NEW SERIES.]

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# J. D. CLANCY.

### THREAS.

The Carolina Patriot is published weekly on large Extra Imperial sheet at two nonlars AND FIFTY CENTS—payable within three months from the receipt of the first number, or Three thereafter. Persons wanting the paper, for six months only, can have it at \$1 50, payable in advance.

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individuals may have the CLUBS of five individuals may have the CAROLINA PATRIOT for \$11, transmitted to us posstage free; and Clubs of ten may be furnished with ten copies for \$20 paid in advance.
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must come free of postage, otherwise they will not be taken out of the Post Office. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 10, 1838. The following Resolutions, introduced some days since by Mr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, were called up for considera-

tion, viz-" Resolved, That each of the United States being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the public lands proportioned to the federal populaaccording to the usual respective propertions of the general charge and expendi-

of the Public Domain for the purposes of Education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just propertion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other States."

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of State of North Carolina to her portion of the Public Lands. And that the same, when obtained, be applied to the establishment and support of Common Schools and ment and support of Common Section 19 Deligates in the year 1739:
the promotion and diffusion of Education
throughout the State.

"Having conferred upon your a trust of throughout the State.

The question being on the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. Hill addressed the House as follows-

# Mr. SPEAKER :

In introducing the foregoing Resolutions, I am solely influenced by consideration, most assuredly of paramount importance-a desire, I have ever cherished with the deepest interest, to furnish the means of a plain education to every citizen

am approaching a subject which has been in instruct as followeth on the subject of states, responsibilities by the Treasury of the a prolific source of discussion and extravaa prolific source of discussion and extravagant political controversy within these halls. But, on the present occasion, I disavow such feelings and shall studiously avoid any such tendency in the remarks I am about to submit. The argument by which shall attempt to support the Resolutions, shall found

1st. Upon the justice and propriety of

by the Resolutions, and 3d. Upon the necessities of our People and the urgent claims they have upon the

State to supply their wants.

I will not, sir, weary the attention of this House by entering into a detailed history present purpose, will it be to state, that, at pearance of disunion, and some other pe-

and the British American possessions. numerous abuses of the mother country, and the flame of liberty which burned within the besoms of our patriot Fathers, detaramed them to cast off the yoke of opor coveriment. Upon the incidents of issue of this glorious epoch, I will not per-depopulation and, consequently, the important avself to dwell, farther than is important to those States, will necessarily the following the construction of States. tent to my present purpose. The same dar-ing spirit which actuated our forefathers in declaring their Independence, sustained and carried them successfully through the mespeal contest. By the Trenty of Peace pose Virginia, for instance, undisputably pose Virginia, for instance, undisputably in relation to the subject.

Sometiment at title to these Lands, parameters. By the Trenty of Peace pose Virginia, for instance, undisputably in relation to the subject.

Sometiment at title to these Lands, parameters which was the public for ling which prevailed in relation to the subject.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Government property and Territorial rights would be the probable consequences to Ma-

The Boundary, as determined by the

Treaty, was as follows, viz : On the North, by the Russian and British American possessions -on the East, by the Atlantic Ocean-on the South and West by the Mississippi River and the Gulf of comparatively low, with the land and taxes Mexico. At this period, the limits of many of the States were very extensive; in the States were very extensive; in

a successful issue to the contest, their Ter-

not take away an suspicious that the opinious you are to deliver, and the votes you least to a relative sense.

At the close of the revolution, the countries of the revolution, the countries of the revolution. give may be the more opinion of individuals I am aware, sir, that in proposing any action in relation to the Public Linds, I State you represent, we think it our duty mon Freasury of the old 13, besides heavy fortunately a supposed difference of inter-ests has produced an almost equal division from it was inconsiderable; and this heavy ments and prejudices, and the avarice and a mighty requisition upon the soil. Increambition of individuals, would give way to santculture, carelessly applied, and without 2nd. On the important advantages which cy but what is founded on those immutable condition of our agricultural prospects, the may be anticipated to result from the apprinciples deserves to be called sound) we sale of the Public Lands commenced—the may be anticipated to result from the op-principles deserves to apparent diversity of virgin soil of the West was thrown open to ly advantageous to sil; for they would than by the General Government—the Lands perceive that no other confederation than one so formed could be lasting. Although uon Rights were granted them—and so

gland to the illustrious individual whose of foresight to predict, that when those had being in whose breast self-interest is the name the capitol of our State, the city in which our present deliberations are held, have thus coded to the confederation, will be name the capitol of our present deliberations are held, which our present deliberations are held, have thus coned to the consideration, or axioms in our political now hears: That by the various subsection of as a with the old States has not so that the proportion of each shall be laid and lenow hears: That by the various subsequently as no longer tinting, and will be described charters, other quent grants and forfested charters, other territorial limits were established and dissecting their just rights, and securing their just rights, and our wealth. solved: That by a treaty between France and Great Britain, entered into in the year States, which are ambitiously grasping at The views set forth and Great Britain, entered into in the year States, which are amounteesty grasping at the views set form by the States of Management, they are similar to those entertained by all the on as the Boundary time between Louisian have not the least shadow of exclusive to the least shadow of exclusive tor the least shadow of exclusive to the least shadow of exclusive have not the least shadow of exclasive were similar to those entertained by an the ana expenditure used in the dead, ever the proportion furnished by the small States, and the act of cession by the dently refer to the proportion furnished by the seach State for prosecuting the War, and proper to act otherwise, and the best as knowledge. This is but giving the power This, sir, was about the condition of the boundary of the British American Provinces at the period of our memorable strongle they have displayed in their endeavors to be both the state of the same measure it has pleased to meter them. We think not—we are considered, That this State consider them the same measure it has pleased to meter them. The same measure it has pleased to meter them the same measure it has pleased to meter them. This, sir, was about the condition of the mercase of wealth and power derived from es at the period of our memorable struggle they have displayed in their endeavors to tor Liberty. The original 13 States were acquire them! We think not—we are contor Liberty. The original 13 States were acquire them? We think no we are con-then, some of them undefined and many of vinced the same spirit which hath prompt-then, some of them undefined and many of vinced the same spirit which hath prompt-vinced the same spirit which hath prompt-tor a part. then, some of them, undefined and many of vinced the same spirit which are them unexplored British Colonies. The ed them to insist on a claim so extravagant to asfve tract of country which lies to the samply ask, had the States continued under them unexplored British Colonies. -so repugnant to every principle of justice.

-so repugnant to every principle of justice.

-so incompatible with the general welfar,
of the States, will arge them on to add opposite to individuals, at the conscience of the Public Lands could have been measurement of the present War: that the ever thought of, but a division among the same bath been or may be gained from the -so repagnant to every principle of justice pression to injustice. It they should not include the present war: that the everthought of, but a division among the be incited by a superiority of wealth and same hath been or may be gained from the several States, according to the usual charge their posterity a free and independent form strength, to oppress by open force their less king of Great Britain, or the native Indians, and expenditure as by the deeds of Cession

of the same, extending to all the lands upland of such an undisturbed and cluded within the chartered limits of the puted possession? They cannot escape the least discertaing. Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw in o her treasury, vast sums of money, and a proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her taxes. Linds comparatively cheap, and taxes

cause, the struggle of freemen for liberty. course. A claim so injurious to more than States; and under the genial influence of In furnishing the means for the accomplish- one half, if not the whole of the United the love of the Union and of Liberty, the ment of the first of periods states, ought to be supported by the clearment was not according to the extentor valike of the Territory possessed by each, but
impelled by an ardent love of thetry of
each. But, sir, in the progress of the fevolution, this very subject of the waste ignals
what a source of the right. Yet what evidence of that right has been produced!—
What arguments alleged in support, either
of the evid-nee or the right! None that
of the evid-nee or the right! Townships of 36 square
was a source of discord and discord to the state by the sort compact, as relates to the Public Lands,
New York led the way in the generous
compromise. In the year 1780, her Legisto the triple of the street by the sort compact, as relates to the Public Lands,
the surface of Congress, consist of section No.

New York led the way in the generous
of the surface of the street by the sort compact, as relates to the Public Lands,
the surface of the su ment of their of ject, the rule of apportion- States, ought to be supported by the clear- appeal was not made in vainwas a source of discord and dissersion, tation. We are convinced—policy and the United States of America." By this understanding which excited sad forebodings in the bos-justice require, that a country, unsettled at act, it was declared that the Territory at the former period. ons of those early rotaties of freedom.

The large States, influenced by that feeby the British Crown and coded to it by
the British Crown and coded to it by
the Treaty of Paris, if wrested from the
Treaty of Paris, if wrested from the ited, appears to be almost inseparable from common enemy by the blood and treasure of the Federal athance of the said States our natures, contended that in the eyent or of the 13 States, should be considered as a fant for no other use or purpose whatever. common property-subject to be parcelled Four years after, articles of Cession were adoption of the Federal Constitution; but \$20,000. According to another estimate

and not resulting from your knowledge of try was encumbered by an enormous debt of sentiment among the several States com- indebtedness, was met principally by the prising the Union. We say a supposed Agricultural interest. This, together with difference of interests; for it local attach-provisioning the army during the war, was the dictates of a sound policy, founded on any and from manuring, produced a state of interests would soon vanish; and all the our enterprizing and industrious citizens— States would confederate on terms, mutual-great inducements were offered to settlers

Tree and independent form the incidents or is. strength, to oppress my open form the incidents or is. wealthy and less powerful neighbors, yet by the blood and treasure of all, and ought or according to Federal population.

ment after its close, that a federal alliance should be formed between the States. plans of operation, or raising means for conducting them. To effect a compromise, "that Congress shall have power to dispose tablish Schools commensurate with the and to accomplish so desirable an object, of and make all needful rules and regula- wants of the whole Union. the different Legislatures passed Resolusome of them undefined, and, in all of them stanced, of its most useful inhabitants. Its thous; and the General Congress made approperty belonging to the United States, public instruction, in the State of Michigain area and value. The cause in wealth and its consequence in the scale of peals (for they had not power to do more) to which they were engaged, was a common the confederated States, would sink of the magnanimity and patriotism of the

a successful issue to the contest, their Territorial limits should not be issued; and their right of soil rem in unaltered. The smaller States urged, on the other hand that the strongle was for principle and not for aggrand-zenient—institley contributed.

Thus convered, we should be tray the for aggrand-zenient—institley contributed.

Four years after, articles of Cession were adoption of the Federal Constitution; but the respects, in exact agreement is, in other respects, in exact agreement such the deeds already constitution; but the deeds already constitution; but the values them at 3,550,000. According to another estimates in such them at 3,500,000, and the respects, in exact agreement is, in other respects, in exact agreement with the deeds already constitution; but the values them at 3,500,000, and the respects, in exact agreement is, in other respects, in exact agreement the deeds already constitution; but the first the deeds already constitution; but the deeds already constitution; but the first the deeds already constitution; but the first the deeds already constitution; but the deeds their quota of men and of money-that the trust repos d in us by our constituents, ers "to convey, transfer, and make over saver ignty of the soil, within the charter- were we to authorize you to ratify on their unto the United States in Congress assemad hants of each of the States, was still in the British Crown, and never could be wested from it but by a united effort and at a common sacrifice—that even, if they such as the common sacrifice is the common sacrifice is the common sacrifice. Resolved, That those States, in whose ceeded in the attempt to be emancipated hardships, against the sacrifice of just and tract of country within the limits of the Virgary Congress has not made appropriations from foreign oppression, their political insection rights, and do instruct you not to gine Charter, situate, lying and being to portance would nevitably be overshadowof the larger States, and refused to enter
into the confederation. Should we surof the larger States, and refused to enter
into the confederation. Should we surone of the purposes and conditions of the
confederacy until a compact was
ced in obtaining such article or articles. consistency of the compact was been addressed to each member, then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands which secured to each member, then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands which secured to each member, then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands then you are her by fully impowered to act, is in the words: "That all the Lands the Lands the Lands and not reserved in the disposition and manner then the fature, maint to the fature, maint to do so the subjected to the United States, it ought to be subjected to the States of the Lands and constitutional provisions of law, which governed in the disposition and manner to the fature, maint to the fature, maint to do when the subject of the Lands which all are alike entitled.

