

TOWN ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners, That it is not permitted for any person to keep Hay, Fodder, Straw, shavings or any other combustible materials in any Dwelling-House, Kitchen or any other House, where fire is kept, either constantly or occasionally, under a penalty of Five Dollars for each offence, and of one dollar for each day the nuisance is continued.

2d. It is not permitted for any person to carry a candle or other light, without a Lantern, into Stables or other Houses, where there may be Hay, Straw, or other combustible materials, under a penalty of Two Dollars for the first offence, and Four Dollars for every repetition.

3d. No person shall build a wooden chimney to any House or Kitchen whatsoever, within the limits of the Town, under a penalty of Ten Dollars, subject, moreover, to be torn down by the Board; and every House-keeper is required to burn out his chimneys as often as may be necessary, always doing the same on wet days. Inasmuch as great danger may arise to the Town from a neglect of this duty, any persons whose chimneys take fire on a dry, windy day, shall pay a fine of One Dollar.

4th. Any person taking off the Ladders of the Town from the Market House or other place where the same may be deposited, except in cases of alarm of fire, shall for every such offence pay a penalty of Ten Dollars.

5th. Any person using the fire Buckets attached to their Houses, for any other purposes than the one for which they were procured, shall forfeit for each offence One Dollar; Each House-keeper shall hang up his Bucket or Buckets in some secure and convenient place in readiness in case of fire.

6th. No person shall erect any Stable or Cow House, with doors opening on any of the Public Streets, under a penalty of Ten Dollars Tax thereon per year.

7th. No person shall throw or carry into the Streets any rubbish, refuse or filth of any sort whatsoever, under a penalty of Four Dollars for each and every offence; nor throw into the Streets, or any spot within the limits of the Town, the carcass of any dead animal, under the penalty of Five Dollars for every offence; and in cases where any animal dies within the enclosure of any person, the owner of the premises shall forthwith have the same removed—in case of neglect, subject to a penalty of Two Dollars.

8th. It is especially enjoined on all house-keepers or other persons having charge of houses or shops, to keep their backyards clear of all sorts of rubbish, puddles, or slop-holes, or other filth calculated to engender foul air, and create disease: a neglect of this wholesome and necessary precaution shall be punishable by a fine of Two Dollars for each week the nuisance is permitted to continue.

9th. It is not permitted for any person to feed or keep their cattle in any of the Streets, or to permit them to remain in the Streets all night, under a penalty of One Dollar for each offence.

10th. It is not permitted for any person to discharge a Gun or Pistol within the limits of the Town, under the penalty of Two Dollars for each offence.

11th. No person shall run horses through the Streets, under the penalty of Five Dollars for each offence; provided that the Justice of Peace may remit any part of the penalty, if, in his opinion, circumstances justify; nor shall any person ride on the Side Walks, or hitch horses to the fences adjoining the same, or to the Market House, under a penalty of One Dollar for each offence; provided, that this penalty shall not attach to strangers, having no knowledge of this regulation.

12th. It is not permitted for any Wagoner to feed his horses or camp in any of the main Streets of the Town, under a penalty of Two Dollars for each offence.

13th. When any regulation of the Town is violated by any Servant, Apprentice, or Minor, the penalty incurred by such violation, shall be paid by the Master or Mistress, Guardian or Parent of such Servant, Apprentice or Minor.

14th. It is not allowed for Boys to collect together on Sundays in any part of the Town, for the purpose of play or other noisy and disorderly intent, under a penalty of One Dollar to each individual concerned, for each and every offence, to be paid by the Parent, Guardian, or Master of such Boy.

15th. It is not permitted for any person to throw or deposit in the Streets, any wood or timber, to continue there longer than twenty-four hours, excepting materials for building, and even such are required to be removed as soon as practicable; and when any person cuts up his wood on the Streets, he shall forthwith remove all the trash remaining of the same.

16th. It is not permitted, for any person to exhibit a Stud Horse nearer to the Court-House than one square, under a penalty of One Dollar, for the first offence, and Five Dollars for every repetition.

17th. It is further ordained, That the fines, penalties, and taxes provided for by these Ordinances, shall be collected by warrant, in the name of the Commissioners.

