THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, *Editors & Proprietors.*

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.

DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." *Gen'l Harrison.*

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COLONIAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Furnished by Charles Campbell, Esq., for the Raleigh Register.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES BY COL. GUILFORD DUDLEY.

(CONCLUDED.)

S. P. O.
Ama. and W. Ind. Vol. 204.

At a Council, held at Fort Johnson, in No. Carolina, 25 June, 1775.

Present—
His Excellency, the Governor,
Hon. James Hazell, President,
Hon. John Rutherford,
Lewis De Rosset, } Esqrs.
William Dry, }
Thomas McGuire, }

His Excellency, addressed the Council in the following terms:

Gentlemen of His Majesty's Hon. Council: The sedicious combinations that have been formed in several parts of this Colony and the violent measures they pursue in compelling His Majesty's subjects by various kinds of intimidations to subscribe associations inconsistent with their duty and allegiance to their Sovereign; the obliging people to frequent Meetings in arms by the usurped authority of Committees, the recent assemblage of a body of armed men in the town of Wilmington for the purpose of awing His Majesty's legal subjects there into submission to the dictates of an illegal and tyranical tribunal erected there under that name; and the late most treasonable publication of a Committee in the county of Mecklenburgh, explicitly renouncing obedience to His Majesty's Government and all lawful authority whatsoever, are so audacious and dangerous proceedings and so directly tending to the dissolution of the Constitution of this Province—that I have thought it indispensably my duty to advise with you on the measures proper to be taken for the maintenance of His Majesty's Government and the Constitution of this Country, thus flagrantly insulted and violated. On my part, Gentlemen the idea I have of the sacred trust I hold under the King, and my sense of duty to my Royal Master, will suffer me to omit no exertion in my power that may be conducive to these ends, and I trust, Gentlemen, that I may expect from your duty to His Majesty and zeal for his service and the good of your country not only your best advice, but your utmost influence in this alarming conjuncture, to carry into execution most effectually the measures you may advise, for the support of the Rights of His Majesty's crown, for the security and welfare of the people, and for the maintenance of the Laws and Constitution of this Province.

To which the Council replied:

The unhappy situation of this Province renders it impossible for His Excellency to take any other step than those he has already taken to suppress the disturbances he so justly complains of.

* * * * * * * *

S. P. O.
Ama. & W. Ind. Vol. 204
30 June 1775.

North Carolina, Fort Johnston.

Governor Martin to Secretary of State.

(*Extract*)

I beg leave again, my Lord, most heartily to offer my humble service to His Majesty, to raise a Battalion of a thousand Highlanders here, for the restoration of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. I had the honor to hold in the army in the year 1769, when the total loss of my health obliged me to quit the service, and I am the more encouraged to hope for His Majesty's gracious acceptance of my service in a military character at this time, when it becomes essentially necessary to exercise military power in support of the high Civil Office in which His Majesty has been pleased to place me in this Country.

If I am so happy to meet with His Majesty's approbation of this proposal, I would most humbly beg leave to recommend Mr. Allen McDonald, of Kingsborough, to be Major, and Capt. Alex'r. McLeod of the Marines, now on half pay, to be First Captain, who besides being men of great worth and good character, have most extensive influence over the Highlanders here, great part of which are their own names and families; and I should flatter myself that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit me to nominate some of the subalterns of such a Battalion, not for pecuniary consideration, but for encouragement to some active and deserving young Highland Gentlemen, who might be usefully employed in the speedy raising the proposed Battallion:—Indeed I cannot help observing, my Lord, that there are three or four gentlemen of consideration here of the name of McDonald, and Lieut. Alex. McLean late of the Regt. now on half pay, whom I should be happy to see appointed Captains in such a Battalion, being persuaded they would heartily promote, and do credit to his Majesty's service.

