

...encounter much toil to accomplish these objects? It is believed there are but few... through inadvertence, or from a want of confidence in the practicability of a specific work; but it is believed there are few, very few, who would elight and voluntarily cast away the rich bounties of Providence that are spread before them. It is for the people of North Carolina to will it, and they may reach forth their hands and pluck plenty and abundance. It is for the people to accuse themselves from culpable apathy or do-nothing indifference to acquire the information within the reach of every citizen; to spare the interested flatteries and fatal denunciations of ill-omened demagogues, and speak to their public servants in the manly tone of patriotism; to command their perfect obedience in the renovation of our institutions and the improvement of our moral and social condition. It is but for the people to will it, to push the destinies of our beloved State to that high point at which it may vie with the proudest and happiest of its sisterhood, to all that gives dignity to man and confers happiness on our race. It is a noble object, worthy of our best efforts, and demanded by the spirit of the age. And yet your committee feel bound to declare their conviction, that all this will prove to be delusive as mere day dreams, unless sustained and pushed forward by the union, the energy and zealous co-operation of the whole people. Separate and partial efforts will but disclose our weakness, and terminate in disastrous failure; while union of purpose and concentration of effort, will not only deserve, but command triumphant success.

Your committee feel clear in the conviction, that the requisite union & efficiency must be in the General Assembly; without which, all else will be hopeless and unavailing. It is in this field that our banner is to be struck down and trailed in the dust by recreant public servants; or its ancient pride and dignity be triumphantly vindicated. Who is there here, or within the limits of his broad domain who could witness without grief and indignation, the dishonour of that ancient and time honoured banner, the first unfurled in our struggles for independence, with its own staff planted in the soil of our own Mecklenburg, in lofty and proud defiance of the bloody crosses of those who have given up the spirit of our fathers? He should feel that he has incurred the stain of dishonour, and should seek to hide himself forever in its deepest and darkest caverns.

Your committee dismissing these regretful reflections turn with pleasure to the contemplation of that fine and abent spirit which is at work in almost every part of the state for its present and improvement. The results cannot but be useful to our country. Your committee are not without hope, that the great body of freeholders of a free men of North Carolina, (for it is they only who can do it,) that a sufficient portion of them may work its way into our next legislature, to enable us, and our offspring, to look back and bless the year 1833, as the period of our disengagement from pernicious prejudices, and the adoption of the only policy that can stay the deep and strong current of emigration, multiply all the resources of physical and intellectual enjoyment, and give plenty, contentment and happiness to our people.

Enlightened public opinion and actual experiment have clearly indicated railways as the only species of improvement that can overcome all the difficulties of our local position, and prove commensurate with the wants of our citizens. The practicability of their construction is no longer regarded as the idle dreams of moon struck visionaries; but like the power of steam, that great element of a general prosperity, the eye sees it, the ear hears its advances, and all that belongs to man is comforted and elevated by the profusion of blessings that this species of improvement invariably carries in its train. The cost of their construction is known to be great—yet undoubtedly within the means of the State.

Three different modes, under different circumstances, have been suggested and adopted for the accomplishment of extensive public improvements. 1st, by the means of the state exclusively; 2nd, by the means of individuals exclusively; & 3rd, by a combination in just proportions of the means of individuals and the means of the State. Each of these modes has its advantages and disadvantages; and the adoption of either may much depend upon a

consideration of all the circumstances of each particular case. Your committee think that the views and references already submitted are decisive of the impracticability of effecting any thing of much moment in this State by the means of individuals exclusively.

The objections to the State undertaking any great system upon its own exclusive means, are believed, in our case to be great & insurmountable. Besides the obvious difficulties of geographical position every work will be regarded as local in its benefits in as much as no one work can reach all parts. Division and discontents would rise from the levy of contributions upon the whole for the more immediate benefit of the favored parts. And though it may be obvious that the improvement of any part of the country, would benefit directly, the whole yet it is equally obvious that it would be the source of jealousies and discontents that might threaten the overthrow of the whole system. But a conclusive objection, in the opinion of your committee is to be found in the wasteful expenditure, careless construction and defective superintendence, in all the parts of any great work, executed by the public at the public expense.