Ordered by the Board, that each inhabitant of the Town of Salisbury, subject to Taxation, shall be requested to give in on oath the number of Dogs he may possess, and the Magistrate of Police list them accordingly.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners, that from and after this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of all Cabinet Makers, Carriage Makers, Carpenter Shops, as well as all others whose business it is calculated to produce shavings and other combustible materials, to cause the same to be removed every evening, between Sun set and dark, under a penalty of Five Dollars, one half to be given to the informer to the Magistrate of Police, so as to bring any delinquents to conviction and recover a fine.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, E. R. BURKHEAD, Clerk. Salisbury, June 22d, 1839.

WOMAN'S FORTITUDE.—I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which woman sustains the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been weak, and alive to every trivial roughness, while the prosperous path of life, suddenly rising in mental force, the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and a being, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.—Washington Irving.

KEYS RATION.—I am often found at the tables of the rich, said a tobacco to a poor neighbor. "So is a cat's head," was the answer.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE."



RULES. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY Genl. Harrison.

NEW SERIES, NUMBER 52, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 26, 1845.

From the N. Y. Courier Des Etats Unis.

Paris is honor fed just now, with the details of a surgical disclosure, showing the grounds of rumor which has been for some time whispered through the noble circles of Europe. It has been credibly asserted for a year past, that there was, shut up in the Hotel at Berlin, a young Polish Countess, immensely rich, and wanting a husband, but who had the draw-back, (or rather the MAKE-DAW BACK) of a skeleton head on an otherwise healthy body. The story has been somewhat doubted, but a celebrate surgeon, Drieffenbach, has lately published an account, which we condense as follows:

"On a certain evening three persons called on this celebrated practitioner. An Italian and a Polish gentleman came forward, leaving a veiled lady in the background. On the retirement of the other two, the incognito timidly looked around, advanced hesitatingly, and finally uncovered her head. A man whose profession was to look on horrible scenes was not likely to be easily moved, but from what now met his sight, he started back with a scream of horror. A grimacing skeleton, with the bones of the head scarcely covered with a reddish epidermis, stood before him. The tongue lay utterly visible, and all the passages of the nose and throat without a covering. In the attempt to speak, the tongue played like a serpent half protruded from a corps. The eye lids were turned inside out, and of the upper jaw there remained but a small portion, entirely deprived of teeth.

Such was the portrait of a lady of eighteen, daughter of one of the most brilliant and wealthy families of Europe, who had been to this degree a victim to scrofula.

The surgeon goes on to narrate that he could not, at midnight, when this interview took place, stand without almost intolerable dread before this frightful apparition, but she at last attempted to speak to him. It was an appealing attempt at utterance. She could make no articulation that he could understand, but she pointed with frantic vehemence at his nose. He at last comprehended that she wished a surgical supply of this member to her denuded face, but he shook head in despair. The scene of abandonment to grief which immediately followed, was, he declares, wholly indescribable. She threw herself on the floor in an agony of convulsive despair.

The surgeon departed the next day for Vienna, and thither the lady followed him. Another interview, with her and some of her relatives, ended in his giving his attention to see what could be done. He called together a few mechanical artists, and the first results was false palate and set of teeth, which enabled her to chew and articulate distinctly. After a few months more he succeeded in drawing the skin over a frame nose, and finally he has sent her into the world, not beautiful, but at the same time not hideous. She frequents balls and operas without a veil, and by the aid of flowers in her hair and other adornments, passes without attracting extraordinary notice in public. It is said to be one of the greatest triumphs ever attained in the surgical and mechanical arts. The lady's hand is now open to competition.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, a German paper, received by the Cambria, gives a long account of the creation, by galvanism, of an egg, and its subsequent hatching, producing a fine, live bird of a perfectly unknown species, and without feathers. This feat was performed by Professor Geiffing at Bruneberk, after fourteen years spent in experiments. The Editor of the German paper says he had seen the bird thus produced and remarks: "This most astonishing result has almost upset our previous notions of natural philosophy and the governing laws of animal organism. As we gazed upon the featherless bird hopping about, and feeding upon the seeds given it, we began to doubt the reality of our own existence, or that of any thing about us."

