receipts for January, 1848, (less, in round numbers, than in 1849, by \$14,000.) as the average per month for the year, and we have an amount of annual receipts of more than

\$624,000. These statements give some idea of the operations of rail roads elsewhere-aye, and their profitable operations too-and they furnish data upon which to found a reasonable calculation of what would be the result of the success of our central project.

In estimating the value of rail road stock, as a mere pecuniary investment, we are taught by experience, (and we are such erring creatures we need the instructions of this great teacher at every step.) to looknext to the cost of the work proposed-to its probable annual amount of transportation of freight and passengers. To make this profitable, four things are indispensably necessary. 1st. The road must be on a line of extensive travel. 2ndly. It must traverse a country abounding in agricultural and other marketable products. 3rdly. It must terminate at a good market town. 4thly, It must have to contend with no rival rail

A brief examination of the proposed cenral road with reference to these requisites will not fail to produce the conviction in every reasonable mind, that it will possess high advantages in every particular.

1. First, as to the line of travel. It wi form the connecting link in the great Metro politan route, running North and South from one extremity of the Union to the other.— Let this hiatus be filled up, and the tide o passengers that will flow down the roa will be not unlike the rush of waters from the Pacific ocean, through the great canal which is to be dug across the Isthmus of idea, as some may imagine. Our central rail road will draw in the passengers with the power of a perfect magnetism, from the States of South Carolina, Tennessee, Geor gia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Lousiana; to which States the continuous route runs, offering the safest, cheapest and quick est passage to travellers from the largest portions of those States to the North. Tall not of the thousands who are borne along in the water palaces of the mighty Mississippi nor yet of the thousands whose transit is by Charleston along the Atlantic route. Open this narrow neck between Raleigh and Charlotte, and the still narrower strip between Wilmington and Raleigh, and a large prowilmington and Raleigh, and a large proportion of these two currents of passengers will be drawn in from the extremes to this middle route—this metropolitan line— Wilmington, Newbern, and ultimately to must necessarily follow; but the interesting which will thus engross an amount of travel beaufort, which will open to them, from and able remarks of Maj. Hinton, on this which puts all calculation at defiance.— one of the finest ports in the Union, the branch of the subject, render further com-There is an amount of travel of 60,000 dollars a year already on the Georgia road at the instance of our distinguished fellowon the Auburn and Rochester Road of citizen, Hon. John H. BRYAN, of this city, \$250,000. An average of 20 through pas- then a member of Congress from the Newsengers a day at ten dollars a head, would bern district, a survey was made by a skilin a year, amount to \$73,000; way passent ful U. S. Engineer, between Beaufort and gers would probably be equal to one fourth Newbern, and a report made thereon, showof that amount, say about \$25,000, which will give us nearly \$100,000 for passengers tween these two important points at a very alone, at a moderate calculation. But the trifling expense. This done, and the comroad must rely upon other sources for its profits; and should therrefore,