Your committee, rejecting both these, are of opinion that the best practicable mode, is by a combination of the means of the state with those of individual stockholders in its proportion. Thus union of means, with a wise and energetic administration of them would be adequate to the accomplishment of any undertaking. Your committee will here remark, that they do not refer to the funds on hand but they refer to those means which the state has the ability to raise without resorting to a present increase of taxation.

Your committee, out of respect to the legislature, decline discussing this part of the subject, or the equity of the principle, that where all benefitted all should be compelled to contribute—or the justice of the measure that those who come after us to the enjoyment of durable public works constructed in part for their benefit, should bear a portion of the burden of their execution.

Your committee are of opinion that individual interest & enterprise with the necessary aid of scientific and practical engineers, will best indicate the proper routes for different rail ways; that each work will be most durably and economically executed under the guardianship and assistance of individual stockholders. To guard against embarking in impracticable and chimerical schemes, the state, in the opinion of your committee, ought not to become interested in any project, until a large portion of the whole estimated cost of its execution shall be first paid, or be first secured to be paid by individuals most immediately interested in the proposed work. It is believed that the caution and sagacity in the selecting of works for the investment of private capital, would afford a sufficient guard to the state against unwise investment.

The wisdom of the legislature might construct other and more efficient guards, if deemed necessary in the shape of a judicious board of public works, or in such other manner as might be conformable with its conceptions of the public interest.

Your committee have bestowed much of their consideration upon the question of proportion of contribution by the public and by individuals. They have adopted as in their opinion the best, that proportion which has been tested by the experience of some of our sister States as the most efficient and judicious. They are of the opinion that when three fifths of the whole estimated cost of any given work shall be secured to be paid by individuals, that then the State, under such guards and limitations as it shall prescribe, shall contribute the remaining two fifths for its construction.

If any great work or works, penetrating the State in nearly its whole length or breadth shall be undertaken, they can go on only by large contributions in the shape of labour. In a word, the work will not go on successfully unless it be patronized by the great body of our fellow citizens, especially the land-holders. They may take shares of stock, and pay for the greater part of it by contributions in labor—in the execution of small contracts on the line of road. Contributions in labor is said to be most costly. It is so in communities highly commercial. It is not so it is believed, in the interior of our State, where commercial facilities are few and inconvenient. The people have not the money; they can labour them-

selves, and procure labourers, and be better paid for this species of labour than any other. A great part of the stock held by individuals can be paid for in labour; but money is necessary to procure surveys and estimates, to procure a proper degree of skill and science in the execution of the work, to procure iron and other necessary materials; and this, or the greater portion of it the State can more easily pay than can individuals.

This principle has the merit of equality, and is equally applicable to every part of the State. Such a course of policy would in the opinion of your committee, put in a course of actual development all the sources of the State, public and private, inspire confidence, give vigour to enterprise impart new energy to commercial activity, and scatter in profusion amongst us all those good things, that in the allotments of Providence seem designed mainly for the attainment of virtuous and an enlightened economy. The state, in the exercise of this parental care would best discharge its proper duties to its citizens, and erect around our beloved institutions, as a wall of fire, a cordon of a high minded, independent, and happy people, to guard against every injury a government that had sheltered all their rights and fostered all their interests.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to submit for the adoption of the Convention the following resolution:

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Convention, that in every project to improve any part of the state by means of a Rail Road, or other public improvement, where the citizens friendly to such projects shall pay or secure to be paid three fifths of the cost of such improvement, an enlarged and enlightened policy requires that the State shall pay the remaining two-fifths for the completion of such work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Ch'm.

Mr. Badger's Address.—We are favored by the Publisher in this City with the following Letter, from a gentleman of high Literary Reputation in N. York, whose Praise must be gratifying to the Orator:

New York, 27th Sept. 1833.