The Minutes of a Council held at this place the other day, will make the impotence of Government here as apparent to your Lordship, as any thing I can set before you. The Board have been afraid to take a becoming part, I firmly believe, from apprehensions of personal injury and insult, and accordingly have taken as little notice as possible of the matters I submitted to their consideration. The situation in which I find myself at present, is indeed, My Lord, most despicable and mortifying to any man of greater feelings than a Stoic. I daily see indignantly the Sacred Majesty of my Royal Master insulted, the Rights of the Crown denied and violated, his Government set at nought and trampled upon, his servants of highest dignity reviled, traduced, abused, the rights of his subjects destroyed by the most arbitrary usurpations, and the whole Constitution unhinged and prostrate; and I live, alas, ingloriously only to deplore it.

The Resolves of the Committee of Mecklenburg, which your Lordship will find in the enclosed newspaper, surpass all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of this Continent have yet produced; and your Lordship may depend its authors and abettors will not escape, whenever my hands are sufficiently strengthened to attempt the recovery of the lost authority of Government. A copy of these Resolves, I am informed, were sent off by express, to the Congress at Philadelphia, as soon as they were passed in the Committee.

At Wilmington, the principal trading town in this Province, where there are many British Merchants settled, particularly Scotch, there is a noble honest and dormant spirit nurtured among them, that has yet geven them weight and consequence, and preserved them from injury; of which I shall be able, I make no doubt gently to avail myself on a proper occasion.

A Mr. John Ashe, heretofore Colonel of the Militia of the county of New Hanover, but who had lately formally declined that appointment by letter to me, on pretence of age and business, and requested me to appoint another person, appeared at Wilmington a fortnight after such resignation, at the head of a body of between 4 and 500 men, menacing the people above mentioned with military execution, if they did not immediately subscribe an association dictated by the committee, which they had refused until that time; and being interrogated for his authority for such arbitrary proceedings he pointed to the men he had assembled. His cowardly intimidations of these individuals so far answered his purpose, that they were obliged to sign what their consciences revolted at and abhorred, but it produced the good effect, at the same time, of uniting them more firmly in opposition to such extravagances: and they have since formed themselves into a Company for the purpose of mutual protection and defence.

The South Carolina Congress hath sent recruitng parties into this Province to raise men, but I hope they will be disappointed in their expectation of great succour from hence; and I shall leave no means untried to defeat their purposes: the lenity of Government has been so much to that people that they forget entirely their own weakness and are blustering treason, while Charlestown, that is the head and heart of their boasted Province, might be destroyed by a single Frigate and the country thereby reduced to the last dirtress. I lament to say it my Lord, and most sincerely grieve to be occasion for it, but I must avow to your Lordship, it is to me at this time evident, and out of all doubt, that reason and argument can never restore the just power and authority of Governent in America. The people now freely talk of hostility towards Britain, in the language of the aliens and avowed enemies; and I fear the means that British spirit resorts to at last, for the chastisement of her more natural foes, can only now reclaim her most unnatural children in these Colonies to a proper sense of their duty; and I must add too my Lord, that in charity to them and in duty to my King and country, I think myself bound to give it as my sincere opinion, that the rod of correction cannot consistently with the good and interest of either, be well spared, if it is an object to reclaim the Colonies of America to obedience to the just authority of His Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain, Humanity, as well as policy, in my mind, my Lord urges that the work be set about with the vigour becoming the glorious and invincible spirit of the British Nation and without a moments delay; Altho' by my separate despatch of the 18th of May, I had given my humble opinion to your Lordship that the Meeting of the Assembly of this Province, in order to bring under its consideration the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 27th day of February last, while the Philadelphia Congress was sitting, and which was not enjoined by your Lordship's despatches referring to that Resolution, would be to no sort of purpose; yet seeing soon afterwards that His Majesty's Governors in other Provinces had called the respective Assemblies expressly with that designh I issued the writs for calling an Assembly which had been postponed by the advice of the Council on account of the heats prevailing in the Province, at the time of the dissolution of the late Assembly, and the General Elections were accordingly made on the 23d of last month, since which as your Lordship will see in the minutes of the Council, that Board has upon the principles of my opinion, stated to your Lordship in my separate despatch above referred to, advised me to prorogue the new elected Assembly, which I have therefore prorogued to the 12th day of September next, before which I have no doubt I have good reason to prorogue it further.