2ndly, Traverse a country abounding in gricultural and other marketable products Let us see, then, if this central road will dable rail road rival. This, it must be pass through such a country. This can admitted, has been death to the two roads only be ascertained by an examination of already in operation in our State, running. the population and wealth and productive- as they do, parallel to each other, at a disness of the counties through which and near tance of not more tuan 50 to 25 miles apart, which it will run. There are twenty-nine across the State. Had there been but one counties, embracing two-thirds of the value of these roads, a little differently located, of the entire landed property of the State, experience has proved it would now have which will be directly benefitted by the road been in a prosperous condition, paying all and contribute to its business operations.— its debts, and yielding a handsome profit to They were divided by Governor Graham. in his special message to the Legisland di- It will run down through the heart of the rect route; 2, those within twenty-five miles of the same; 3, those within fifty which the produce and travel of nearly half miles of the same. I have prepared the following table showing the population, val- will be on the direct line of the great naue of real estate, and probable amount of tional thoroughfare from North to South, marketable produce of each of these counties, which will furnish frieght, annually, (dropping fractions) to the value of \$1,588, lt is true, it will not be in such close proximity to large towns and cities as the Northcarriage, the sum of \$152,000, which, ad-ern roads, but it will be on the direct line I have gathered a few items which I will ded to the travel, will produce a gross a- running to those towns from the whole here read as evidence of the correctness of mount of \$258,000, exclusive of merchan- Southern country, and will collect and bear dise, for which no estimate is made; but sup- on its track passengers from all the States posing this at half the amount of freight for produce-76,000-the U. S. mail at \$14,-000, we will have a grand total of \$356,000. Estimate expense of running at \$90,000, and we have left the handsome sum of er interest and importance, that is, the ad-\$256,000, which will pay the interest on \$3,000,000, (\$180,000,) and leave for bo- her citizens from this noble enterprise. nus \$76,000. This result is drawn from the supposition, in the table, that upon an average, in each county, for every \$1000 has the proud distinction of being the first to value of land, there will be produced fifty declare and maintain political independence; dollars worth of produce at least, which will but she has been the last to assert her comfind its way to market on the rail road, mercial independence; yet I trust in God, which will pay 10 per cent, freight. To she will be as firm in the maintenance of the certained, by a careful examination, that down to the earth, her blood sucked out by the amount of her yearly products, accor-ding to the last census, which, every body and her noble and gigantic frame left so poor knows, falls far below the reality, is \$857; and emaciated, that all her ribs might be 335. Upon the supposition that an aver- counted. But now, thanks to the wisdom age of one-tenth of what is raised is mar- and liberality, and patriotism and fearless ketable, Orange will sell 85,735 dollars independence of our last Legislature, she worth annually, only a little less than the has set up for herself, stands erect, lifts amount of my estimate. Now, we all her brow to Heaven, and may soon reap know Orange sells five times that amount. from her own rich and Inxuriant fields, the Well, at least \$85,000 of it will seek a abundant harvest, on which she will grow market on the rail road; and so will a pro- fat, fill out and perfect the symmetry of her hewing that my calculation is sustained by perous.

est on me	HIVEBA	ment		
- 14	- T-	TABLE.	7	V 7
	ON NO	ST DIRECT.	BOUTE.	
Counties.		Value of Real Est'te in 1847.	April 1	10 per cent for freight
Wake, Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mcklbrg? & Uni'n 5	21,118 16,242 12,876 14,606 12,109 9,250	\$2.052,185 1,245,814 1,062,538 1,156,346 1,012,469 333,836 1,116,016 634,937	\$100.000 60,000 60,000 67,800 50,000 15,000	\$10,000 7.000 5.000 6,500 5,000
	104,173 WITH	9,114,101 25 MILES	407,500 DF 5ANE.	44,000
Orange, Guilford, Stokes, Surry Davie, Indell,	24,256 19,175 16,265 15,079 7,574	2,234,376 1,612,262 1,275,940 1,005,737 644,309 983,172	75,000 80,000 50,000 25,000	11,000 7,500 6,000 5,000 2,500 5,000
Lincoln	Maria Maria		No. of Concession,	nematic new first

\$25,160 2,088,951

the statistics of the census. Throwing out

of the account some eight or ten of the

counties, whose produce will find a market

through other channels, and we still have

more than enough to pay 6 per cent. inter-

M'ntgm.	10,780	720,684	50,000	5,000
Moore,	7,988	541,660	25,000	2,500
	248,427	20,171,202	646,000	44,550
	WITELS	50 MILES O	F SAME.	
Ruth'd. 7 Clev'id. 5 Burke. 7	19,202	1,361,002	75,000	7,500
McD'l.	15,799	1,665,795	75,000	7,500
Wilkes,	12,577		25,000	2,500
Rock'h'm.	13,442	1,023,794	50,000	5 000
Caswell,	14,693	1,282,495	60,000	6,000
Person,	9 790	689,349	25,000	2,500
Anson,	15,077	1,146,899	50,000	5,000
Cumb'Ind.	15,284	1,561,525	75.000	7,500
obn-ton,	10,599	919,534	50,000	5.000
Nash,	9 017	629,012	25,000	2,500
Franklin,	10 980	817,564	50,000	5,000
Granville,	18,817	1,529,114	75,000	7,500
	411,732	35,989,143	635,000	63,500
		to be	546,000	44,000
			4 17,500	44,000

markets of the world. Some years since, ment unnecessary. ing that a ship channel could be made bemunication with the back country effected, what would hinder Beaufort from becoming a great market town?

4. It must have to contend with no formiexperience has proved it would now have its proprietors. The contemplated project stated.