The political sogients, the insight into the fature, maint to do when the subject of the Lands which all are alike entitled.

The political sogients, the insight into the fature, maint to do the Lands which governed in the disposition and manner them the fature, maint to the fature, maint to the fature, maint to the subjected to the United States, it ought to be subjected to the Lands which all are alike entitled.

The political sogients, the insight into the fature, maint to do the Lands which all are alike entitled.

The political sogients, the insight into the fature, maint to be for the Lands and not reserved in the disposition of the States of the Lands which all are alike and not a transmit to the S does appear to me, Sir, that language cannot be more explicit. Here the General the justice and propriety of our claim—
cation.

cured.

tion of the war, and the establishment of a 1st section of the 6th article reads thus: subjects of the manifecence of the General salutary and permanent form of Govern- "All debts contracted, and engagements Government, I have not been able to learn entered into before the adoption of this whether sales have been ordered in all the Constitution shall be as valid against the States, but if the value of the Lands can be Without it, there was no common head- United States under the Constitution as un- estimated by the sales which have been no concert of action, either in projecting der the Confederation." And again, in the made in some of them, the aggsegate am't 3d section of the 4th article, it is declared would create a fund almost sufficient to estions respecting the Territory and other construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State."

So far, then, from the terms of the Confederation of 1778 being weakened, or the

River, with the exception of Georgia, whose and acres, which, at 85 per acre, the mindeed of Cession bears date after the imum price, would realize to the State 83.

Indians within the limits of several of the States, they were acquired by purchase, and our right to apply them, rests upon different grounds. This true, we have no compact concerning them, nor any Constituthough provision for the disposal of them in timate of the Superintendant, I do not, howany manner; nor can any article be found ever, object to this manner of disposing of in the Constitution authorizing the pur-chase—but it is certainly reasonable and salutary a disposition of it as can be

Government is made a Trustee for the sev. let us proceed to enquire how the trust has eral States by the legal and technical been discharged; in what manner the tenance of every form of Government ought words, which not only imply but absolute- compact has been complied with; the un- to be to secure the existence of the body ly create a trust. It was certainly not in- serstanding which existed between the par- politic, and to afford to individuals who tended for the States in their Confederated ties thereto carried out by the disposition compose it, personal protection, security of character; if it had been, it would have of the waste lands made up to the present property, and the undisturbed enjoyment of stopped at the words United States; but period. As long as a public debt existed the blessings of life. In popular Governwhen the Virginia deed goes on to specify this was a legitimate object for the appli- ments, of which ours is an example, the herself by name, and to state the measure cation of any revenue arising from the sales body politic is formed by a voluntary assoaccording to the charge and expenditure accruing from this source, could have been whole people, that all shall be governed by the principles of justice (and no other polithe deeds. It is not my present purpose, that all political power is vested in and de-

one so formed could be fasting. Atmosphered the fasting of the constituent so that which has the pressure of immediate calamities, the dread of their continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the appropriation of land for Internal but through the State Legislatures for special continuance from the constituent body, it is present purpose, will it be to state, mat, at pearance of distinct that the public mind should be furnished to strument provides, that all charges for War the house the large amount which the State be enlightened by the general diffusion of the country's history, all that culture circumstances, may have induced that facilities in both will be furnished to strument provides, that all charges for War the house the large amount which the State be enlightened by the general diffusion of one period of our country's history, all that circumstances, may have manner than the period of our country's history, all that circumstances, may have manner than the period of our country's history, all that circumstances, may have manner than the period of our country's history, all that circumstances, may have manner than the limits of manner than th nts and our wealth.

The views set forth by the State of Ma- Virginia deed, its provisions must necessarily find to the sale of the Lands; after which perity and happiness be enjoyed by any

States, the property of which was not vested time, what manner of disposing of the pro- been granted to 10 of the States for the pur- han to employ it. Teach the art of writof Callion's and Common Schools :

se or con							Acres.
Ohio, -		* 0		-:			753,563
							673,915
Illinois,			Ç.				1,0=0,977
Mississippi,							1,277,719 850,444
Alabema			9				935,590
Louisiana	1.						920,053
Michigan	1.						1,148,160
Arkansas	,						996,335
Florida,						*	923,564
In all at	ont	ten	mill	ons	5.		

linquished to the old 13, all claim to the try to which she has set up claim, what | It remains for me to show the effects, cannot be, because it was a compact made | Sir, this is an immense amount of propwould be the probable consequences to Manyland of such an undisturbed and undisturbed and undisturbed possession? They cannot escape the was essential to a successful prosecu-

> On this subject, the Superintendant of gan, in an official Report to the Legislature, submitted in January 1837, uses the following language, viz:

"The Primary School Lands reserved from sale, and given to the State by the orat the former period.

Such is the tenure by which the States there will remain 1100 Townships; which hold all the Lands North of the 31st degree is a fraction less than the true number.—

And, Sir, the sales which took place in

reat commence in your receive, about the general welfare of as greed 6 members; North Carolina 5; general charge and exp motiture; and shall other Lands, it follows by the common principles of the particular interview of the periodic of the factorial charge and exp motiture; and shall other Lands, it follows by the common principles of equity, that the Lands, so acquired to the same rules and the freedom of thought is chained down and the freedom of thought is chained down. Lests of this State when the latter is means the account in our day? Why, Maryland patible with the founder: but to add greater and S, North Carolina 13, Virginia 21, New weight to your proceedings in Congress, York 40! So, that the depopulation alluming the declaration has taken place, at these from New York and Virginia, and it that purposed, and for no other use or purposed to the same rules and the freedom of thought is chained down to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules of distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules and the freedom of thought is chained down to the caprice and projected to the same rules and the freedom of thought is chained down to the caprice and projected to the same rules are distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the caprice and projected to the same rules are distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules are distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules are distribution which applied to the caprice and projected to the same rules are distribution which applied to the caprice and the control of the caprice and the control of the caprice and the caprice an

The object of the institution and mainand manner for the division of the common but this baving been paid oil, I am unable to discover how, under the deed of cestionly her intention to distribute it to her sister States respectively. bloody contest by which the title was se- due proportior, according to the terms of first clause in our Bill of Rights declares But Sir, there is a point of view in which however, to enter at large into the action fixed from the people only. Here, sir, this question may be placed, which to my mind, is perfectly conclusive. The States at that time were under the articles of Confederation; the present Constitution was not adopted until '89. Now under these,' Power of the Congress had no now under these,' the Congress had no now under these,' in the case of the states and to take in the nation. My object to promotion are open to character and to take in the case of the governed, where the avenues to promotion are open to character and to take in the case of the congress had no now under these,' in the General Government has thought where the popular will is the only foundain of power, where the governors are the serious adopted until '89. Now under these,' in the case of the case of the congress had no now under these,' in the case of the

By the term, Education, Mr. Speaker, with the members of the Union, to that ex- terested in the waste range. Now I would be safely the street of country which lies to the simply ask, had the States continued under the frontier of the United the articles of Confederation to the present that the following number of acres have disposition of the individual will influence ing to the min, in whose heart every other consideration is absorbed by the love of money, and he will use it in counterfeiting the name of his friend or his neighbor. Give it to him, in whose bosom the light of divine truth has shed its benign and hallowed influence, and he will employ it in the propagation of the saving message to "Earth's remotest bounds." thropist will employ his knowledge of Geo graphy and navigation, to discover and the wants of his fellow man; while the Pirate will use his to direct and to guide

e client, then, means something more than the mere imparting of instruction; it is the ed to those countries where defective legc igrafting of knowledge upon a good stock the application of all those means calculated to develope the physical, moral, and intelicetual faculties of man. It implies instruction, it is true, in all the branches of knowledge which are necessary to useful the acquisition of wealth. Those Nations and efficient action in the sphere of the in- where the general intellect has been most dividual; but it must also include the physical training, which is to render the body capable of executing the purposes of the mind; the skill which is requisite, in order to apply our knowledge and strength to the ous branches of industry by which wealth st advantage; and, above all, the moral discipline, by which the character principally, that one nation surpasses and and the direction of our efforts are to be ther in this respect.

Such, sir, is the character of the training I desire; and which it is the tendency of the Resolutions to impart to our people ;and who can doubt the salutary influence it would exert upon individual happiness, social enjoyment, and national prosperity

Let us for a moment, contrast the condition of an educated, well-ordered family with its opposite, in the common walks of life. In the one, prevail peace, harmony, and comfort; a mutual disposition to please and to benefit, to impart, and to receive instruction. In the other, brutal passions, haggard wretchedness and strife, reign with terrific sway. On the part of the parent, i aprecations and menaces, for want of resources for occupying, amusing, or interesting, the younger minds, who, in return, reasybordination, and even violence. Home a family; and all the lessure which can be had from the daily toils and engagements imposed upon them by the stern necessity eleven millions. abroad in pursuit of amusement sorted to their sensual, and too frequently vicious propensities.\*

which enlarges the capacity of the indiviuncivirilized, is a ferocious, sensual, and affords some enjoyment to his animal feelings; but confounds his moral and inteldread display of power. The chain of causation appears too intricate to be unravelled, and the power too stupendous to be controlled. Order and beauty, indeed, oceasionally gleam forth to his eye from detached portions of creation, and seem to scene, and disappoint his fondest expectations. Nature is never contemplated with purpose of promoting the true enjoyment in the wisdom and benevolence of its au-Man, when civilized, and illuminatknowledge, on the other hand, discovers in the objects and occurrences around him a scheme beautifully arranged moral, and intellectual. He recognises in himself the intelligent and accounin joy and gladness, desires to study the Creator's works, to ascertain his laws, and to yield to them a steady and a willing obe-Without undervaluing the pleasures of his animal nature, he tastes the higher, more refined and more enduring delights of his moral and intellectual capacities; and he then calls aloud for Education as indispensable to the full enjoyment of his rational powers."

Such, sir, are the benefits and advantages of a system of general education, such as is worthy of the name. The objection most frequently urged against its adoption is the expense; and even this, I would urge as a weighty argument for the passage of the Resolutions, and the disposition of the Public Lands, as contemplated by them .-But, if it can be shown that such a liberal provision, as will secure the benefits of cation t a strong argument in favor of the system.