Strange Disease.—A very singular contagion has broken out in Valatie, a small village in Columbia county, New York. It discolors the face to a greenish cast, the eyes lose their usual expression, and have a vacant stare, the voice becomes husky, the memory vanishes, and the conversation becomes confused, and a set of incoherent sentences jumbled together, without order and without meaning. The strength leaves and the form dwindles away to a skeleton. The person attacked raves like a maniac, and the doctors have been unable to do any thing for them. The informant states "every person wears an afflicted countenance, and if it does not soon stop its ravages, the whole town will be inhabited by lunatics." None have died from it as yet, but numbers are afflicted with it.—New York Sun.

To PROTECT HENS FROM VERMIN.—A gentleman from Hanover requests us to state the fact that penitential women into the nests, will perfectly and certainly protect hens from the annoyance of vermin. He generally makes the nest entirely of this strong-scented herb. Southern Planter.

"You will always find me in the company of gentlemen," said a proud, self-conceited man of wealth, to one of humble rank. "Just where I have seen many a sheep-biting dog," was the quick reply.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

To the People of the Lake Country and Mississippi Valley.

NO. III.

The great strength of England lies on the water. Talk to her of war, and she immediately talks to her navy, and begins to "handle her match and lock-strings." During the angry discussions last fall with France, she turned as quickly to her "wooden walls," and as instinctively too as ever did Daniel Boone to his rifle when he saw fresh prints of the moccasin. Officers were sent to the principal seaports of the realm to get lists of all vessels of her commercial marine that were capable of bearing an armament of so much even as one 32-pounder across the channel: among the number returned, there were no less than 200 sea steamers, the property of her merchants, reported as being capable of appearing on the coast of France with an armament of from one to six guns each; of which she has in her arsenals no less than 26,000 pieces, and is now asking Parliament for a vote of \$10,000,000 to buy more.

Wherever and whenever that country determines to make war, if it can be done with ships, her ships are sent to give the first blow.

Last war she sent her soldiers from Canada against us: but she soon discovered that that would not do. Then she recollected the fresh water ponds in that quarter, and saw they were deep enough to float a navy. Instantly she took to the water, and commenced to build and launch her fleets. But these fared even worse than her army. To provide against similar disasters in another war, she set about, when peace came to open a way for a portion of those fleets on the ocean which constitute her glory and her might. She has no idea of contending with us there another time by starting even with us to the forest for ships; she'll send them right from the sea, full armed and equipped for battle.

Should she see fit to contend with us again in that quarter, the first thing that we should know of her intentions would be from the lighted matches of her ships, with ports down and tompons out. In this manner she made known her intentions upon Copenhagen, at Navarino, and still later in Syria.

This is the way in which she has proclaimed hostilities time and again with almost every nation under the sun; nay, but four years ago this is what she was prepared and actually stood ready to do in this very quarter.

Her official documents show that when the Ashburton treaty commenced here in Washington, there happened to be about Halifax and Jamaica an English fleet of sixty sail, and nearly one-third of the whole standing army of Great Britain, notwithstanding she was then engaged in two active wars the other side of the world. In such good earnest did she prepare to attack us on the Lakes, that independent of her local militia, she had assembled and ready in Canada an army of choice veterans 25,000 strong.

That Government understands perfectly well where the weak points of the United States are; she knows that our most vulnerable parts are on the Lakes and the Gulf—at least she has signified as much by very unequivocal signs, and given us, by the disposition of her forces, plainly to understand how and where she would first have at us. She would not commence the negotiation until she got ready her "dogs of war." Then, but not till then, did she send over her Minister with his ultimatum.

Had that negotiation failed and war been the consequence, it is folly to suppose that the commencement of hostilities would have been announced on her part, except from the mouth of her cannon; for when she goes in for a fight, it is but a word and a blow with her, and the blow comes first.

Seeing, therefore, that, without being aware of it, you have been so closely threatened on the Lake, it becomes you seriously to consider what you would do, and what are your means of defence, in case of an actual attack in that quarter.