There is another branch of the subject which claims our consideration, of still highvantages which will accrue to the State and

1. I regard it, first, as an act of redemption from commercial bondage. Our State prove the reasonableness of this calculation, one, as she has been in the other. By its turned to the county of Orange, and as- galling yoke she has had her head bowed portionable amount from the other counties; fair proportions, and become great and pros-

2. It will have the effect to build up and sustain large commercial towns of our own. Raleigh may become an important market town, if she will, especially for all the produce that may have a tendency to halt between Petersburg and Wilmington or Newbern; and for Farmers, who desire ron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and other goods in exchange for produce. It lepends upon the enterprise of her citizens. Wilmington, carrying on a direct foreign trade with the West Indies and other counries, will become a better market than any accessible to the farmer out of the State .-

wise? Can we expect ever to rise to great- Put one pound of muriatic and half pound ness, if we sit still with folded arms, and eontinue to do nothing—bo Normno!—
Newbern, will arise from her dilapidations and ruins and become the glory of the State in commerce, as she has been in litereture and refinement. Beaufort, too, with the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast, the safest, essiest of access, and affording the quickest transit for vessels to the broad bosom of the main, may become the Boston of the South. Flourishing market towns will also spring up all along the line of the road. And thus will our own State and our own estizens have the honor and advantage arising from the shipping, carriage, and commissions of her own products-thereby increasing her population, swelling her revenues, quickening all her industrial branches, and placing her among the stars of the first magnitude in the galaxy of our glorious Union

3. I had intended to have spoken of the enhanced value to real estate which would The road to be profitable must termin- be the certain and important result of this enterprise, as well as the great increase in

THE SECRET OF COLORING.

A New and Improved Method of Color-ing, lately discovered in London, The quantity of dye-stuff given below, is calculated for two pounds of goods except the pink, which is intended for ribbons and silks.

Yellow .- Boil water sufficient to cover the goods, then put in half a pound of carcuma, one ounce of cream of tartur, and three table spoonful of the muriate of ting then boil in the goods five minutes, and done. Orange, ten minutes.

Green.-Use the yellow dye; rinse out

the yellow goods, put back the rinsing water into the dye kettle, then add one-half pound of fustic and three ounces of alum .-Boil thirty minutes, then put in two tablespoonful of chemic blue, then put in the goods to be colored green. Let them boil ve minutes.-Bottle-green, ten minutes,

Scarlet Red .- Boil water sufficient to over the goods, put in five ounces of lac able spources of cream of tartar, and six in the goods from five to twenty-five minutes, until the color suits your fancy. Brass or tin kettler should be used.

Blue Black .- To color silks, fine woolen goods, &c., but not cotton. Boil water sufficient to cover the goods—put in half an ounce of nutgalls, pulverised; then put in the goods and boil ten minutes. Take them out and wring; put in four ounces of extract of logwood, two ounces of the sulphate of iron, two thirds of an ounce of verdigris, pulverised, then boil in the goods from fifteen to thirty minutes, and done.

water into a tub, sufficient to cover the goods, then put into it two and a half ounces of chloride of lime, then put in the goods half an hour-take out and wring, then fill a tub second time with clear water, and put into it two ounces of sulphate of iron, put in the goods ten minutes, then take out and wring, then put the sulphate of iron water into your dye kettle, and as much clean water as will cover the goods; then put in four ounces of the extract of logwood, one and a half ounce of the sulphate of copper, then boil in the goods from fifteen to thirty min-

Nore-After coloring, dip the cotton goods, two or three times in the chloride of ime water, then wash well in hot strong soap suds and warm water.

Indigo Blue .- Pulverise two ounces of ndigo, put in eight ounces of sulphuric acid, in a pitcher; put the indigo into the acidlittle at a time and keep it stirring with a stick until all the indigo is in the acid. Let this mixture stand eight hours before you color, then boil water sufficient to cover the goods. Put in the mixture of indigo and acid, then your goods immediately after-wards—let them boil five minutes. 'This is designed for woolen or silks.

Pink or light silks, &c .- Boil water sufficient to cover the goods, then put in one spoonful of cochineal, pulverised; one teapoonful of cream of tartar, and a tea-spoonful of the muriate of tin, then boil in the goods from one to ten minutes, until the color suits you. Brass or tin kettles should be used.

Crimson Red .- Boil water to cover the goods, put in six ounces of alum; put in the goods and boil thirty minutes—take out and wring; wash the kettle and put in clean water to covor the goods, and then add half a pound of Brazil wood-boil ten that three vessels are building on the Is-

ance of a hopey combe-then set your bottles on the hearth before the fire until the acids get somewhat warm, then put in the when it is all added, let it cool for use.