I have said that wise and wholesome Le-

ligence; and the connexion between the calculable extent. wealth of a nation and its laws is not less intimate. By them, ingenuity is quickenenjoyment of its fruits secured, the resourccs of a country are developed; and the prosperity and wealth of the nation increaslook for a moment into the history of those Look to Italy, to Turkey, to Spain and to The application of Steam to the prepulsion the laxuries of those in power must be at the results when the whole field is explor-bundantly administered unto, and that the ed? Imperial Treasury must be supplied even

eral diffusion of knowledge are not confinislation operates as a bar to the progress of improvement. Even in those where the laws are more wholesome and equal, its in-fluence is discovered in the advancement of the arts and other means conducive t cultivated, and the light of science mowidely diffused, have also been distinguished for the number of their labor-saving machines, and their improvements in the vari is accumulated; and it is by means of these

In illustration of this point, I copy from a valuable little treatise on Popular Educa tion (and I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to this work for many of the remarks I have had occasion to use on the subject) a comparison made by President Young, of Kentucky, founded upon authentic statistics between lance. the commercial and manufacturing condition of Eugland and France, He observes : From this calculation it appears that the mascular force employed in commerce and manufactures in those 2 countries is about equal, being in each equivalent in round numbers, to the power of six millions of men. Thus, if the productive enterprise of the two Countries depended solely upon the animate power employed, France ought to be as great a commercial and manufac ceive from the children, rudeness, strife, turing country as England. But the Engfish by means of machinery, have increashas no attractions for the children of such ed their force to a power equal to that of French have only raised theirs to that of ders. England then, owing to of working for a subsistence, is spent in her superiority in discovering and invent- citizens, whose telents and whose virtues ing, has more than quadrupled her power Education than the peace and harmony of narrow Territory, smaller population, and ing tide of emigration which desporges upeiple, a liveliness of sympathy, an erect proof of the actual pecuniary gain that ac-

gains by her superiority in this matter over France. The actual commercial and minlectual faculties. External nature exhibits infecturing power of the latter country is to his mind a mighty chaes of events, and a only two fifths of that of the former. The less skilful rival-an amount more than 3 matives of the soil. promise happiness and joy; but more fre- times as great as the whole present annual vast and ever increasing tide of prosperity. parent of all true personal independence a clear perception of its adaptation to the cation, which is the pirent of intelligence and the ultimate cause of all those imof man, or with a well founded confidence provements in the Cotton Manufacture by cured.

The ingenuity of a single intellect, which but for the influence of Education, might for the gratification of his whole powers, rity, sometimes saves a State more than it munity-and it is the duty of such Governwould require to educate all her sons.of London with water, saves an annual expense of 40 millions of dollars. But why go abroad for facts to illustrate this posi- let us act for the best interests of our conupon millions.

To the science of Chemistry (which is our rights. but a department of knowledge, is due the discovery of that principle in heat, which enables the artist to convert the rough and shapeless masses of metal, into numberless articles of elegance and of usofulness. the discovery of another property it ses, by the illustrious Black, and its

sound Education to all the people, is a na- immortal Fulton, are we enabled to contion's best economy, we not only destroy neet the distant points of our extensive the objection; but we build upon its ruins Territory by Steam Boats and Rail Roads, whereby the bonds of the Union are strengthened, and the value of the products gislation is dependant upon general intel- of the whole country increased to an in-

Sir, astimate but for a moment the increase of national wealth which has flowed ed, industry is encouraged, and the quiet in upon us from this branch of knowledge alone, by its effects in that Egypt of our country, the valley of the Mississippi .-In illustration of this position, let us ket, carry to it the avails of their industry, with less expense than many citizens of countries where the laws are oppressive the middle counties of our own State, residand unequal in their general bearing. - ing within 150 miles of the great Atlantic. Mexico—those highly favored partions of of Boats, Rail Road cars and other unchiearth's surface, where the salubrity and nery, has already done more for our councongeniality of the climate to the production of vegetable and preservation of ani- by the old methods, could have effected for mal life is no where surpassed and rarely it in a whole century. It has filled our equalled—where the fertility of the soil bouses with the productions of ever, counsupplies almost spontaneously the neces-supplies almost spontaneously the neces-naries of human life—and yet from defect of our lands and almost every article of our in the Government, pertiality and injustice produce—it has given a powerful impulse during those years when the Legislature &c. in the civil law, incentive is destroyed, industry is paralyzed; the man is as wretch- all other branches of industry, by which ed and as comforties as he is oppressed man seeks to create or increase his fortune and injured. Here the husbandman has no -Truly, knowledge is power, and if from security for the enjoyment of the fruits of a single department of it, such mighty benhis labor-all that is certain to him is that ofits are derived, how stopendous must be

tion, is its connection with the purity and 15th Jan. 1-11 to pay for the same of three-fifths of a less sum than \$1,250, canto a county, shall expresse the same power notice that a party of the Bank of 1000, if the Bond of Internal Improvement less, anthority and pro-lection, so I opening

The term, Education, then, means some-thing more than the more imparting Edu-But the advantages resulting from a gen-ting that liberty and maintaining those institutions, civil, social, literary and relig gidus, which it cost our fathers so much blood and so much treasure to establish-Institutions which are at once the pride of our own country, and the hope and admira-

ion of the world. We stand, Sir, upon an eminence which few nations have ever reached. The eyes of the world are upon us-one portion re garding us with trembling, but anxious ope—the other, with a hellish desire to see our fair prospects blasted, our honor pros rate in the dust; and our greatness and ve y existence among the trings that were. Our fall then will be the triumph of despoism, and the knell of liberty throughou be world.

To maintain our free institutions and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, is no ight trust to be committed to rash hands and rasher heads. It is a trust most solemn in its nature, the due execution of which requires in every citizen, knowledge and judgment, as well as patriotism and vigi-

Sir, it is not to be disguised, that our political frabric is in danger-that there are elements of destruction at work amongst us -I speak not of any party-they are peenhar to none, but common to all-they are inherent in our political organization as a nation, and our moral constitution as man. These dangers are numerous and multiform, are the facility with which foreigners are permitted to vote at elections, and the want to be paid one fourth when the work shall of a proper independence of judgment and be commenced and one-fourth every six action in our own people; with a cousequent liability to be swaved to their own twenty-five millions of men, while the hurt, by artful, selfinshand unprincipled lea-

Sir, I am aware that we have naturalized are an ornament to any country-Mer of men and horses; France on the other sound to the core in their political and morhand has not quite doubled ber's." Is it al principles-Men whose public services Personal dignity of character, and indi- then any wonder, the learned Professor patrice a part of our national glory. It is not vidual happiness, are not less promoted by ptiently enquires, that these Islanders, with of such I speak-I allude to that everflowfamilies and communities. It confers a less genial climate, should immensely out-quickness of conscience, a strength of prin-strip their less intelligent and ingenious rope's most degraded population; men with dual for usefulness in any sphere where he tellect of her sons than is furnished by positories of political power? Have there may be called to act. "Man, ignorant and such a fact? any of that attachment to our political in-Let us look for a little into this fact to satutions and that knowledge of our form the Guilford Court on the 4th Monday afsuperstitious Savage. The external world ascertain if possible how much England of Government, which are essential to its

> What remedy can we present: what an tidote do we possess against this great and growing evil. As we cannot conveniently present annual value of the cotton manu- after the law of naturalization, the only facture in Great Britain is estimated to be practical means is that thorough system of about 35 millions of pounds sterling. Three Education for our own people which wil tiths of that sum, or more than 20 millions publicly this noxious foreign influence; and of pounds, is England's clear gain over her secure real personal independence in the

Intelligence and virtue are the bulwarks quently, clouds and darkness brood over the revenue of the United States-and for this of a free Government-Education is the England is clearly indebted to popular edu- and in proportion to the universal prevalence of these principles, will be the chin ces of surviving in perpetual manhood, th operation of those causes, which have upwhich these amizing results have been seldermined all preceding Republics, and which are already at work in our own.

In a Government founded upon the pop ulabowill, Education is necessary for all have slept for ever in ignorance and obscu- classes, and for each individual in the comment to take care that this great end be se-The genius of Middleton, it is estimated cured. Under a sense of this duty, Mr. table subject of an all-bountiful Creator, and by inventing a plan for supplying the city Speaker, I have introduced the resolutions which now lie upon your table-and i would say to the members of this Housetion ! To what other source are we indebt- stituents-let none be overlooked, negleced for the thousand godern improvements ted, or forgotten. Let the Education of the which have so wondefully increased our ca- people receive, as it deserves at our hands pabilities over the vast resources of this the earliest, deepest, and most unremitted great country? Whittemore's Card mak-ing machine and Whitney's Cotton Gin cial system—the bond of our Union—the have added to the profits of labor, millions ward and keeper of our constitution-the charter of our happiness, our safety, and

# CAPTIONS

Of the Acts passed by the Logislature of N Carolina, at its Session of 1938-'9

PUBLIC ACTS.

incorporate the Roanoke Inlet Company Appoints commissioners and extends the time within which work shall be complet-

grants, mesne conveyances, powers of at-torney, bills of sale and deeds of gift. [Extends time to two years.

3. To compel owners of bridges to construct draws. [Upon finling to construct draws for the passage of boats, within three months after notice, owners to be subject to a fine of 50 dollars, for every three months neglected. Owners of boats may construct draws in public bridges at their own expense.

4. To amend the 39th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning

ed by Governor.

6. To extend the time for paying in en-

con county, across the Nanathala and Valley river Mountain, to the new town scite be commenced in 4 years. called Murphy. Authorises the Governor to appoint a commissioner to examine an appropriation of 2000 to complete the road.

10. For the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. [Guarantees the credit of the State to the company for loan of \$500,000, provided the company mortgage their entire real and personal es tate to the State, together with all the profits arising from the use of the road, for the faithful payment of the principal and interest, and provided the stockholders agree to pledge their private property for the debt to the amount of stock owned by each individually.

11. Authorising the justices of the peace in certain ounties to class themselves for holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. [Embraces the counties of Beautort, Rowan, Granville, Hertford, Craven, Wayne, Green, Yancy, Davidson, Macon the magistrates of which may form themselves into classes of 5 or 6, to be drawn

in the same manner of jurors. 12. To amend an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Com-[Provides that on the subscription pany. of two-fifths of \$1,250,000 of the stock of mate bastard children. said company by individuals, a subscription of three-fifths shall be made by the to be paid one fourth when the work shall such marriages to be null and void. equal proportion of the private subscription rokee county.

—the money received on the bonds for 34. To amend an act of 1836, authoriz-Coerokee lands, in the first place, to be applied to said payments, and secondly, that debts, &c. /[Defendant against whose pronot paid in time, to be raffed by loan or plant to issue. s de of State scrip, to an amount not ex-

opening an inlet at that place.

13. To alter the time of holding the Su
15. To alter the time of holding the Su
16. To amend an act concerning the and Guilford. [Provides that in 1839, two action of replayin. weeks shall be allowed to Stokes, to enable that county to bring up its business, which will have the eff ct, for this year, of bringield two weeks as heretofore, and Stokes

be perfected. [Allows until 1st January,

out hands to work on said road.

16. To amend the revenue laws of this cation, to value lands which may not have been valued and returned by board of valgation; makes valid acts of boards appointhree nor more than six school committee ted subsequent to the time required by law, men in each district, as their assistants. and where several persons are liable for La every county voting for school, the tix on lands; requires county with two free-first county court after 1st Jan. 1840, shall holders on application, to apportion valua-tion among such persons, and makes each person hable for his own share of tax and bands of the school committee; and the no more. Court may receive returns of sum of 40 dollars shall be appropriated to bridge across Trent river. taxables at any time before 1st of April; each such district out of the Laterary Fund, 23. An act to incorpora and may release persons from double tax. to be paid when it shall appear that the Company, in Fayetteville. taxables at any time before 1st of April; Where courts have not appointed boards, extends the time for their appointment unni first court after 1st May next; & makes the assessment of the justices, where they were appointed, instead of a board, binding.

17. Making an appropriation of seventy five thousand dollars for carrying on and completing the Capitol, and also directing the payment of \$30,300 pagrowed by the atssioners.

15. To amend an act of last session, concruing the public printing of the State .-Secretary to let out printing as heretofore. but price of printing not to exceed \$4 per octavo page for laws, and \$1 50 per page for Journals and printing for session.