DEAR SIR:—The only apology I can offer for omitting to acknowledge the receipt of Judge Badger's address, through your politeness, is, that I have not been able until yesterday, to read it with the attention it so well merits. I consider these addresses from the distinguished men of our country, to the youth, many of whom are destined to become so, as among the most valuable of our literary productions, and have met with none more so, in my opinion, than that of the accomplished and learned Judge. It is full of good advice, and what is still more rare, in productions of this kind—good taste. It is warm energetic and impressive, without being in the least declamatory; and the Justice of its principles is not more remarkable than the purity of the language in which they are inculcated. I have not just now leisure to advert to those doctrines, and passages with which I have been most struck, and can only say, that the notice of Mr. Gaston gave me particular gratification, by recalling more vividly to my recollection, a gentleman with whose acquaintance I was once honored at Washington, whom I hope has not forgotten me. I beg you to communicate in some way or other, my acknowledgments to Judge Badger, for the instruction as well as gratification I have received through his means, and to assure him I have no fears for my country, when I see such men administering its laws, at the same time that they occasionally descend from the bench to become the Mentors of those young men, to whom they have at all times afforded a noble example.

With many thanks for your attentions, I am, dear sir, your friend and servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

Mr. T. W. WHITE, Richmond.

The Cry Changed.—When the news first arrived in New York, of the Deposites being removed, the stock fell 1-2 per cent. The cry was then raised that "The Government owns seven millions of the stock. Of course, the public loss on the value of its stock is ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The depreciation in the value of the whole stock of the Bank, this day, is FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!! Such

is the madness of party"—exclaims the N. Y. Commercial. But it turns out, that in a few days, the stock got up to 9 1-4. Thus, the government would gain an advance of \$122,500. Will the commercial now change its cue—and give the administration the credit, of increasing by so much the value of the public stock? Shall we hear any more complaints of the madness of party? The Commercial says, that the Expose of the administration was not near as bad as was expected! How great must the panic have been, if the developments did not come up to its expectations! But the N. Y. Standard affirms, that the rise in the stock is merely artificial; got up by two or three brokers, on a very few shares of stock, which had been purchased in Wall Street. A New York evening paper of the 27th, quotes U. S. Bank Stock at 109.

We understand that the following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for the deposit of the money of the U. States, in the places where they are respectively situated. The change is to be made on the first of October next:

- Baltimore—The Union Bank of Maryland
- Philadelphia—The Girard Bank.
- New York—The Mechanics' Bank.
- do. The Manhattan Company.
- do. The Bank of America.
- Boston—The Commonwealth Bank.
- do. The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another Bank will be added in Philadelphia, as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably also another in New York—and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measure into full effect in other places; as speedily as practicable.—W. Globe.

Old Ironsides.—Last week, a piece of timber was taken from the frigate Constitution, now under repair in the dry dock at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, which was only 9 feet long, 27 inches wide, and 14 inches thick, and weighed 1460 pounds.—On breaking up this piece of timber, there was found in it 364 lbs of iron, and 163 lbs of copper, making 527 lbs of metal more than a third of its weight. Phila. Intell.

It affords us pleasure to learn, that Mr. Evans, of this city, has perfected a kind of patent chemical checks, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c. of the most elaborate character, and at such rates as will exceed very considerably the price of common ones now used. It is well known that a safe style of commercial paper has been long wanted; and the invention of Mr. Evans will fully supply the desideratum. As a proof of its efficiency, we may mention that a notorious counterfeiter recently informed one of our city officers that he had never found any difficulty in the business of altering checks and drafts, except in those from the hands of Mr. Evans which he found impossible to change. Phil. Gazette.

MOST HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.