I am bound to return your Lordship my best acknoledgements for the attention you have been pleased to give to my representations of the misconduct of the Members of the Council here. At the same time, I must freely own to your Lordship, that I fear it will be difficult to reform that body effectually, at this time.—Some of whose delinquency heretofore, I have had the greatest reason to complain, have by their loyal adherence to Government in this time of disaffection, restored themselves to my regard; and I believe it may be found difficult to find fitter people to supersede the others. I must indeed except Mr. Dry, Collector of the Customs at this Port, whose imprudence and absurdity is such as I fear will compel me, in spite of all allowance that I can make for his simplicity and weakness, disgrace him; his extravagancies as they are continually reported to me by credible authorities, being of a nature that it will be impossible for me longer to overlook, consistently with the duty I owe to the King and to His Majesty's service.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

JO: MARTIN.

TO SEC. OF STATE.

S. P. O.
Ama. and W. Ind: Vol. 204.

At a Meeting of the Council, on board His Majesty's Sloop Cruizer, in Cape Fear River, on Tuesday, the 18th July, 1775.

Present—His Excellency, the Governor,
James Hasell,
Lewis De Rosset and
John Sampson.

The Governor having informed the Board that he had received advices that the People of the County of Bladen were pursuing the example of the People of Mecklenburg, whose treasonable proceedings he had communicated to the Council at the last Meeting, desired the advice of Council on the measures expedient to be taken to counteract such unwarrantable and dangerous extravagances, and to check and prevent the growth of that spirit of disorder which at this time unhappily prevails in great part of the province, and especially in the County of Mecklenburg, and the counties on the sea coasts, particularly evinced by the meetings which have been held among the people for the choice of military officers, by which they have usurped the undoubted prorogative of the crown, and the frequent assemblings of the people in arms by the invitation of the Officers so illegally constituted.

To which the Council replied:

That it is their opinion that the deluded people of this Province (who have followed the example of the neighboring colonies) will see their error and return to their allegiance, whereas every violent measure must increase the disturbances, and be attended with the most fatal consequences.

James Hasell is of opinion that His Excellency should take every lawful measure in his power to suppress the unnatural rebellion now fomenting in Mecklenburgh, and other parts of the Province, in order to overturn the Constitution and her just prerogative.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

THE NUMBERS OF CARLTON.

No. V.

The town of Newbern has been proposed as a starting point for a rail road directly to the city of Raleigh. Valid reasons are to be shown for such a measure. A wise people will proceed to act upon a plan only when it is shown satisfactorily that the public welfare will be the consequence.

Newbern is among such of our towns as are best situated for commerce by sea. It is centrally placed in our lower country between the northern and southern limits of that part of our State. Its opportunities at the present time are to be very differently estimated from what they once were, connected as it now is by the Harlow canal with Beaufort, the best seaport of the State. Were Ocracoke the only outlet of commerce from Newbern, little could be hoped from it. From the reports of Fulton, our late engineer, the depth of water for vessels passing through the inlet up to Newbern is at the utmost but eight or nine feet. The inlet itself, on account of the shoals in front of it, is not favorable for entrance from the sea. Though Ocracoke will probably be always used by coasting vessels, were this our only prospect we should have little reason to hope that Washington, Edenton, Plymouth, Newbern, and other towns around Albemarle or Pamlico sounds, could ever become of much consequence in a foreign trade. It is the prospect from Newbern to Beaufort that attracts and fixes the choice upon the former of these places, as the point from which it is expedient to commence a rail road directly for the capital, and then to proceed westward through the middle of the State, till it reaches the mountains.