19. To amend the inspection laws. [Appoints one inspector for each steam mill same footing with the steam lumber.

20. Vesting in the United States of A. merica jurisdiction over a certain tract of It is thought that under this system the 35. Changing the time land in the town of Fayetteville, on which schools can begin by the middle of 1840, & County Courts of Wilkes.

the Raleigh and Gaston road between Lat- 840. tleton and the Roanoke to the termination 38. An act concerning the election of of the Portsmouth road, at Weldon. Capital 8200,000, in shares of 100 dollars each. The elections shall be held 30 days before the Superior Court of said County. of the Portsmouth road, at Weldon. Capi-

tablishing a turupike road from Cove creek

pike Company. [Road from Murphy to tron of Buncombe, beginning on the top of Davidson county to hold two and not more Temessee hire, capital to be 3,000 dollars. Pisgah mountain on the Haywood line, and than four drill accrets a year.

\* Foster's Estay on the cycle of Popular behalf of a system of square popular Education and the system of square popular Education and the system of square popular Education of Education

leading from the town of Franklin, in Ma- stock or scrip; and requires the individual subscriptions to be made, and the work to

26. Concerning weights and measure adopted by resolution of Congress as stanand lay off the road into sections, & makes dards throughout the U. States. [Adopt as the standard of this State that recogniz

ed by Congress. 27. To amend the 27th section of an acconcerning courts of justice, practice, plea and process. [Authorises county couris draw 42 jurors for the next succeeding

29. Authorizing sheriffs and coroners, t make deeds, in cases where their predeces

sors may have failed to do so.
29. Relating to the public road in the county of Buncombe. [Appoints commissioners to designate such alterations and amendments as may be deemed necessary, on the public road leading from Asheville to Waynesville, which sinll be executed by the overseers and hands of said road.

30. To amend an act of the present ses sion, to extend the time for registering grants, deeds, mesne conveyances, &c .-No grants of swamp lands surveyed by the State, with the view to draining, to be recorded.

31. To amend the Revised Statute entitled Bastard Children. [Gives to the counserip of paper the names of all the persons ty and superior courts the power to legiti- for whom he votes in the House of Com-

32. Prohibiting marriages between free 33. To appoint commissioners to alter

souths thereafter, on the payment of an and amend a part of the State road in Che-

ing attachments to issue for the recovery of arising from the fourth instalment of the perty attachment has issued, may, upon surplus, if paid over to the State; and it giving bail before judgment, replevy and

35. Concerning the appointment of clerkeding \$500,000. The act further pro- of the Superior Courts. [When not con ides for a survey of Nag's Head, with the venient for Judge to administer the oithview of ascertaining the practicability of for take the bonds of clerk by him appoint ed, he may commission two justices to per-

37. To divide the counties into school districts and for other purposes. [Directs that the sense of the people be taken at the ensuing election for members of Congress, ter the 4th Monday in March and Septem-on the subject of common schools. All ber, and after 1539 Guilford Court is to be who are in favor of raising, by taxation, one dollar for every two dollars, proposed to be farnished out of the Literary Fund 14. Limitting the time in which title to for the establishment of common schools, land heretofore entered and paid for may each school district, will vote "school; be perfected. [Allows until 1st January, those opposed to it will vote "no school. In each county accepting these terms that 15. To appoint commissioners to lay off first county court that may happen after part of the great State to d from Presley such election, shall appoint not less than Shepard's to Fr derick Seaverts. [Com- five nor more than ten superintendents, or missioners to report to county courts of common schools, who, after accepting the Wilkes and Ashe, which courts may order appointment, shall forfeit fifty dollars on refusal to act. It shall be the duty of said superintendants to lay off the districts, to be [Requires county courts, on appli- not less than six indes square, and make return to the first court in 1840; and said superintendents shall appoint not less than

> levy a tax of 20 dollars for each district, as other county taxes, to be placed in the district has established a school house sufficient to accommodate at least 50 scholars -Should any counties refuse at the next election to accede to these terms, they may to move the bride by him built across Hihereafter availthemselves of the provisions wassee river. of this act, and receive the 40 dollars appropriated to each district.

If not ascertained when the next consuthe several districts, and any thing he may the several districts, and any thing he may facturing Company.

29. To exempt lock-keepers on the Districts of a local several districts of a local several districts. throughout the State, and lay the same be fore the next Legislature. County trustees or agents to make returns to the Governor of all taxes levied and collected in their respective counties, except revenues paid in into public treasury, specifying sources tion of lumber only. Regulates the fees to count of the disbursements of the monies in the county court. 30 cents for lumber and 15 for timber per so collected. This information is intendcarrying out the system of which this is

the Arsenal is to be erected.

21. To incorporate the Weldon Rail that year, and that after 1840, the Literary Iredell. Road Company. [For the purpose of con- Fund can furnish each school district with

22. To authorize the laying off and es- the county court, which may tall on the last Monday of December, or the first Monday by courts of Rutherford.

vised Statutes, entitled an act concerning courts of justice, practice, pleas and process. [Provides that no action, other than on penal statute, shall be brought in any county court, except in the county in which defendant resides.

5. To amend an act for the relief of such present salar become disabled by wounds, exc. [Provides for the payment of pusions of the present session, for establishing the during those years when the Legislature of the county in the county of the present session, for establishing the county by the name of Henderson, [Erects February, May, Angest and November.]

40. An act appointinting Commissioners of the present session of the county of the county

country to the first of the History of the History

man seeks to create or increase his fortune

—Tonly, knowledge is power, and if from a single department of it, such mighty ben offix are derived, how stopendous must be the results when the whole field is explored 1.

But, sir, one of the strongest considerations which presents itself to my mind in behalf of a system of sound appair Education.

6. To extend the time for paying in entry money. [Extends the time on entries as continuous to the Rutherfold and South Carolina line.

7. To amend and supply the defects of an act of the present session to extend the time for paying in entry money. [Provides for the copy of the State in proportion to her stock; for the appointment of an agent by the State in proportion to her stock; for the appointment of an agent by the State in proportion of the State in proportion of the state in proportion of the subscription behalf of a system of sound propagate for the subscription.

6. To extend the time for paying in entry money. [Extends the time on entries as cont.

25. Supplemental to an act of the present General Assemble, entities and establish a class of the present General Assemble, entities as continuous to the Rutherfold and South Carolina line.

25. Supplemental to an act of the present General Assemble, entities and establish a class that all officers, of whatever kind.

26. To extend the time for paying in entry money. [Extends the time on entries as cont.

27. To amend and supply the defects of an its essent to amend an act incorporating the county of the system of sound an act incorporating the county of the system of sound an act incorporating and act in the system of sound and supply the defects of an its essent to entry the system of sound and supply the defects of an its essent to one act of the present General Assemble, entity the present General Assemble, entity the present General Assemble, entity the present General Assemble, the present General Assemble, entity the present General Assemble, entity the present General Assemble, the present General Assemble

By a to the work of murder and of death.— at the price of the confiscation of his prop-To the people of this great country is Cape Feat. [Provides for the sale of stock shall be satisfied it can be done for less—ted specially for the country of Hendersen-erty and the sacrifice of his life. | Cape Feat. [Provides for the sale of stock shall be satisfied it can be done for less—ted specially for the country of Hendersen-committed the solemn charge of perpetua-of delinquent subscribers. prescribes the manner of making the loan; Provides for the organization of Courts and 9. To improve a part of the State road authorises the banks to deal in the State County Officers. Buncombe and Hender otherwise ordered.

on to be represented as one county until 42. To lay off and establish a county by the name of Cherokee. [Erects that por-

rity of the State, into a new county. 43. To give effect to the Revised Staotes, as the same have been published .-Provides that the printed text of said Staates, as published, shall be held and taker be the true text.

44. To prevent the malicious obstruction Rail Roads. [Imposes fine and imprisoment on all persons placing obstructions of any kind on Rail Roads.

45. Concerning the children of Parents who may be divorced. [Gives to the court the power of committing the custody of the children of divorced parents, either to the father or mother, as they may think most expedient.

46. To amend the 58th section of the Revised Statute, entitled "Insolvent Debtors." [Prevides that where persons are convicted of any misdemeanor, and are unable to pay the fine, they may take the oath of insolvency like debtors, on going into jail for twenty days.

47. To prevent frauds in voting at Elections. [Requires each voter to place on one mons.

48. To incorporate the Cape Fear and persons of color and white persons. [All Western Steam Boat Company of North Carolina.

# PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Greensborough Female College, in the

county of Guilford.

2. Incorporating the town of Morganton 3. To incorporate the trustees of Davidson-College.

4. Making valid certain serveys made by the deputy surveyor of Haywood county. 5. Circumseribing the corporate limits of town of Milton.

6. To appoint commissioners for the town of Hartford, and for other purposes. 7. For the better regulation of the town

of Greenville. 5. To smancipate Caroline Cook and he

four children. 9. To ancorporate the trustees of Pleasant Grove Academy, in Perquinons.

10 To incorporate the trustees of Ruth roord Male and Female Academies. 11. Incorporating the Rocky Mount Man-

ufacturing company.
12. Incorporating the High Shoals Man-

ufacturing company. 13. Incorporating the Lexington Manufacturing Company.

14. Appointing Commissioners for the

town of B'th ma, in Stokes county. -15. Incorporating Junto Academy, in Orance county. 16. Authorising the forming a fire ce-

fine company in the town of Bethanin, Stokes county.

17. To incorporate the Washington Mining Company. 15. To incorporate the Yadkin Manufac-

turing Company.
19. To establish the Salisbury Female Academy, and incorporate the Trustees

there of. 20. To incorporate the Buncombe Warm Spring Company. 21. To amend an act establishing Clem-

monsville Academy. 22- To authorise the construction of a

23. An act to incorporate the Phonix 21. To incorporate the Randolph Manu-

facturing Company.
25. To authorise Archid K. S. Hunter

26. Incorporating the trustees of Ran-

dolph Female Academy. 27. To incorporate the town of Mocks-

mal Swamp Canal from working on roads. 30. To incorporate the Raleigh Guards and Henderson Light Infantry.

31. To incorporate the Mutual Fire In surance Company, in Elizabeth City.

32. To alter the mode of electing constables in this State, so far as relates to the Wilmington, and limits them to the inspect from whence they were drawn, with an actionary of Martin. [Vests the right to elect

33. Compelling the jailor of Stokes coun-1000 feet; and places the river lumber on ed to furnish data for future operations, in ty to live in the juil, and for other purposes. 34. Allowing compensation to the warbut the commencement.

It is thought that under this system the 35. Changing the time of holding the 35. Changing the time of holding the

> 35. Concerning the County Courts of 37. To repeal the act of 1835, allowing

structing a rail road from some point on \$80 annually upon their raising by taxation compensation to the jurers in Yancy county. 38. Empowering the County Court of

30. For the better regulation of the coun-

43. Dr eting officers 87th regiment of

of the relation to the bearing of the

Is crance.

48. Concerning the Ranging of hogs. bor-es or cattle in Currituck county, in cer-

road in Haywood county. [Incorporates a company, with a capital of \$4,000, to construct a road from Benjamine Allison, in Haywood, up Tuckasuge river, through gress, with a request that they by them be-Hamburg, to intersect the South Carolina road at the State line.