To make chemic blue:-Pulverise one ounce of indigo, then put eight ounces of sulphuric acid into a pitcher, put the indigo into the acid slowly and mix well by stirring with a stick-let it stand two days, then put it into a glass bottle, ready for use.

The goods that you wish to color yellow, green and blue, should be first boiled thirty minutes in strong alam water, say three ounces of alum to every pound of goods, and after being colored and washed, should be dipped in strong alum water and dried in the shade.

[Correspondence of the \$1 Newspaper.—Philad] PULVERIZE YOUR SOILS,

We would venture a remark or two in our farmer department, if not better filled. for the purpose of recalling attention to a very important particular in the preparation of grounds for growing grains, vegeta-bles, &c. We refer to a thorough pulverizing of the soil. Few maturely consider the importance and advantages of this; and fewer still, we fear, adapt their knowelge on this subject to any profitable, practial bearing, yet its utility is evident at first thought, and practice will abundantly confirm it to any who are at all skeptical on this point. But why should its utility be doubted by any? It has been tested by repeated practial experiment, and is conformpeated practial experiment, and is conformable to the economy of nature and the principles of natural philosophy. The more effectually a soil is pulverized, the better calculated is it to raise and preserve moisture near the surface, and thus to aid and sustain vegetation. This is accounted for on the principles of capillary attraction, which satisfactorily proves the vdvantages of deep ploughing and a thorough harrowing or pulverizing of the soil According to reliable sources, if the pores between particles of pulverized soil be but the one hundredth part of an inch in diameter, water will ascend in them bur menes in uepth, and in it will rise through sixteen inches, and if they were diminished to the ten thousandth part of an inch, moisture would rise through

hem from a depth of twenty-five feet, We trust our agricultural community will onsider the importance of this matter, and as this is the proper season for taking a practical advantage of the thought, we wished merely to recall attention to it, and the many good articles upon it already in your paper, which is becoming so valuable to the agriculturist as well as the man of literature.

Bucks Co., April 1849

ANECDOTE OF OLD DARTMOUTH. In the class of which Daniel Webstar was a member there was an individual noted for his waggery. One day the professor nice and discriminating in his distinctions, was endeavoring to substantiate that a thing remained the same notwithstanding a sub-Stitution in some of its parts,'
Our wag, who had been exercising the

Yankee art of whittling at length held up a jack-knife, inquiring: 'Suppose I should lose the blade of my knife, and get another made and inserted in its place, would it be the same knife it was before?

"To be sure" replied the professor. Well, then, the wag continued suppose should then lose the handle and get another, would it be the same knife still?"

'Of course!' the professor again replied. But, if some body should find the old blade and the old handle, and should put them together, what kuife would that be?

We never learned the professor's reply. Hudrop thy .- Here's Tom Hood's illustration of Hydropathy:

"It has been our good fortune, since reading Claridge on Hydropathy, to see a sick drake avail himself of the cold water core.' at the avail himself of the cold water cire. at the dispensary in St. James' Park. First wading in, he took a 'Fuse bad,' then he took a Switz bad;' and then turning his curly tail up in the air, he took a Kopf bad. Lastly he rose almost upon his latter end, and made such a triumph, aut flapping with his wings that we really expected he was going to shout' Priesenitz for over!' But no such thing' He only said: Quack! quack! quack!"

EMIGRATION FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Charlotte Town Advertiser states and, here, sir, permit me to say, she has logwood; put in the goods five to ten minset to the citizens of the metropolis and all
other portions of the State an example
other portions of the State an example
which we will find it to our interest to follow. Why should we not go and do likeNores.—To make the muriate of time.

British Government, however, in the palmy
days of Foryism gave it all away to some
18 members of the aristocracy, who try to
make all they can out of the settlers, and
thus keep them poor, spiritless and discontented.

British Government, however, in the palmy
days of Foryism gave it all away to some
in kind, and paid them in Bibles, five out
of every hundred. After that he had no
more trouble.—He paid what days he liked.
They wanted no more Bibles.

THE WATER WHEEL.

NO. 23.

Many years ago there stood in the valley of of the Housatonic an eld grist mill. By some accident not of "flood or field," however the old mill was burned—that is, all but the hydraulic portion of it the water wheel that was protected by the antagonist element, water, and no improvements being made on the mill site the wheel continued to make its cointernapted revolutions until it even wore itself out. ted revolutions until it even wore itself out.
Round and round, from more till night-

And will it sever stop?