It might well appear remarkable that North Carolina should have always considered her condition so desperate as she has ever deemed it, while such a harbor as Beaufort was upon her coast. Let us advert to the words of the engineer, and would that they might for ever return upon our ear with their reanimating sounds! In regard to the Harlow canal he says, "I am of opinion that the benefits resulting from the opening of so important a communication with one of the best inlets on the coast, will much more than compensate for the amount of the estimate. A very great Bermuda and Northern trade is carried on at Newbern, which must," without the canal, "pass through the Ocracoke inlet. Vessels drawing a moderate quantity of water can take in only a partial loading, until they get over the Swashes; they then complete their cargo from lighters. The passage for lighters from Newbern to the Swashes is long, and sometimes dangerous; the anchorage for the shipping is by no means a safe one. The Clubfoot Creek empties itself into the Neuse, before that river is of sufficient extent to cause any risk from the conveyance by lighters. The water on the Bar and in the harbor of Beaufort, is of sufficient depth to allow of vessels from 200 to 300 tons burden entering. The anchorage is safe by being well land-locked."

It is the last statement which deserves our most attentive consideration. The harbor and the depth of water at Beaufort, giving entrance and room to vessels as high in freight as three hundred tons, together with the Harlow canal, throw open prospects of indefinite prosperity to the State by its commercial opportunities. The subject is worthy of attaching upon it our faithful examination in all its diversity of reference, and its future consequences. The channel and harbor at Beaufort are not liable to change by the fluctuations common upon other parts of our coast. Wimble's map exhibits it as a ship channel in 1738, and Lawson states its depth of water still farther back in 1718, precisely the same as it is at the present day. The merchant vessels and regular packets which sail between New York and Liverpool, or any other port in Europe, are many of them between two hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty tons in burden. Vessels of two hundred and fifty or three hundred tons are well fitted for carrying on trade to any port on the other side of the Atlantic, or the West Indies, or South America. If we look at our map of the seacoast at Beaufort, and connect with its directions the circumstance that a vessel south of Cape Lookout comes at once from an open sea into harbor, without long and winding channels to consult, we shall find that few harbors along the whole extent of our coast are better for entrance. Any wind between the south east and south west points carries a vessel directly into Beaufort. A wind between the north east and north west, sends one immediately out to sea, an object always desirable to mariners next to going into port. These are circumstances which constitute the very best privileges of a good harbor, for such vessels as its depth of water is fitted to receive. Nor ought we wholly to forget that though in time of peace it adds to the value of a harbor to have a deep and easy entrance, when war occurs the seaport town within, if it be not strongly and expensively fortified, invites upon it all the power and fury of the enemy.

Beaufort has all the advantages of immediately fronting on the sea. In consequence of this its healthiness is unquestionable, and this accords with its past history and the constant experience of its inhabitants. It is better situated on this account than Norfolk; and as it cannot be surpassed in this respect by Charleston or any place to the south, its latitude must give it greatly the superiority in a comparison with any port in that direction.

Let the expense of transportation from the whole back country be reduced by means of a rail way to little or nothing, and as a commercial city it must advance with instant and rapid progress to prosperity and a numerous population. Many of us perhaps are but little aware of the effects of trade when its facilities are once created. At the site of the present town of Rochester, on the western canal of New York, there were in 1813 three houses only. The place is now swelled to the dimensions of ten thousand inhabitants. It is precisely two hundred and seventy miles west of Albany, and from the latter place to New York is a hundred and forty five miles more; yet it is in this city that Rochester and the country around it, through the distance of four hundred and fifteen miles, find a market for their grain, and the productions of their industry. It is from the same town of Rochester, and still more distant places, that flour is brought to this very Newbern of ours, and sold at five and a half to six dollars a barrel. And can it, must it, will it be, that we the inhabitants of North Carolina shall think the payment of one dollar and eighty five cents from each taxable poll in five years, by annual instalmant of thirty seven cents a year, is too great a sum, when this is all that is necessary for effecting so great a change, for making this now "solitary wilderness to blossom as the rose!" Surely such cannot be our feelings. We shall not consent to continue under such depressing disadvantages, if we really can disengage ourselves from their fatal effects with so much ease and certainty.