50. To divide the first wreck district in Carteret county into two districts, and to appoint an additional commissioner of

Wilkes county, to build a Mill on Roaring tion of the foregoing resolutions, submit-River, on his own land, at or near a place ted by Mr. Cherry, as follows: called the Red House.

establish a Literary and Manual Labor In. our Senators in Congress, are sufficiently stitution in the county of Wake, presed in plain and intelligible to be comprehended

53. To authorise the J istices of the County Court of Perquimons to purchase the Float pating the reception of said resolutions and Bridge across Perquimons River, and to confirm all contracts for the same.
54. To amend an Act, passed in 1822, in-

corporating the Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county. 35. To alter the time of holding Person

county court. [To be held hereafter on the third Monday of March, June, Septemper and Occember.

56. To establish a toll bridge over the

South Yadkin River, near Hall's Mills, in Davie county. Authorizes Joseph Hall to erect said bridge.

### RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution relating to the public do main, introduced by Dr. F. J. 11.11 -as fol-

Resolved, That each of the United States being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the public lands proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the terms of the compact "according to the usual respective propor tions of the general charge and expendi-

Resolved, That those States, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the Public Domain for the purposes of Education, are entitled to such appropria tions as will correspond, in a just tion, with those heretofore made in beliail of other States.

Resolved, That this General Assembly de condemn, in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress, proposing to gra duate the price of the public lands, as ar attempt in disguise to code them to the States in which they he, at a mere nominal

Resolved. That our Senators and Repre sentatives in Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the State of North Carolina to her portion of the public tons and to vote against the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the same.

[There is another resolution requesting the Governor to transmit these Resolution to the Senators and Representatives of Gavernot. North Carolina in Congress, that they may be laid before that body.]

2. Relating to the General Government. introduced by Mr. K. Rayner, as follows: WHEREAS, we believe that a great erist

has arrived in the political history of our country, on the issue of which we conceive the safety of our free institutions to depend and whereas we consider it our bounden duty, as the Representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, to express in calm and dispassionate language our opinions on the great questions which have been for some time, and some of which still are agitating the public mind :

Resolved therefore, That this General manner, that act of the Senate of the United 21. In favor of Willis D. Dowd. States, expunging the records of that body, as a palpable violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, and as an act of party ser-

anough, as another item in that series of fallows him \$1297-67 in settlement of his sale experiments of this and the past Administrations, which are the main sourse of that derangement of the Currency and prostration of comparing a country of the formula of the control of the Currency and prostration of comparing a country of the control of the Currency and prostration of comparing a country of the control of the Currency and prostration of comparing a country of the control of the Currency and prostration of comparing a country of the control of the Currency and prostration of comparing a country of the control o tration of commercial credit, which has been so severely felt of late in every branch of industry, and which, if suffered to become a law, will, by its tendency to augment Exsword in the hands of the Executive, and to destroy the credit system by the exaction of specie in the Government dues, ultimately ment, and place in penil the liberties of of the Governor's election.

our country.

Resolved, That we consider the Public Lands of the United States as the common property of all the States, and that we therefore condemn the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on the Public Lands, the right of pre-emption at the minimum price as an act of gross injustice to the old States which oringinally coded them, or who contributed a common fund for their purchase.

ing

Resolved, That we believe that the most proper and equitable disposition of the Pub-tic Domain, is to divide the proceeds ari-sing from their sales among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio

of their federal population. Resolved, That we do most solemly protest against the wasteful extravagance of the present Administration, and the profitgate expenditure of the public money, which not only creates a demand for heavy taxation in order to meet the exorbitant approprintions of the General Government, but which tends to the corruption of the public merals and the degradation of the national

Resident. That the power and nationage of the Executive Department of the Feder-

ourthouse and records of II. reford county. | ing extent and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That our Senarors in Congress will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State, by voting to car ay Authorising the making a turnpike by out the foregoing Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators in Confore the Senate of the United States; and States of the Union, with a request that sembly, which adjourned sine die on Tuesday they lay them before their respective Legislatures.

2. Relative to the communication of our wrecks.

51. To authorise Robert Walker, of Senators in Congress, asking an explana-

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by 52. To amend an Act entitled an Act to this General Assembly, and transmitted to by any one desirous of understanding them: that we believe this communication, anticimaking enquiry as to their meaning, is not in good faith; and that it would be inconsistent with the self-respect of this Genera Assembly to make any reply to it.
4. In favor of Matthew Waddell.

5. In relation to public printing.

6. In favor of Thomas Winkle und oth In favor of Osborn Bowers.

8. In favor of Turner & Hughes. 9. In favor of David Royster. fo. In favor of William Ashley.

11. Appropriating one hundred dollars for repairing the steeple of the Presbyterian Church-the L. gislature having had the use of the bell for years past.

12. Imposing duties on the Secretary of State and Public Printer.

13. Concerning the Secretary of State.
14. In favor of Wm. Leach, of Randolph. 15 Concerning books, papers, and other furniture of the General Assembly.

16. In favor of Samuel Chunn. 17. In favor of Simon Smithwick.

18. In favor of James C. Türrentine, Sheriff of Orange. 19. In tayor of the door-keepers.

20. In favor of John McGeliec.

21. Concerning specie change. [Rejuesting our Senators and Representatives. Congress to use their endeavors to have a Low passed for the coinage of small change in the mint at Charlotte.

22. In favor of John C. Eringhaus,

lars, for his services as commissioner to st le the military claims of the State a-gainst the General Government. 25. Directing the Secretary of State to issue grants for lands sold at the late sale of

lands in cases where the purchase money 26. Directing the last quarter of the

State asubscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company shall be payable in such proportions as may be required of the individual excellabolders. 27. To reimburse the expenses of the

# PENITENTIARY.

28. Requesting the Governor to procure and by before the next Ceneral Assembly information relative to penitentiaries.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

plan of lunatic asylums, to be laid before

the next Legislature.

30. Directing the Board of Internal Im-State to reclaimed swamp lands on Matta-

ler, for services in attending to Cherokee Bonds, also the clerk to the Board of Inter-

# nal Improvement. ORANGE HOTEL, Hillsborough, North Caolina

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that this large and commodicus the public that this large and commodients establishment, structed on the street leading directly west from the Coart House, is now open for the reception of Travetiers and Regular Bourders. Having erected this binding especially for a Hotel, no expusee or pains will be cally for a Hotel, no expusee or pains will be sparred to give itcharacter already his customers may therefore restassared that his accommodations will be good.

### Families desirous of specialing some lane in the plane, may find common some lane that he plane at the Orange 11 and 11 Spirit 12.

Uniber 1- Table

# THE PATRIOT.

GRHENSBOROUGH,

We hope our readers will excuse the dearth of Editorial this week, as its place is supplied by one to each of the Governors of the several the Captions of the laws enacted by the last As-

PRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1830.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAIL ROAD BANK.

A meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county to take into consideration the location of the Branch of the South Western Rail Road, having assembled at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the 25th day of December, 1838, agreeable to notice, and from thence, having adjourned to the Hotel of John M. Mutz; upon motion, Robert Williamson, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and James R. Dodge, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, in a pertinent addicess, Mr. Reinhardt introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: A meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county which were unanimously adopted:

1 Resolved, That in locating the North Car-

olina Branch of the South-Western Rail Road olina Branch of the South-Western Ran Road Bank, it is due to the State of North Carolina, that it should be placed wherever the interest and convenience of the largest portion of the citizens of our State requires, if it is not incom-patible with the interest of the Bank.

2 That in our opinion that object will be most

effectually attained, by the selection of Lincoln-3 That a committee be appointed to presen

Our views to the President and Directors of the Board in Charleston, and to nege the reasons of which these Resolutions are founded. which these Resolutions are the suppointed the The following Gentlemen were appointed the committee under the 3d Resolution: B. S. Joinston, John M. Mutz, Jacob Ramssonr, sen, 11a vid Repthardt, David Ramsour, Peter Sammey, F. A. Hoke, Col. John Hoke, Jacob A. Ramsour, Alexander McCorkle, C. C. Henderson, who

Alexander McCoride, C. C. Trenserson, with made the following Report, which was unatamously adopted.

The committee to whom was subjected the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report of South Made and the Contribution in Greenway next, then and there is required to subject of subject at office, dust third Monday of November, 1938.

The Contribution in Greensberg is, on the third Monday of February next, then and there is required to the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the propriety of locating the duty to Report on the dut respectfully make the following

REPORT:

That North Carolina, especially the Western section, was much interested, that the Louis-ville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rud Road. ville. Cincinnati and Charleston Kuli Possos should pass decayly within the State, and strong appeals were made to the Logislature upon the ground, that it would do so, and the resources of the State to be brought into operation, and use, by this magnificent scheme, were portraved 23. In favoroi Joseph II. Watters.
24. Allowing Wm. H. Haywood, jr. 650 now seems that this, not unreasonable desired. will in a great measure, perhaps, necessarily b disappointed.
In the application for the charter of the Build

the great benefit to be derived to that portion of the State, where South Carolina money princi-pally circulates, the Exchance for Diales, the the great benefit to be derived to flat pertical of the State, where South Carolina money principally circulates, the Exchance for Drafes, the facility of accommodation, were elegandly urgarded, and not /in vain—the charter was carried and it is now in the power, and we think, greatly to the advantage of the Company, to realize these promises, by locating the Bank at Linguistic and the superior of the Company of the Compan party circulars, the Exchance for Draws, the facility of accommodation, were elequently urged, and not in van—the charter was carried, and it is now in the power, and we think, greatly to the advantage of the Company, to results. coluton.

Lancolnton is a thriving Town, containing Figure Stores, in a large and weather county which there are Tairty the more Stores, with Manufactories of many kinds, employing as much county as its stores, and from its agreement Pr's fee \$1 toral and moveral wealth, and great water poser, capable of increasing that capital to a vast extent; it is as far East as the charter will permit, and near to York, Spartinburg, Chester thoo and Lancaster, on the South; and on the North and East, are the following countersers which South Carolina memory is the principal 29. Requesting the Governor to procure information relative to the number of luminates in this State, and respecting the best plan of lunatic asylunas, to be laid before the next Legislature.

30. Directing the Board of Internal Improvements to investigate the title of the State to reclaimed swamp lands on Mattamuskeet Lake; and examine and do such other works as can be profitably nerformed. muskeet Lake; and examine and do such other works as can be profitably performed on said lake.

2.1. In favor of Willis D. Dowd.

3.2. In favor of William Harbinson.

3.3. Requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavers of the North and South Carolina trade, important to merchants and citizens in most of the course of the North and South Carolina trade, important to merchants and citizens in most of the course of the North and South Carolina trade, important to merchants and citizens in most of the course of the North and South Carolina trade, in moving mental to merchants and citizens in most of the course of the North and South Carolina trade, in Bancon be county, adjaining Tenuessee, and dealing much with Georgia, entirely out of the course of the North and South Carolina trade, in Bancon be county, adjaining Tenuessee, and dealing much with Georgia, entirely out of the course of the North and South Carolina trade, in Bancon be county, adjaining Tenuessee, and dealing much with Georgia, entirely out of the course of the North and South Carolina trade.

These are some of the reasons the committee of the Charleston trade, every step you take to go West of Lanchinton, lessons in so much this general advantage, until younget to Asinglian Bancon be county, adjaining Tenuessee, and dealing much with Georgia, entirely out of the course of trade, every step you take to go West of Lanchinton, lessons in so much this general advantage, until younget to Asinglian Bancon be county, adjaining Tenuessee, and dealing much with Georgia, entirely out of the good beautiful to go West of Lanchinton.

or the Senate.

Resolved. That Resolutions ought to be passed by the Senate of the United States condemna ory of that act, and re-mining the Resolutions authorising it to be done.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do consider the Sub-Treasury system, which the legislature this session.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do consider the Sub-Treasury system, which this Administration is endeavoring to establish, as another item in that screes of fast accounts being the amount of Treasury and the past Ad.