The toiler leaves the scenied fields.

The kine return from dewy wealds. And evening shadows drops
But onward like the river,
Rolls the wheel in the moonbeam's quiver.

Roand and round from night till morn, And through the winter's ley hush, Or when the freshet's maddened rush Engulis the wheel about, Onward, cnward, with deadened spoom, Still plies it there its simless doom

Round and round, in sun or gloom,

The wheel revolveth still.

Mingling low in the songs of th' day.

And high still in nights deep lay.

I's rude yet liquid trill;—

For like a soul in deep unrest,
It moves, unblessing and urblest.

And thou, O thout my aching heart, Toil'st still as purposeless;
For 'neath dead Hope's fast-crumbling arch
Thou heatest still the funesals' march
Of dreams thou cannot bless,—
Thou call'st them from the silent Past, Those dreams that were too bright to last; lathens, Gen

Sir-EE .-- The most emphatic use we have ever known of the word "sir-ee," occurs to us by some stanzas forwarded to us by one of our subscribers .- Nat. Int. "Shall iron heeled oppression grind The soul, the body, and the mind: Forge chains and fetters for the free! Justice answers, no, sin nu!"

Justice answers, no, sin nu!"

And he winds up:
"Shall Free Soil burst the Senate door,

And plant his foot firm on the floor,

The hallot wield, till traitors fire!

The people answer, yes, sin-nu!"

The Cholera Increasing—Battles of U. S.

Troops with Indians.

Reports have reached here from the Plains, which state that many of the California emigrants are dying on the way, principally by Cholera. About the 1st of March the U. S. Dragoons had two battles with the Eutaw and Apachee Indians, near Taos, in New-Mexico. The result of the first battle was two dragoons killed and eight Indians, in the next about 20 Indians only. The Indians were alone the aggressors in both instances. Another battle was reported between the Eutaws and Apaches, in which 40 of the latter were killed. Michael Cerre was yestarday elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of this County-a Whig triumph. A mission-ary, writing from California under date of Feb 2, says the gold there is inexhaustible, and that the accounts fall far short of the reality. The far-famed mountain guide, Moses Harris, died of Cholera, at Independence, Mo. The number of deaths in this of logic, who by the way was not the most city, for the week ending yesterday (14th) and the disease is increasing.

[Courier. Tel,

ENNUI.

Nine tenths of the miseries and vices of mankind proceed from indolence and idle. ness. Persons who have naturally active minds-whose "quick thoughts like light-ning are alive"-are most perniciously affected by the evils of sloth. The favored sons of genius endowed with great original powers, were not made for repose; indolence will quickly "freeze the genial cur-rent of the soul," and it left idle long, they perish from inaction, like a scimitar corroded and destroyed by rust. But the active occupation of our faculties is a safe guard against three great evils, vice, penury and desponding gloom. Says Colton Ennui has made more gamblers than avariece, more suicide than despair." If we would be both useful and happy, we must keep outselves industriously and vir-tuously employed Old Dumbiedikes was wise in charging his son to "be aye sticking in a tree when he had nothing else to do." Count de Caylus a French Nobleman reared to wealth and princely idleness turned his attention to engraving, and many fine copies of antique gems. One of the nobility demanded from him a reason for this procedure, and was told by the industrious Count, "I engrave, that I may not hang myself."

An American Missionary recently entera box of Bibles at the Custom House at She has more than doubled her population, under the operations of her present rail road; her citizens are the most enterprising and sagacious in the State; with the burdens of the goods, then put in one pound of campute old road hanging upon her shoulders, we find her begging the Legislature to give we find her begging the Legislature to give her the power of taxing her taxing her the power of taxing her taxing the taxing her the custom House at the Cust we find her begging the Legislature to give her the power of taxing herself to the amount of a quarter of a million more to aid in the construction of another magnificent merce, on which she has set her heart; and put in half an ounce of the extract of and, here, sir, permit me to say, she has logwood put in the goods five to the adopted for Agriculture, Shipbuilding, Commerce, is well bibles at double the value placed upon dated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is well bibles at double the value placed upon them by the Missionary, and demanded the merce. &c. and might afford free and happy homes to half a million of people. The British Government, however, in the palmy availed himself of a regulation of the Tur-