Does it not appear then that this is the place on which North Carolina may with the soundest policy, and the most comprehensive wisdom, direct her eye as offering the most indubitable and animating prospects of national relief? If we are convinced that at this place is a valuable harbor for her commerce on the ocean, it may become no less a haven of refuge from that sea of uncertainty and despondency, on which she has been tossed.—May we not indulge the pleasing thought, without the charge of extravagance, that in her town of Beaufort she does possess a gem, which, as it shall be her diligence and care to have it polished and unchased, will shine with increasing lustre upon the brow of her beauty?

It is an easy matter, by widening the Harlow canal a few feet, and deepening it two or three, to throw it open to the free passage of steamboats, and then the whole commerce of the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, would, by the easiest, promptest, and safest navigation possible, be concentrated at Beaufort. If it be apprehended by any that the waters of these sounds are too dangerous for the steamboat, though it can scarcely be that any will think so, let it be remembered that the Chesapeake presents fully as great exposure, and yet this is continually traversed by boats of this description. Not less difficult is a passage up and down the Mississippi, yet this may be said to swarm with them. Nor let it be imagined that steamboats may not pass along a canal. In common canals they must not be admitted, on account of the contracted limits of such canals for boats drawn by one or two horsos. But there are canals upon which steamboats work continually, and it is unnecessary to refer to any other than the Caledonian canal, through which such boats run regularly, making a circuitous route, partly by sea and partly by the canal, between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The two feet by which the Clubfoot creek is higher than the Harlow at the time of low water in the latter, make it now necessary to have a lock to prevent too strong a current. In a canal for a steamboat, such a current would be of little or no consequence, and the lock unnecessary. Were as much more excavation done as to open a steamboat passage to Beaufort, it is probable an end would be put for ever to all lightering at the Swashes. A steamboat could then pass from Edenton to Beaufort in twenty four hours, and from Newbern to Beaufort in four. It is suggested to all the commercial towns upon the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, whether it would not be well for them to unite among themselves without delay, thus to annihilate their distance from Beaufort. An enterprising population so extensive as this, could soon burst away the barrier to steamboats at the Harlow canal, and a year's enjoyment of the commercial opportunities thus secured, would probably return into their bosom ample remuneration for any instant sacrifice necessary to accomplish it.—Were this done, of what use would it be to expend the eighty thousand dollars reported by Mr. Fulton to be requisite for clearing out the Old Swash, or the thirty thousand for Teache's channel?

After the exposition now given, the reason will probably be conspicuous for directing our choice upon Newbern as the commencing point of a railway intended for the accommodation of the people to the western extremities of the State. On the arrival of the wagons at this place, their loads may be discharged for storage, or sale, or for transmission afterwards to Beautort down the river by the Harlow canal, at the discretion of the owner. It were easy even to provide for placing the wagons with their loading on board of the boat, to avoid any detention or expense of storage short of Beaufort, should this be an object with the proprietor of the goods.

After the views which have been presented, let us pause and reflect upon the vast interests they involve. That the people of North Carolina are laboring under a privation of opportunities for market, and that this is keeping them depressed and embarrassed, is a self evident truth. Is there no remedy for this evil? We have a harbor eminently favorable for health, with a good entrance from the sea for ships of three hundred tons. Beaufort has always been neglected as a seaport, because there were no means of arriving at it from the interior parts of the country, either by land or water, without a cost upon transportation, forbidding all possibility of profit. Farmers, therefore, have been compelled to submit to the pitiful prices and the slow and uncertain payments of their own neighborhoods, except when necessity drove them through all obstructions to some distant market for indispensible articles and a little cash. It is proved by actual experience now daily going on, that were a rail way prepared from Newbern to the mountains through the middle of the State, a barrel of flour could be conveyed upon it two hundred and fifty miles for less than thirty cents. In stating these numbers the writer speaks warily. He is fully assured that this small price does not exceed that which will be realized upon trial, can be proved by facts in other places, and can be even shown satisfactorily to every one who will examine for himself such a statement as will be made in our next number. A toll being supposed of twenty cents a barrel for the same distance, and it could not be more than ten, probably not five, the barrel of flour which would sell for five dollars, two hundred and fifty miles from Beaufort, could be sold with equal profit for five dollars and a half at the seaport, and for less than five and a half at any place short of it. The same thing is equally demonstrable of cotton, iron, flaxseed, or any other article. Such a rail road can be made, provided every citizen will agree that each taxable poll shall pay thirty seven cents a year for the purpose. Every man will admit that no sooner would such a rail road be prepared for action, than merchants and capitalists would flock to Beaufort or Newbern to seize the profits of their business upon our cotton, flour, iron, tar, pitch, and turpentine, staves, spars, bacon, lard, butter, tobacco, and upon the return trade wholesale or retail in salt, sugar, tea, coffee, fish, and all sorts of dry goods for farmers and merchants through the country. That which was a maxim among the Jews of old, and which is applied in the scriptures, would hold here also. "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Wherever planters, manufacturers, and merchants can meet upon terms favorable to their mutual interests, there each will find the other prepared and eager for commercial transactions.