The control of the same Bank at Knoxydie.

These are some of the reasons the communite to some of the reasons the common the communite and the past Ad.

The passed by the Senate of the United States condemna ory of that act, and re-mining the Resolutions authorising it to be done.

Resolutions authorising to be done.

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Resolutions authorising it to be done.

Resolutions authorising to be done.

Resolutions authorising to be done.

Resolutions authorising it to be done.

Resolutions authorising to be done.

Resolutions authorising the legislature this session.

35. To pay 898 for furniture furnished the legislature this session.

36. In favor of the Public Trensurer.

37. The pay service of the same Bank at Knoxydie.

38. The pay service of the same and the merchants of this section of the country, and the merchants of the merchants of the merchants of the subscriber, of the subscriber, of materia and the merchants of the merchants of the subscriber, of material authorise to the finite state the country and the merchants of the subscriber, of material to the finite science in their quality in the country and the merchants of the subscriber, of the public of

and Transcript in Lincolnton Caronna Gazette, Rutherfordfon; Journal at Charlette; Watch-Rutherlandton; Journal Charlette; Watch-man, Salashury; Green-baraugh Patriot, and Milton Spectator, be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings in their respective pa-pers, several lines, for the miornation of the people in the Western part of North Carolina ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Chin

# NOTICE.

A LL Officers and Privates belonging to my company, are required to attend at a tree boro on Saturday 2d of Peb, next, at 10 ordack. A. M., for company outsite. A Communic the district will be elected the same day. HAMILTON GRAY, Capt. ROBT HALL. ( July 1988)

William Wood Vs. The heirs at Law of

Temperance Wood.

IT appearing to the satisfact on of the Court that James Wood, Cullen Wood, and Thos. Wood, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Patriot Fr six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for the said James Wood, Cullen Wood, and Thomas Wood, to appear at next form of this Court to be held for the County of Guillord at the Court to be held for the County of Guillord at the Court of the County of Ferm of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the Courthouse in Greensborough, on the third Menday in February next, then and their country. He will not, however, the third Menday in February next, then and their country. He will not however, the third Menday in February next, then and their country are country.

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, No. vember Term, 1838.

Solomon Armfield Original Attachment ( Levied on Land. Thomas Poor. Jesse Shelly Same. Same. David Lindsay Vs. Same, Same.

N these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Describing is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication of the pendency the suit be made for three successive weeks in the Carolina Patriot, for the said defendant to an pear at the next Courtof Pleas and Quarter. Sessions to be held for the County of Gordford, at the Courtherse in Greensborough, on the third Monday of February next, then and there is re-

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

Pr - fee 84.50 STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Pieus and Quarter Sessions, No

resulter Term, 1838.
Robert Bartly | Justice's Judgment

Thomas Poot. Levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inline. the Court that the Defendant is not an inhab-dant of this State, it is the energe ordered by the Court that publication of the pendency of this and be made for three weeks in the Carolina and be made for three weeks in the Carolina Benhow & Ca. Messrs Bennom, Rev. Thos.

ted. Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said reserve, at office in Grosn-berough, the shird

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

### E. P. NASII, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, AGENT

For the sale of Student, Worcester, & Durham's Fisher, John PIANO FORTES. IN VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA.

TO THE INMABITANTS OF GREENSBORO' AND Gardner, Thaddeus

Ir at any time there should be persons so situated, as not to be able to send to Petersburg for Piano Fortes, either because of the distance or Hughs, A.F. Plano Fortes, either because of the distance of the distance of risk, or any other cause winatever, I will take it upon anyseif (for the additional expense of so doing) to send the Instrument or Instruments, to Karkman, James their houses, in any given time without trou-ble or risk, to themselves. Individuals, in want of this manufacture of Piano Fortes, ought to remember, that they are not at all bound to keep them, unless they are just what they are repre-sented to be, that is, the very best quality. Ma-

accounts being the amount of Treasury notes burnt by Committee of Finance.

37. In favor of certain enterers of land paid-for and not granted in Wilkes.

38. In favor of B. B. Smith. [Compensating him for the House in which the Legislature sat.

39. In favor of Iliram Higgins and Solomon Perry of Asire.

40. Concerning delinquent Sheriffs.—

[Acquits from all legal hability, those Sheriffs who neglected to make proper returns of the Governor's election.

41. In favor of Fleatden Hensley and others.

42. In favor of Fleatden Hensley and others.

43. In favor of Pleatden Hensley and others.

44. Authorizing the employment of additional Eugrossing Clerks for the present letter, whose duty it shall be, to transmit a copy of those proceedings to the Board of Internal Improvement.

45. Compensating the Public Comptroller, and Improvement.

46. Compensating the Public Comptroller, and Improvement.

47. Compensating the Public Comptroller, and Improvement.

48. Compensating the Public Comptroller, and Improvement.

49. Compensating the Public Comptroller, and Improvement.

40. Compensating the Public Comptroller, and Improvement.

41. Authorizing the employment of additional Eugrossing Clerks for the present level and the following gentlemes: D. Rembardt, Col. John Hoke and Jacob Ramson.

45. Compensating the Public Comptroller, for services in attending to Cherokee Bonds, but also to pay the expenses of Carrence and only but of all which that the class of a all of which is wall of a line duting the different points suggested for a location, and of which is wall be and on the index on the subject of the location, upon which committee feel satisfied that the point of a location and the proper of all of the paying to the point of the proper of all of the paying to the point of the point of the point of the proper of the proper of all of the points of the point of the point of the proper of all of the point of the point

next Packet from New York, together with a large supply of beautiful Music.

Jan. 15:49. E. P. N.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PAPER IN THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Subscriber proposes to publish in this town, Newscaper to be called the WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE. It is confidently believed, that Wilmington

s progress neme forth must be onward, to a presperty unknown in its tarner history. Its major and a continuation of the presperty unknown in its tarner history. Its major and as connected with the work of a property of the property of the property of all the property of the property

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, king to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1839.

will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern
the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he
should make them public in the most explicit

manner.
In the first place then, as that may be by ma-In the first price then, as that may seely mis-deemed or the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained gen-erally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, further than the individuals who bear them evince the third Mc. aday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso, wil be entered against them.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Conrt, at office this third Monday of November, 1838.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

Pr's fee \$5

STATE OF NERTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NERTH CAROLINA. proper deference to the opinions of political op-

ponents.

The great interest of Iniernal Improvement The great interest of Iniernal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. Instriving to advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the presperity of North Carolina, "one and invisible." Education, Common School Education, as an-

other element of vast importance to the well be ing of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an cuntiring agent for the spraed of its mighty influ

er of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which It will blewise be a vehicle of commercial.

It will likewise be a venucle or communication of the will likewise be a venucle or communication of the will like wise land and the scalar of the will which shall be given close attention as to Dec. 21, 1833. to all which scar he given teast accurate as to diluses and accuracy.

The torius of the peper are fixed at \$2.50 per stomm, myable upon the delivery of the first number.—The bublication to companie a soon as the measure arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that

of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type. ASA A. BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 5, 1838.

### A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Greenshoro'

N. C., on the 1st day of Jounary, 1839, which if not taken out in 3 months will be sent to the Gen'l Post Office, as dead letters.

Birnum, Rev. Thos. II McNairy, it. Junes McCimtoca, John McCustin, Col. J Needbam, James Nunc. Quid Oakley, Wm. Parker, Montraville, Cor. John P 2 Pleasants, Dr. C S Progr. Samuel Rusom, Isaac Stanley, Gravener Swam, Joseph W Swam, Janes Sapp, James Smith, John or Cyrus Meridith § Filwin, Isac Firbus, David Summers, Able Stafford, John B or | Frazer James Robert Gilchrist, I mley. A W or J F Tommas, Channey Umstead, Mr. Volcatine, Calamind Walton, Wm. Weatherly, Isaac Wiley, Robt, or Hug Winchester, John Wharton, Warren Wharton, David Whithart, Powel

Dillin, John

Gamble, J E

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M. (C) Persons applying for the above Lette will please say they are advertised.

THE firm heretofore existing under the style of "Clancy & Evans," having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the subscriber, either for job-work, adverti-

# NOTICE

debts due to either of the three offices of "Hainer & Evans," "Zevely & Evans," and "Clancy & Evans," it becomes necessary for all persons indebted to either of these firms, whether for jos-work, advertising, or subscription, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to grant discharges. He most earnestly hopes that the patrons of the Press here will liked the notice, and thereby save hunt the disagreeable necessity of making.

Monday of November next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiffsement.

Witness—Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court. At Office, in Wentworth, the 4th Monday of August, 1238

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, Clerk.

Fee \$5.50 save him the disagreeable necessity of making collections according to law, which course mest be adopted towards all delinquent subscriber of longer standing than one year, and all present indebted for job-work or advertising, who shall fail to pay up their respective accounts by the 1st day of Jan. 1839.

N. B.—Call at the "Patriot" office, or ress the subscriber by letter, (post paid) Gree borough, N. C. Nov. 21st, 1-38.

To delinquent Subscribers; Persons desiring their papers to be dis-continued, can be gratified by complying with our published terms and netting the part of honest men, by paying up all arrearings. We are really surprised to regularly for 2 years, can have the unblushing effrontery to order a discontinuance, without saling "turkey" about the pay-

# SIAMESE TWINS. (For TWO DAYS only.) THE UNITED BROTHERS,

VERY RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensbarough and vicinity that they will be in that place on Friday and Saturday 18th and 19th of January, 1839, and will receive

visitors OF At the Village Hotel, 40

(occupied by Mr. Woodburn,) . The hours of admission will be from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 till 9 in the evening. Admittance 25 cents. 65 They will be in Wentworth on Thurs-

Land for Sale, On Buck Island Creek, sixteen miles NORTH OF GERMANTON,



WHO WANTS A GOOD BARGAIN!

HE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the sides, lying on Buck Island Creek, sixteen miles North of Germanton, containing computation THREE HUNDRED Act

Upon it are a GRIST & SAW MILL, a Dwelling House and other plantation improvements, and a large quantity of

# IRON ORE.

The above tract of land, will be exposed to public sale on the first day of February next, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on a credit of twelve months

JNO. J. TERRY



Cit de la la and Friend. Costs, &c. My prices will be very low, and cash or produce demanded on delivery. For making Cloth Costs \$5 to \$6; for homespun, from \$2.50 to \$3. Cutting dene cheap: Homespun 37 1-2; Cloth, 50 to 75.

JOHN W. BURKE.

Greensborough, Oct. 12, 1838. MILLINERY.



of work in the Milinery business, in style and dispatch. All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to. Oct. 12, 1838. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GUILFORD COUNTY, IN EQUITY—Fall Term, 1838. Robert Ryan and others, Jonathan Parker & others, I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Parsons is not an in-

habitant of this State,
It is ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Patriot, notifying the said Robert Parsons that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Law and Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensborough, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainants' bill, that the same will be set down for hearing and heard exparte as

to him. Test, J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Nov. 8th, 1838. 29134

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, AUGUST TERM—1838.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Nathaniel Fields, ) Original Attachment levied

on Real and personal Wm. R. Strong,

Wm. R. Strong,

Estate.

Tr appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an in-NOTICE

Is hereby respectfully given, that the firm lates by the court, that publication be made in the Evans," having been dissolved by methal consent, and the undersigned having purchased or C. N. B. Evans all his interest in the Printing of Office of the "Carolina Patriot," and also in the debts due to either of the three offices of "Handed of the Court, the beheld for the county of Rockingham at the Court-house in Wentworth, on the 4th debts due to either of the three offices of "Handed of November next, then and there to plead or replexy, or the property levied on will

An Appentice Wanted

Business.—A lad of honest, sober, industrious and moral principles will be taken at this office to learn the Art of Printing. Early

application is desired. Office of the "Carolina Patriot," }

WANTED. IIE sub-criber will give 12 1-2 cents for old copper.