The last report of the Board of Public Works in Canada informs us that, though the Welland Canal is not finished, nor will be for a year to come, yet it can pass every vessel except three or four now on the Lakes, and as soon as the winter breaks up, three steamers of 1,905 tons will commence their regular trips through it.

Now, I am told that your merchants have in their Lake marine "25 large steamers of 500 tons and upwards, 50 brigs and schooners, besides innumerable small craft," capable of bearing an armament and defending the Lake. But do you not know that there is not, from one end of the Lake to the other, a single piece of ordnance wherewith to arm them? What, therefore, would these vessels be without guns and trophies for your enemies, and monuments of disgrace to us and our country? As far as any national means of defence are concerned, an English force, altogether insignificant as to strength, might send all these "steamboats, brigs, schooners, and small craft" over the Falls of Niagara after the Caroline.

If Great Britain should choose to send a fleet through these canals to the Lakes, it is idle to talk of stopping them with mi-

litia, or by blowing up her canals. These canals were constructed for military purposes, and it would be at variance with the character of that Government to suppose it capable of military blunder of constructing such works, and neglecting to provide any means for holding or defending them. Before you knew she was coming, her ships would be upon you. The object and purposes of war are not the fighting of pitched battles in the "Bay of Fundy" or elsewhere. Fighting is the mere incident, the contingent results of war. When the British burnt Washington, they did not come here to fight. They came, as they would go upon the Lakes, to ravage and to waste, to distress, to cripple, and to kill. These are the great purposes of war—the military end and aim of these ship canals that lead into the heart of the country. Therefore, to fail to provide for your defences, and talk about protecting your Lake towns and commerce after the cruisers of the enemy have got in among you, by stopping up these canals, taking Montreal, &c., would be like shutting the gates after the wolf had entered the fold and been glutted.

Montreal is the key to the Canadas; and Great Britain understands its importance too well to let it fall by a mere summons from the "ye militia." Whether, therefore, we should be able to blow up the canals, and invest Montreal even after the ships were in possession of the Lakes, would, I humbly submit, depend somewhat on the fortunes of war.

But suppose that, by some strange infatuation, Great Britain should suffer us to take her canals and her cities without a struggle, how would that repair the damages by her fleet upon the Lakes? I have no intention to waste ink and paper as to modes of attack. My object is not to show how we may act after we get into trouble, but rather how we may best act to keep out of trouble.

Fully impressed with the almost total neglect by the General Government of providing means of national defence on the Lakes, I shall endeavor to show in my next how much has been expended for the general defence in other quarters. What portion of the same you have contributed, and what benefit you have received in return.

Yours, till the canal be dug, HARRY BLUFF, U. S. N.

The British Government seems disposed to relinquish its efforts to play out the ill-acted farce in which it performed so prominent a part as universal philanthropist. It has ceased to contend for the privilege of searching all trading vessels at sea—a task which however troublesome, it was willing to undertake for the sake of suppressing the slavetrade. Along with this abandonment, the policy of discriminating against the products of slave labor is virtually given up—a policy which never had the semblance of consistency, because no such discrimination was ever made against cotton.

In accordance with the new direction now given to her commercial system, England has authorized her Minister at the Court of Brazil to enter into treaty with that country without insisting upon certain points which were formerly involved in the stipulations proposed. The convention which existed until lately between Great Britain and Brazil having expired by limitation of time, the latter Power was unwilling to renew it upon terms so favorable to England as were contained in the defunct treaty. In relation to this subject the Liverpool Times says:

By the accounts from Rio, it appears that our own Government, after riding the high horse so magnanimously with regard to Brazil, has authorized the English Minister to announce to the Brazilian Government that he has received full powers to negotiate another commercial treaty in the place of that which was so unwisely allowed to expire. The Brazilian Government has met this announcement by the appointment of commissioners empowered to treat with him; and as the British Government has itself solicited the renewal of negotiations, we may venture to hope that it is prepared to accede to reasonable terms. The anti-English papers have already set up a loud outcry against the renewal of the negotiations, but the Government papers answer them firmly, declaring that the Brazilian ministers are willing to negotiate, but that they are determined not to agree to any terms which will compromise either the dignity or the interests of the country. The meaning of this probably is, that they are determined not to allow any interference in their internal affairs under the pretext of suppressing slavery, and to insist on something like an equality of duties on Brazilian and British produce.—They are certainly right in both respects. [Balt. Amer.]