The way then is clearly open before us. No sooner shall we resolve on the means, than we shall begin to see the end hastening into execution. The consequences to result in changing the face of our country, and in meliorating the condition of the people, are absolutely incalculable, while they are absolutely sure. Such causes have operated heretofore to the relief and prosperity of others, and whenever they are renewed, they will, with all the certainty of the immutable laws of nature, operate again. The work of a single year, after the commencement of such a rail-way at Newbern, will, by the practical and convincing evidence of its immediate utility, dissipate all our doubts and apprehensions, and we shall go on happily and with an irresistible ardour to its completion.

Captain, now Col. Bragg, has recently stated that Gen. Taylor at *Buena Vista* did not say to him 'give him a little more grape.'—This is correct. But the direction, or the expression, was actually used by Gen. Taylor to Capt. Jas. V. Bryant, commander of Colonel *Washington's* battery at the critical moment, and is thus matter of history and not of fiction.

Alex. Gazette.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

PREAMBLE.

WE, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men—do pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

CONSTITUTION.

Name.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be known as the ——— *Division, No. , of the Sons of Temperance,* of the County of ——, and State of ———

ART. II. *Pledge.* No brother shall make, buy, sell, or use, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine, or Cider.*

ART. III. *Officers.* The Officers shall consist of a W. P., W. A., R. S., A. R. S., F. S., T., C., A. C., I. S., and O. S., all of whom shall be elected by ballot every three months, viz: last regular meetings in September, December, March, and June; and installed the first regular meetings in October, January, April and July.

ART. IV. *Duties of Officers.*—Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the W. P. to preside in the Division, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and exact a compliance to the Rules and Usages of the Order; to see that all officers perform their respective duties; appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for; give the casting vote on all matters before the Divison when a tie may occur; inspect and announce the result of all balloting or other votes; direct the R. S. to call special meetings when application shall be made in writing, by five members of the Division; draw upon the T. for all sums necessary to pay the benefits provided for by the Constitution and By-Laws, and other appropriations made by the Division. He shall, on the night he vacates the chair, see that the Quarterly Returns are prepared for the Grand Division of the per centage appropriated, and forward the same in time for the Quarterly Session, certified by him, with the seal of the Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Divison or his charge shall require of him.

2d. It shall be the duty of the W. A. to render the W. P. such assistance as he may require of him, and in the absence of the W. P., the W. A. shall perform his duties.

3d. The R. S. shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the Division; write communications; notify all subordinate Divisions not more than ten miles of its place of meeting, within one week after, of the name, occupation and residence of every person suspended, rejected or expelled from this Divison. He shall fill up certificates; notify meetings when ordered by the W. P.; attest to all moneys ordered to be paid at a regular meeting, and none other. He shall make out at the end of his term, for the Divison, a full report of the proceedings during his term; and also the quarterly returns to the Grand Division, which shall embrace the number of members initiated, admitted by card, initiated by dispensation, suspended, reinstated, and who have withdrawn during his term—together with the names and occupations of those suspended, expelled and rejected, with the dates and causes of expulsion, the number who violate the Pledge, how many sign over, and how many violate it the second time, the number of deaths, and the whole number of actual contributing members, the amount of receipts for initiating fees and dues, with the per centage due the Grand Divisson, the amount expended for benefits, with the amount on hand, and, with the W. P. certify to the same. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Division or his charge; and deliver up to his successor, within one week from the expiration of his term, all books, papers, or other property in his possession belonging to his office.