E. COFFIN.

Who wants good HOMSES! borough, N. C. on Saturday the 19th inst.,

Nine head of good work HORNES, .

on a credit of I months, or more if declara-PLC 5, WELLPORD & CO. Jun 11, 1808

Jan. 1838. 4t

1839.

Days should speak, and multitude of years Usurped by partisuns supr should teach wisdom. - Jos. Again around the central sun The earth her annual course hath run; Inscribing on the brow of time, The era, -"Eighteen Thirty-Nine!"

Mutations of the dying year
Our becomes tend to chill and cheer,—
The wheel of Fottune moves around,
And grief and joy are ever found,
With every year's revolving date And grief and joy are ever found, With every year's revolving date With every year's revorting date
Upon unitful dame to wait;
From humble self to mighty Van
Unstable is the lot of man;
And mutabilities of Time
Must supervene in Thirty-Nine.
Stern Winter ushers in the year;

Bright Spring succeeds our hearts to cheer; Warm Stammer ripens Autumn's store;
And so 'twill be 'till Time 's no more:
Morning, Meridian, Even.ing, gloom.— And so twill be till time is no more.

Morning, Meridian, Even.ug, gloom.—
All—must conform to Nature's doon!
Man's days are dubious, theet, and few,
Progressive moments kill, renew.
His life?—sweet Hope is always found.
To cheer him on his lenely round;
And Faith, with calm confiding eye,
Points to his final rest on high!

Too long, alas! The Spols' have been:
But on thy visage, Thirty-Nine,
A brighter star begins to share!
At length Dame Fortune seems to frown
The domineering tyrants down;
Transphant Truth asserts once more
Her Whiggish principles of yore:
Misgovernment no longer can
Sustain the Dynasty of Van!
Let Berosta in descript— Lot Heroism in despur-The Spangled Banner broad and fair On Freedom's administrate tower Displays again the People's power; Hope, perch'd upon its apex high, Looks forth again with eagle eye, And liberty predicts, in fine, New victories in Thirty-Nine.

In to the front, ve men of weight, Into the front, we men of weight,
Who nobly dared in Thirty-Eight!
And when this year shall have reli'd round,
Still fearless at your posts be found!
So that in Forty-One you may
Hait Webster, Harrison, or Clay,
Presiding in the chair of State!— Be firm—success is sure as late, Should Whig, Conservative, con-To Stem their foes in Thirty-Nine.

Skorrrrand Schange Charge and the contract of the contract of

Cheapent Family Newspaper in the Phila delphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS for the NEW YEAR! Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal PREMIUMS FOR AGENTS.

Alexander's Weekly Messenger. Is published every Wednesday, on Exta Imperial sized paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful texture, at Two Dollars per annum, or Ten Sabscriptions for Ten Dollars. ontents embrace every variety of subjects and affords the earliest and most authentic arti-cles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it ex-tensively sought for and invalidably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000 Subscribers! And it still goes to increase rapidly with Farmers. Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans Agriculturists, Merchants, Manufactures and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully ap-preciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the cheapest family newspaper in the World. At-fording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving ry week throughout the year a valuable pendium of Literature and useful intell gence compendium of Literatureand useful intelligence called useful intelligence compendium of the description of the description of the description of the description of the day.

The Republican will be paratures, cad as such wars have ever anded a mather the table to be united the purpose of lateratureand useful in the proper will be also and appearances, cad as such wars have ever anded a mather the purpose of lateraturean compensation of the description of the day.

The Republican wall appearances, cad as s mom the Works of the Leading Writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the popular Ameeican and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so wilely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Coning of the Marcon of the Marco

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year! A Five Dollar bill will pay for four copies for

Two Dollars in advance, is the price of an inividual subscription for one year. One Dollar will pay for a single subscription

for six months.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, acting as agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Pollar note, (free of postage) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Chancy and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of Alexander's large and splendid quartogration of the Holy Bible, with Apoerypha, Psalms, Concordexander slurge and spiendid quartometrion of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concord-ance, index, &c. complete—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper— containing upwards of eleven hundred pages accompanied with an appropriate engraved Fron-tispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marthe Bible Fifteen Dollars.

ANOTHER!!

lidy Bible, complete, as stated above.

wed. All letters must be post paid, or ey will not be taken out of the Post Officeaddress

CHAS. ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE REPUBLICAN.

so as to suit their wants.

Another aim of the publisher will be to spread the before his readers a large mass of miscellaneous war.

with respect to Politics, the stand of the proposed paper will be decided. The declension from the purer days of American freedom, is appropriately resulted to every reflective man. We parent and painful to every reflecting man. have seen in the course of a tew years the origin and progress an alarming indifference to the old landmarks of liberty and social purity. Proession and practice have been, so far fession and practice have been, so far as our public men are concerned, as wide asunder as the peles—yet do we see ups right, truth-loving citizens, in the fever of the game, overlooking the palpible violations of plighted faith, and clinging the more firmly as the unworthness appeared the greater. If for no other reason on earth, we should look with a suspicious eye on a Administration, against which, such charges can be alleged as those covered in the preges can be alleged as those covered in the pre-ceding remark, or, which driving its existence from another that incurred them pledges itself to highow in its path and we hold it an incontra-

Retail Book-store price of health and integrity—when he pursued his daily occupation, the friend of his fellow-man whom industry, or birth, bud placed in the enjoyment of an easy competence—when be glanced with no jeaious eye upon his neighbor's lot, but felt For Forty Dollars in current Bank bills sent of an easy competence—when be glanced with to the publisher free of postage, he will forward no penions experienced when be glanced with no penions eye upon his neighbor's lot, but feit in the centemplation of it, a stimulant to renew for one year, and will also furnish the Agent of exertions the fruits of which would one day procuring the same the Premium copy of the or other, be his own establishment in a similar condition.

man is invoked to join it in the pursuit of Monsters. Startled in his peaceful pursuits, he
watches the progress of the tunuit, and discovers that in the monstrous chase, he is called to
vage war upon his own brethren, whose lot he
use all along contemplated with pleasure, and
waging it, to cast a foul reproach upon the very
state, the enjoyment of which, was the object of
his fond and virtuous aspirations. As we would
oppose this wretched condition of things—and
prevent the "laboring man's" industry from ever
entailing upon his children with his acquired
wealth the hostility of his oid associates—we'
wealth the hostility of his oid associates—we' oppose this wretched condition of things—and prevent the "laboring man's" industry from ever entading upon his children with his acquired wealth the hostility of his old associates—we prefer, to the present an Administration under which Demagoguism would appear in its nat ve defermity the hoary foe of true Democracy—the bane of all old republics, and worst enemy of

our own.

In the Bank crusade, the Republican will regain the firm def-inder of those institutions so long as they fulfil the purposes of their creation and will never devise their ruin in case of a partial failure, until Political Dectors lose their restation for experimental murder, and convince putation for experimental murder, and convince the world by their acts, that they have found out the grand secret.

Knowing too how closely connected the ducing classes are with the prosperity of the Merchant, and that through him as a vital arte-ry, must pass the amount of the treasures of the farmer, bearing in mind too the good old fable in Rome's evil day, where the parts of the hum-an anatomy flatly refused all operations in be-half of hydrogrouper, the multisher, will rehalf of a brother member, the publisher will re-sist to the last, all attempts to array against the mercantile community the hostility of other citizens. He will oppose, also, every measure calculated to impair, permanently, their ability to prosecute commercial enterprizes with profit to themselves and society. Believing the Sub-Treasury scheme of the administration, thus mischevous and otherwise odious, will meet with no support from him.

mo support from him.

A well regulated currency is essential at once to the common welfare of society, and to an observance of the injunctions of our Federal Constitution. If this can be obtained through the State Banks, the Constitution is observed, and public advantage secured. If State Banks prove ineffectual, a guarded National Bank may, under an implied constitutional sanction, is adopted to recure the end, and public advantage is dependent of the statement of the statemen be adopted to secure the end, and public advantage be yet more promoted. The shining allternative, the hard-money diverce system, is a
wittery where the troops will sport their metalshicurrency in comfortable independence, and
prener the hate of their commanders may deratch at will the most terraide missiles against
the Books, to crapple the e-institutions, and gail
the people with the misseries of a deranged curtop of the Stage needs reformation, &
will become our duty to point out, as far as
possible, several improvements which are absotictly required by the repully increasing inteltrace of the commandy.

To the Ludies we have a word to say; we
shall not forget their interest, bulls, participant sheurency in comfortable independence, and piece the hate of their commanders may departed at will the most terrule missiles against the Books, to cripple how institutions, and gail the people with the miseries of a deringed currency. We have one common country, and need this justice nor expediency demands that we obtain have one currency for the people and an arrange for their servants. We have labertees, will should not further surrender them to the full of an Executive, armed aircady with the first own of the perfect them to the full of an Executive, armed aircady with the full of an executive armed aircady with the full of an executive armed are full of an executive.

will of an Executive, armed already with the anoply of an overgrown patronage.

Education we regard as the toder parent of liberty, and will acvecate as extension. But this must be secured gradually, and not by assult upon the posclets of the people. A judicious increase of tacking capital, and consequent rigorous prosecution or profitable schemes of interial improvement are since coppus stores to its attainments. Our Connection wealth as attainments. Our Connection of interial improvement are since coppus stores to its attainments. Our Connection wealth as attaining process from known writers, which we shall soon insert.

General Eugention will form a prominent feature atom than the people can well assult them. to its attainments. Our Connective of the issaid special stricted, has perhaps a larger find for education than the people can well scall themselves of. Let us make our waste places the theatre of busy industry, and the hours which the poor schoolboy now spends in triading to clool would be devoted to actual study, and that real of his time be saved to his many promises. We do not think with some that the world has been group on wrong altograther from a creation, nor do we forber a smile at these who would clasing its views and economy as the real of the first may be regularly expecting the real of the first may be regularly expections of the time to the first may be regularly expections of the first may be regularly expections. They are mostly who would classify the first may be regularly expections of the first may be regularly expections. They are mostly who would classify the wool of the first may be regularly expections of the first may be regularly expections. We have several capital wool or may be regularly expections of the first may be regularly expections. They are mostly who would classify the first may be regularly expections of the first may be regularly expections. They are mostly wool or the paper.

of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a premum copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thouse and Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, and medicined with spirited wood Engraviurs, hand-somely forced.

The SHK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the growing of the Mozus Multican with the existence of the tomber assumes the plain ground of a compact of to this subject which is printed in this companion, but the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this companion of the States, whereby they surrement extra the advertisements published and the preservation of the States are consistent with the existence of the Culture of the Silks with the existence of the Silks which is printed in this companion of the States, whereby they surrement extra the advertisements published as well and the preservation of the States are consistent with the confederacy. The publisher assumes the plain ground of a compact to the states are consistent with the existence of the Silks which is printed in this companion of the States, whereby they surrement extra the advertisements published assume the paper is invariably discontinued, funders the advance money is forther general good, with an expressive of the subscription renewed. All letters must be subscription for the confederacy in the confederacy of the confederacy. The publisher assumes the plain ground of a compact to the confederacy. The publisher assumes the plain ground of a compact the tweether such as the confederacy. The publisher assumes the plain ground of a compact the work of the subscription of th thin powers for the general good, with an express reservation of powers not granted. Here
the first head if this constitutes him a State
Rights man, he is content. To go farther, into
the dismal alcoss of violated faith, and incensed
the dismal alcoss of violated faith, and incensed
to mel includycontrely observe, that has ason as
will be their source each as each party outnow of
the stimution, so erected entervise, or bent by
creat and perilous questions which have agitated it. What remains of exil, is within the

beforer: the new advertise growth the lat hundred dollars a gentleman of talents and a sound whig, shall have the warding \$20 shall be for bled with 10 copies, Remittances by made or pid, or through a postumater, can be mean to the contract of the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested. September S. 1838.