It was reported here on Wednesday last from Cumberland, Md., that a Mr. Thistle, a highly respectable young gentleman, late of New York, was on a visit at Dr. Charles Swearingen's, near Cumberland, when without any known provocation, the monster, Swearingen, (on the previous morning,) deliberately took up his gun and shot his guest—the ball passing through the abdomen. It is said that the wound will be fatal—at the last account, however, the young man was still living, but in great agony. The wretch, Swearingen, soon after the commission of this horrid act, re-loaded his gun, and shot himself through the heart, of which wound he instantly died. There is no doubt the facts here stated are strictly true. This miscreant Swearingen, had a brother executed on the heights of Cumberland for the murder of his wife, some three or four years ago. We hope there are no more such monsters in the family. Ronney Int. Sept. 21.

MORE EMIGRANTS OFFERED.

A letter from a very respectable colored man in Savannah, states that there are upwards of EIGHTY free people in that city ready and anxious to embark for Liberia; nearly all of whom are members of the Temperance Society; twenty-three of them

professors of religion, and several of them excellent mechanics. Such a company would be a most valuable accession to the colony, and we are glad to hear that an effort is being made in Boston to provide the funds necessary for their removal to Africa.

We understand, also, that the Rev. John Stockdelle, of Madison county, Virginia, lately deceased, bequeathed freedom to more than thirty slaves, and made provision, by his will, for defraying the entire expense of their removal to Liberia. Nat. Intell.

Internal Improvement Meeting.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Nash county, held in Nashville N. C. on the 10th September 1833, upon the subject of Internal Improvement by means of Rail Roads, General HENRY BLOUNT was called to the chair, and Josiah Watson and Wm. Dozier Esqrs appointed Secretaries, when the object of the meeting was briefly stated & explained by the chairman. After a free expression of sentiment and general discussion of the subject, on motion of General H. Blount, it was resolved by the meeting:

That it is expedient to lay out and construct a Rail Road from the Roanoke by the way of Nashville, Smithfield and Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, in connexion with, and in continuation of the Petersburg, and the Norfolk and Portsmouth Rail Roads. The co-operation of the citizens of the counties of Halifax, Johnston, Sampson and Cumberland, as well as all others friendly to the cause, is respectfully solicited. And with that view, it is also respectfully asked that Delegates be appointed to a meeting upon that subject, to be held in Smithfield on the first Monday of November next, with the understanding that no other assistance will be asked of the State than that of a grant or charter for the contemplated purposes.

It was then ordered and directed by the meeting that the chairman call a meeting at such time as he may think proper, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to the contemplated meeting at Smithfield.

Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the Roanoke Advocate and Fayetteville Observer.

H. BLOUNT, Ch'm.
JOSHUA WATSON, } Secretaries.
Wm. DOZIER, }

Camp Meeting. The Towanda, (Pa.) Banner says: We are informed that a most disgraceful scene occurred at a Camp Meeting a few miles from this borough on Saturday night last. It is said a number of young men in a most riotous manner pulled down the tents, altars, &c. and disturbed the meeting in a most shameful manner with crackers and other missiles. Such proceedings should incur the severest penalties of the law, those who do not approve of such meetings have room enough in the world to keep away from them, and we can imagine no pollution whatever for such a violation of order, decency, and the laws of the country.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24.

Wonderful speed of the mail. Two letters were received in this place on Saturday last, which had been mailed at Jackson, in Alabama on the 29th of February—one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; having been almost one year and seven months on their passage. One of the persons to whom they were addressed has been dead more than twelve months.—Observer.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sept. 25.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE

On Sunday evening last, a gentleman travelling on horseback, stopped at one of our Hotels, and feeling rather indisposed, retired early to bed, his supper was sent to his room, and while eating, was seized with a fit of coughing; he immediately ran down to the bar-room, and exclaimed that he was choked. Medical aid was immediately applied for, but in a few minutes his breathing stopped; his windpipe was then opened, which gave him relief for a short time, he however expired in about two or three hours. His chest was examined by the physicians, and a piece of beef, (a large mouthful) was found in the windpipe as low as it could possibly get; some eight or ten inches below the root of his tongue. We understand that from papers found in his possession, it appears that his name was Hall, and that he resided in or near Fredericksburg, and had