4th. The A. R. S. shall be aid to the R. S., under whose direction he shall act. He shall render such assistance to the R. S., in the performance of his duties, as he or the Division may require of him.

5th. It shall be the duty of the F. S. to keep just and true accounts between the Division and its members; credit the amounts paid, and pay the same over to the T. immediately, taking his receipt. He shall, just previous to the close of his term, notify every member who is two months or more in arrears, of the amount due by him to the Division, adding 12½ cents to each notice. At the end of his term, he shall make out for the Division a full report; and furnish the R. S. with the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues during his term, with any other information connected with his office necessary to enable the R. S. to prepare correct returns for the Grand Division. He shall perform such other duties as the Division or his charge may require of him. He shall deliver up to his successor all matters appertaining to his office in his possession.

6th. It shall be the duty of the T. to pay all orders drawn on him by the W. P., attested by the R. S., and none others; he shall receive all moneys of the Division, and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered by the Division. He shall keep a full and correct account of all moneys received and expended. He shall give the Divison a monthly statement of the funds; and deliver up, when legally called upon, all moneys, books, papers, and other property of the Division, to his successor in office, or to whom the Division may specially appoint. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Divison or his charge.

7th. It shall be the duty of the C. to introduce for initiation persons who have been previously elected. He shall also introduce visiters, and furnish them with suitable regalia. He shall, with the aid of the A. C., examine those present at the opening of the Division. He shall see that the officers' regalia are in their proper places at the opening of the Division, and take charge of the same at the close. He shall have charge of such property of the division as may not be otherwise provided for, and render a full report to the division at the end of his term.

8th. It shall be the duty of the A. C. to render such services as the C. or Divison may require of him.

9th. It shall be the duty of the I. S. to attend the door—to admit none but members of the Order, and candidates for initiation.

10th. The O. S. shall guard the door outside, and keep off intruders.

ART. V. *Eligibility for Membership.*—Sec. 1. No person shall be initiated into the Division under eighteen years of age, nor for a less sum than two dollars.

2d. No person shall be admitted into this Divison who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or who has no visible means of support.

Sec. 3. The name of a person offered for membership must be proposed by a member in writing, stating age, residence, and business, which must be entered on the record, and the subject referred to three brothers for investigation, who shall report in writing at a succeeding meeting, when the candidate shall be balloted for with ball ballots, and if not more than *four* black balls appear against him, he shall be declared elected; but if *five* or more black balls appear, he shall be rejected, and so declared. No person so rejected shall be again proposed in any Division of the Order under six months.

4th. A proposition for membership shall not be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

5th. A vote of rejection may be re-considered within three meetings, exclusive of the meeting at which the vote was taken. But a vote that has resulted in an election, shall not be re-considered.

6th. The name of a candidate or brother, constitutionally suspended, rejected, or expelled, shall not be published in any other manner than the usual notice to the Divisions.

7th. Any brother applying for membership by card, shall be subject to the same ballot as other applicants.

ART. VI. *Contributions and Benefits.*—Sec. 1. The regular dues to this Divison shall not be less than 12½ cents per week.

2d. Every *bona fide* member, who shall be qualified as required by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Division, shall, in case of sickness or disability, be entitled

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* The following resolution explanatory of the Pledge of the Order, was unanimously adopted at the present session of the National Division:

"*Resolved*, That the National Division hereby declare that the true intent and meaning of the Pledge is to prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, and use of all alcoholic or intoxicating liquors as a beverage, whether enumerated by name in the Pledge or not. M. W. S.

[See Fourth Page]