STATE OF NORTH CARGLINAS ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS, NOVEMBER TERM, 1838. Joseph D. Watson & others, ) Petition for partition of Land. against

Richard P. Watson.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Pat existe truth, that all other thangs being the next term of this court to be held for the ame, duty and reputation call for the suistitution of men who have kept their mith plighted duy of February in x1, then and there to

to the people, in the place of those who sport with their most solenan declarations.

The time has been, when the laboring man idered himself rich in the possession of his confesso as to him and heard exparte. Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our Monday of Nov. A. D. 1838.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C.C.C.

# BLANKS

1 various descriptions in common use, printed neatly on good paper, and well Holy Bane, compared a NOTHER!

But the Administration knowner best its own Uprinted neatly on good paper, and well per a Ten Dellar current bill, sent free of necessities, has willed that this believed sparit pressed, for sale at this office, on reasona pestage, the Po's sher will formula five copies of hotterhood shall exist no larger. The per blue terms.

convince our adversaries that they cannot drive as from the field while there is a rag of the Whig banner for us to rally under.

Scientific Sketches will also appear regular

We have made arrangements by which w We have made arrangements by which we will be enabled to present every week, excellent Medical Reports. This department will be inder the supervision of one of the most emient, experienced and skilful surgeons of this by and cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting. There is not a medical journal published in New York, and something of the kind has been much needed. We trust our medical department will in a great measure supply the wants of so desirable a publication.

cartment will in a great measure supply the wants of so desirable a publication.

Foreign & Domestic News, we shall give y fully as possible, and we intend to copy large as from the French and English papers.

Foreign Literature will meet with careful attention. Our resources in this department are mexhaustible. German and French Literature will be particularly noticed. This department is supplied by one of the first scholars of the country. country.

Historical Sketches will appear frequently

and care will be observed to have them correct Biographical Notices of prominent men, will form a portion of the reading matter of the Weekly Whig. It is our intention to furnish

THE REPUBLICAN.

I Wat remains of evil, is within the cope of every men's vision, as it is attach in mediately against the liberties and happiness of all. The war is now by the ticerment upon the people of each and every State, and most the people of each and every State, and most the people of each and every State, and most from all appearances, end as such wars have from all appearances.

Editor and Proprietor.

### GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution wil be resumed on Tuesday the 1st day of January next, under the personal care and tuition of Miss. Judson. If devoted ness and fidelity in the discharge of dutconstitute any recommendation, the claim of this school upon the public are not easi iv surpassed.

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'y Dec. 1838.

# ONE CENT REWARD. RECNAWAY FROM THE SUB-Thomas Schaub,

an indented apprentice to the Coach making said court, at office in Wentworth, this 4th business, about twenty years of age, and of small business, about twenty years of age, and of small business. The above reward of one cent will be size. The acove reward of one cent will be given for his apprehension and delivery to us, int no thanks to the person or persons who may deliver him. And all persons are hereby for bid to employ or harbor said apprentice, as th-law will be fully enforced against all offender.

in the case. DODSON & TERRY. pr. L. TERRY, one of the firm. Stokes county, Nov. 28, 1838. 4t



A CATALOGUE OF REASONS For using Dr. Peters' CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine.

but the scientific compound of a regular physi-run, who has made his profession the study of

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take. nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate. 5. Because they are recommended as a stan-

ard incedicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natur-

al state of action, they cure almost every dis-ease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will cetain ail their virtues in full vigor in any

limate, and for any length of time.

8. Because notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest pur-gative medicines which has yet been discovered 9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for

procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of spleen or despendency, by their he althy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy efet in colming, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without

the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and partier of the general system, they are a sov-ereign remedy for sick head-ache. 13. Because they differ from the majority of

medicines in the teet that the more they are known the more they are approved.

11. Because as their application creates no decity in the system, they may be taken with-out positioning any hindrance to business or the

isu'd parants of every day life. 

15. Because when once introduced into a fi-

my or a village, they almost minediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints. Ei. Because a number of the wonderful cures acy have effected, can be substantiated, wan-

they have effected, can be substantiated, wanout any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such that
they are equally applicable to the usual discuses of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with
the generality of patent medicines—the patter
is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each infly along hills put under

19. Because each individual pill is put under the immediate superintensance of the proposemintary can possibly occur thro' the carriess

20. Because they purity the frame without children's the system. 21. Because not a thetanding their immense

opalarity, no person has ever ventured to must guinst them the breath of censure, which would t have been the case if cavy could have dis-overed in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost

repertance—) hades in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time, however!) without in the slightest degree ering the Inzard of abortion. Were the these of Peters' mestimable pills confined to decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more fanger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred

23. Because while they are so efficient their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children and even plants, in small quantities, half a pill for inance, without the alightest danger.
21. Because their virtues are acknowledged

to stand pre-eminent, for the spottage influence es of life, as directed by the laws of

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledgemblee : n-thmu, dropsy, rhenomtram, cal-

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills, is one of the happiest discoveries of Modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother Test.

J. A MEBANE, C. M. of basis affliction.

The above Palls are for sale in Greensboro',

Sept. 14, 1838. J. & R. SLOAN.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRCP INCLUENZA, COUGHS, COUDS, ASTRONA

INFLUENTA, COUGHN, COLDS, AND THAN WHOODYING-COUGHS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND ALL APPICTIONS
OF THE LING.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE ACK, PROPRIETOR, DANGEL GOIDLARD, No. 8 GOLD ST.
NEWYORK.

In presenting this use this remody to the public, the Province is authorized by a Physician, from whom the Heavy or conferentially obtained, to state, that he has used to smooth and in his extensive practice in Polymonia Street, and the his extensive practice in Polymonia Street, and the his extensive practice in the province with astometing effect. The harpy confoundation of extensive understanding of which it is entirely composed, in previous with action of the diseases of Phallmans, Livet, and the second of the conference of the conferenc

representative adapted to diseases of the Lunus. Liver, and to a the content has been used very extensively, and the restort has not known a single instance to which it has a to giving relief in disease, for which it is recommend, even to execute productive to committee a commendative to the even a productive to committee a sease approaches to committee a sease of failed, in more housed and distorting success has attended in more housed and distorting success has attended in tone. Comment which which are presently the first of chattered perspection will yield to use affected a first the form of the statement of the distorting success has attended in the content of the distorting success to the house, when used in action is heart-cases, a beginning and short-case of books in gives time from the first with a sixellar to receive the content to receive a state of a sixellar to the content to expect and the production of the same of the content of the conte

For sale, whole-sale and retail, by J. & R. SLOAN.

June 1st., 1838. BEJOK DEEDS OF TRUST & DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE FOR SALE AT TAIS OFFICE.

# GOODS! GOODS.

ESSE H. LINDSAY is prepared to offer to the examination of the public, a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods. They were selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia in the latter part of March, and have just come to hand. Call and see,

# THE MICROCOSM:

Printed every week in the City of Raleigh, LEONIDAS B. LEMAY.

THE Microcosm is printed, weakly, in the City of Raleigh, on a half sheet of medium, new type, and fine white paper. Although small, it contains a "world" of matter. Pis small, it contains a "world" of matter. P is devoted to the flowers of Literature, origina? and selected; to notices of important improvements in any of the branches of Science, Conmerce and Agriculture; to general News and to the particular honor and interests of North Carolina. It eschews party politics, and all the modely streams of angry controversy upon every subject. One great object of the politication is to convey instruction to the young, in an unexceptionable, chaste, and agreeable manner, to excite in them a thirst for knowledge and for reading to include to the state. fondness for reading; to inculcate upon their minds correct principles, and incite them to the practice of virtue and morality. Another is, to furnish as much amusing matter, interesting news, and valuable information, to readers of every class and age, as can possibly be done, on the cheapest terms. And we may centure to assert, without subjecting ourself, (to use the fashionable editorial plural-singular pronoun,) to the imputation of egotism, that it will not be found wanting in something both to please the taste and tickle the fancy of ALL. both to please the

It is intended, provided sufficient encourage-ment be given, to enlarge the paper without al-tering the terms, which will make it decidedly cheaper than any other published in the South-

A specimen of the work accompanies this prospectus, so that all who receive it will have an opportunity of judging of its ments. Ex-

an opportunity of paging of its merits. Ex-sentes the if you like it, send us your names ar osci, and "down with your dust." (CF Though very young, being only nine years of age, the publisher has learned to set types expertly, and after much importunity has been included in his inclination to print a pa-The proceed will be exclusively his own; she hopes to learn the practice of econoby, as well as industry, in the prosecution of us andertaking, he expects to provide a fund which will assist him in his inverte pursuit of conviouse. He confidently looks to the pens literary gentlemen and ladies in the State, aid him in his labors, and to the patromage of e liberal and and the approbation of the pub-

e for his reward. TERMS: \$1.50 per annum. The Editorso' the "Carolina Patriot" all receive muses for the "Microcosm" with measure, and forward to the proprietor.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment. FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Scro-falous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprams and Brosaes; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Barns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheimatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions Chiblains Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external dis-cuses generally. Prepared by the Patentee, W.M. W. GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C., late a re-

### sale by THE N. CAROLINA JUSTICE.

of Richmond, Vn. Just received and for

J. & R. SLOAN.

We regret exceedingly that the appearance of this work has necessarily been so long detime it was expected. The plan of the work. once it was first advertised, has been so improthen anticipated. And besides, northern mate ratis had to be presented, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no less that on in assuring our patrons and the public, that the printing and binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as pract cable. THE PROPRIETOR.

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

E Q U I T Y-Fall Term, 1838. PELIX ROBERTS, 12. BENJ. OVERMAN & others.

Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benj. Overman one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. H is ORDERED. That publication be

ed to be an almost intellible remeny for billens over, fever & agne, dyspepsia, liver complaint, gror notifying him the said Overman that unless he appear at the next Soperior ment of the spicen, fowness of spirits, paies, cohe, heartiarm, nausea, distension of the stemach
and bowels, flatulence, habitual costreenes, loss
of appetite, blotched or sallow complexon, and
in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a
mid but effective medicane may be requisite.

Le der the general verse of the community

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J. A MEBANE, C. M. Nov. 8, 1838. 2031

FALL and WINTER GOODS, -



AMES MelVER is prepared to effer to the examination of the public, a hands one stock of the above named Goods, -they were selected by himself in New York and Philad lphia, in the latter part of ant amber, and have just been received .-N. B .-- Also, a fine



standing top

BAROUCHE—
for one or two horses,
with HARNESS,
which will be sold low which will be sold low for eash, or on a short eredit. A bargain can be had.

JAMES MeIVER. Greenshorough, Nov. 9th. 1838. 29.0

JESSE H. LINDSAY, will sell very low, to of Carpeting, part of which is all cotton—part all wood, and a part 1-2 Cotton and 1-wood. Also, Tuffed and Wilton Hearth Rugs —part all wool, and a part 1-2 Cotton and wool. Also, Tuffed and Wilton Hearth I Mandla Deer Mats, 4-1 and 3-4 Oil Cloths March 5, 1838