School for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepared about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons. The course of instruction will be the usual one preparatory to the University of this State. The Charge, \$125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationery. For further particulars address the undersigned at Bevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina. THOMAS W. MOTT. Feb. 4th, 1845—42-31—afterwards Intf.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

THE STATE OF FRANKLAND.

It may not be generally known that, in the year 1784, North Carolina passed a law ceding the country, which now forms the state of Tennessee, to the United States, provided Congress should accept the cession within two years; the jurisdiction to be retained by North Carolina till Congress should take possession. Upon this, the citizens called a Convention, by which the laws of North Carolina, as far as applicable, were declared to be in force in the territory, and the aid of Congress was invoked, for the formation of a new State. Meanwhile, they ordained that the territory should be governed by a Convention, and that this Convention, should send a delegate to Congress.

Congress did not accept this cession, and North Carolina repealed her law.—Meantime, however, parties were formed in Tennessee; and while, on one side, it was wished to return under the jurisdiction of North Carolina, on the other side, it was resolved to adhere to the separation. A new Convention was called, and the territory was declared to be an independent state, under the name of Frankland. The Convention announced to N. Carolina the independence of the new state, and sent a delegate to Congress; but it does not appear that any notice was taken, by that body, of the proceedings.

In 1786, the state of Frankland had two conflicting Courts in its limits. The one acted under the authority of their own state, and the other under that of North Carolina. Each Court claimed, that its decisions were paramount; and in fact, the only one, that had a right to act in the case. A more fruitful source of collision and quarrel cannot be imagined, than such a state. The Sheriff of Frankland, with his posse, in some instances, went into the Court, seized the papers, and turned the officers out of doors. The North Carolina party, as soon as it had power, retaliated in the same way. Colonel John Sevier was elected the first Governor of the state of Frankland. The Governor, soon after his induction into office, met the principal man on the North Carolina side of the question. From the windy and inefficient war of words, it soon proceeded to the more decisive war of blows. The argument was soon settled in the primitive way by the dint of fist. But these leaders of state were separated, before victory declared on either side. Their humbler retainers, as they felt in duty bound, imitated the example of their superiors, and lost an eye, or a piece of flesh of less importance from some other part of the body, without being either cooled, or convinced. It was obvious, that in such a crisis things must soon come to a more serious issue, than a fist-fight, or gouging an eye.

The county of Washington elected members to represent them in the Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Tipton, who had fought the Governor of Frankland, was one of these representatives. A paper containing the names of those, who were willing to accept the terms of North Carolina, and secede from the authority of Frankland, was sent by these members to the Assembly. Taxes were imposed by the authority of both Legislatures, and, as may be easily foreseen, the people paid neither, with much speciousness, assigning as a reason, that they did not know to which authority they ought to yield their money.

This year the Cherokees renewed their attack upon Tennessee. William Cocke, Esq., was delegated to Congress. He made, before that body, an eloquent speech, placing in a strong light the helplessness and misery of their condition, engaged in civil war on the one hand, and assailed by the merciless savages on the other. This time he was heard, and his representations acted upon. A general amnesty was passed, in regard to all who expressed a readiness to yield themselves to the authority of North Carolina.

It was enacted, too, that the officers, who had held under the state of Frankland, should be displaced, and their places filled by persons appointed from North Carolina. Many, who held under the new state, had been originally appointed by North Carolina, had been retained in their offices by Frankland. They were considered by Congress in the light of persons, who admitted the authority of the new state. The pacific, and yet decisive measures of Congress seemed at once to restore things to their former position, before the formation of the state of Frankland. But under the external appearances of tranquility remained the smothered fire. There still remained a considerable number, staunch for the cause of the fallen state, and disposed, upon the first favorable appearance, to rear it up again. Governor Sevier offered the services of these men to Georgia, in the prospect of an approaching war of that state with the Creeks. The Legislature of that state having deliberated upon the proposition, returned a very polite answer, expressing gratitude for the kindness of the offer, and promising a return of their services in any way, which should not be incompatible with the interests of Georgia. They sent a state of their case to Dr. Franklin, soliciting advice. He wrote them in reply, that he thought they had better accede to the propositions of North Carolina.

Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, Gov. Sevier retained the integrity of faith in the new state. Georgia, as a state, indeed, was only ready to avail herself of their military services, without promising any return of good offices. But several distinguished individuals of that state wrote to him, expressing their own good wishes, and those of many of the people. He was elected a member of the distinguished society of Cincinnati. A copy of the Constitutions of the thirteen states, neatly bound, was presented him, with a very flattering address. The common toast in Georgia was, "Success to Frankland and its virtuous citizens." But, all these symptoms of concavescence notwithstanding, in 1787, the Legislature of Frankland met for the last time. Little was done, and shortly after the state of Frankland fell by natural decay.

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FANATICISM.

The Boston Atlas gives great prominence to a correspondence between Judge Wm. Jay and W. J. Bowditch, on the subject of the "Duties of the North." Judge J. defines what these duties are, and also the wherefore; their main feature is the dissolution of the Union. Bowditch is the gentleman who refused to send to the South an apparatus of his invention for strengthening the respiratory organs, because he would have nothing to do with slaveholders! Judge J. is son of John Jay, first Chief Justice of the U. States Supreme Court, and friend and adviser of Washington. We regret to say he is a Fanatic and a Disunionist.

The causes which, in his opinion, require the North to place itself in opposition to the South and the Union, is the annexation of Texas and the police regulations of South Carolina and Louisiana, subjecting free negroes from the North to imprisonment in certain cases. The "Duties of the North" Mr. Jay thus sums up.

"1. To regard the constitutional provisions relative to fugitive slaves as utterly revoked and abolished.

"2. To punish every individual, whatever may be his office or condition, who may have any agency whatever in the apprehension or surrender of a fugitive.

"3. To punish every person who within our territory may exercise, by deed, mortgage, or otherwise, any authority over slave property.

"4. Whenever any of our colored citizens are imprisoned at the South, on account of their complexion, to seize an adequate number of the citizens of the State committing the outrage, who may be found on our soil, to hold them as hostages for the liberation and full compensation of said colored citizens.

"5. To petition Congress and the State Legislatures to take measures for an amicable dissolution of the Union.

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Treasure—A Prize!

The following "Declaration of Independence," says the Vicksburg "Constitutionalist," was made by the Vestry, and now stands recorded on the books of St. Paul's Church, in Edenton, North Carolina. The celebrated Mecklenburg declaration has deservedly created great interest; the similarity in expression and sentiment to the subsequent national declaration is remarkably strange, to say no more. Mr. Jefferson says he never saw nor heard of it before he penned the instrument which alone would have immortalized him. Let that pass. Here we have an honest, open declaration of the Christian vestry of a church in that good old honest, virtuous, patriotic North State, whose love of liberty was then above all other lore. About twenty of the descendants of five of those chivalrous and heroic patriots are and have been citizens of Vicksburg.—Pet. Intelligencer.

We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King, and acknowledge the Constitutional Executive power of Government, do solemnly profess, testify and declare, that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, have a right to impose taxes upon these Colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers, are violations of the peace and security of the People, and ought to be resisted to the utmost—and that the people of this Province, singly and collectively, are bound by the acts and resolutions of the Continental and Provisional Congress; because, in both they are fully represented by persons chosen by themselves; and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage, under the sanction of virtue, honor, and sacred love of Liberty and our Country to maintain and support all and every the acts, resolutions and regulations of the said Continental and Provisional Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hand, this 18th of June, 1776.

- Richard Hoskins, William Boyd, David Rice, Thos. Benbury, Aaron Hill, Jacob Hunter, Pelatiah Walton, John Beasley, Wm. Hinton, William Bennett, Thomas Bonner, William Roberts.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the proceedings of the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Edenton, North Carolina, at a meeting held in the church in Edenton, on the 19th June, 1776, and that the persons whose names are above subscribed, were elected Vestrymen of said Church on the 8th day of April, 1776, as appears from the records.

H. A. GILLIAM. Edenton, Jan. 27th, 1845.