

So that to the Law we must go to find Redress. Accordingly to Law we went, and the present design of this Paper is to print a summary as possible, to lay before you our Proceedings and Success therein.

Before the first Court happened, Troops were raised in all Quarters, as was said, to guard the Court. The Effect of these Troops was that every Man coming into Court was examined what Business he had: And every one who dared to own, that it was to complain of Officers, was ill used by the Guards and Soldiers, and scared away home; but some few who would not be scared away were ordered out of town by the Commanding Officer at a few Minutes Warning. None could stay but Prisoners, and then denied of Attorneys, unless they would give Bonds for Fifty and to Three Hundred Pounds to each Attorney.

But notwithstanding all which, by the Industry of one of the Prisoners, some was encouraged to come back, and three or four Attorneys against an Officer was tried, and the Officer convicted, who was fined One Penny, &c.

During the Time to the next Court, all other Officers, except this one, continued to take the same extortionary Fees as before: And no troops being raised against us, at the next Court, People flocked in to make Informations. But besides the Difficulty of attending Courts from thirty to sixty miles and the Officers threatening to sue for malicious Prosecutions, and take all other advantages of the Law. Besides all this, the Attorney General did not attend the two or three first days of Court; so that most of the People had gone Home.

Some Informations, however, was made after he came, and a few of them tried, in which the Officers were all convicted, except in one Instance, and immediately that one prosecutor was sued. Minutes of some of those trials were taken down in writing; in which are Matters so curious, that we suppose Instances of that Kind are not to be found else where.

Among other Things, that the Jury was picked, and calculated of such weak and low Capacities, that when they had agreed on a verdict, and mixed among Men before they gave it in, by hearing others Sentiments, they disagreed to it when given in: And this was reported so often, with such Marks of Incapacity mixed with honest Principles, that the Consequence was such Confusion and Contradiction that the Jury was discharged at the Bar, after a verdict agreed to, and then disagreed. And other Confessions, that two of the Jury overruled the rest; and the Action was continued to the next Court; and this Court adjourned.

We found, afterwards, these two men of the Jury that overruled, were much prejudiced in favour of the Officers. This Discovery put us on examining how the Juries were appointed, and finding that to be the Province of the Justices of the Inferior Court we made some Complaints of the Usage to our Justices. But hearing of the Proceedings at Salisbury before our general Court came on, we chiefly prepared ourselves for Observations;—and the first we had to make was, that the Chief Justice and Attorney-General in whom only we had much Confidence that neither of them was at this Court.

2d. We observed the Deputy Attorney and both Associate Judges, lodged with him whom we looked on as our chief Enemy, and Cause of our Oppressions. So that men of common Modesty was deterred from applying to him.

3d. We observed the Petty Jury was not Picked to a Court, but the Grand Jury was to all Intents.

4th. We observed no Petty Jury Causes were tried at this Court against Officers; So that poor Men who had attended all last Court, and most of this, (before it was known) and thirty or forty Miles from Home, must attend a third Court.

Some, who had more Boldness than others, applied to Deputy —, and made Informations against the Clerk of the Inferior Court for taking Three Pounds Four Shillings and Six-pence for his own Fee on a Common Attachment. He told them he must have the Informations in Writing. They found a Clerk, and carried it in Writing. Then it wanted a Date or Name, and then something else, till at length, they got one almost right; but had gone from Office to Office so often, that one of the clerk's D—d them for a Pack of Sons of B—s and denied serving them.

Deputy Attorney came also out of his Fortification into the Street, and complain'd he had been so much harassed, that he was almost sick.

The Bill against the Clerk, and some more, being at length preferred, was all Ignorance.

Next Day Deputy told W—B—r he would hear no more of us; and as W—B—r made Complaint of this to the Court, Deputy said, it was a Lie; and that he only refused him his ill Behaviour; and said he was an ill Person; on running about, taking other Peoples Business to do. But in this he was mistaken, for Butler's Business was his own; though some of the other, according to the Governor's Directions, was willing to make Informations in Behalf of the injured. Some made Informations to single Justices for Petty Fines; the Consequence of which was, Judgment went against the Defendant for the Fine and against the Plaintiff for the Cost; and the Justice, with a Loud Voice, bearing him for a mean pitiful Informer.

Others applied to Attorneys to bring Suit on the Penal Laws when they not only found by a late Law that the Clerks of Courts were hedged in from the Force of the Penal Laws by ordering Suit to be brought against them by a Motion to Court, and the Justices to fine them at Discretion; it appeared they had willfully extorted, &c. by all which we could understand the Prosecutor, as Matters now stand, would get his Labour for his pains, and the Clerk's clear of any Cost &c.

This Letter, which contained much more, was also read before the Assembly in October, 1769, and is in the Clerk's Office there.

We draw now near to an End, for our Assembly was dissolved before they could do any Business of Consequence; so that all Things are left in Confusion and Disorder. We had thirty odd new Members this session: and we hope a few more of the old Ones will be left out against another. We shall conclude, with a Plea in Behalf of a Motion that was made in the House last Session for encouraging the first Settlers of the Back vacant Lands;—and two other Pieces, entitled SERMONS; being an Abridgement of a Pamphlet of a nameless Author.

The Order in which we shall Proceed in the Plea is, First, to give a Relation of the Circumstances that the Petitioners letters on the vacant Lands in the East of Granville District are in, and the Danger there is of their suffering Injustice.

2dly. To show that the Spirit of the Law, from

the most unexceptionable Authors, is to do Equity and Justice to the Poor, where the Letter of the Law may be wanting or against them. A proper Work for Assemblies.

3dly. To show, that it has been the Opinion of all the several Legislative Bodies, both of Great Britain and her Colonies, that peaceable Possession especially of back waste vacant Lands, is a Kind of Right, always looked upon quite sufficient to entitle them to the Preference or Refusal of a further Title; and that Individuals should not hold unreasonable Quantities of waste Lands; and then conclude, with such observations as may occur.

First, The Earl of Granville's Lands, with all other Proprietors lands, have been let out by a public Office, without Respect of Persons. And the common Method that has been used by the Poor, and has been always countenanced and approved of has been to move out, from the interior Parts to the back Lands, with their Families, and find a spot, wherein they built a Hut, and made some Improvements before they went to the Office for a Title, which is generally two or three hundred Miles off. This Method has been used from New-England to Georgia, some Hundreds of Years past, even time out of Mind, and has ever been allowed of good consequence.

Now the Earl of Granville's Office, shut in such a Manner, that no one in the Province knew but it would open again every Year;—and no order was ever given to forbid such Method of Settling, so that all Sorts of People have continued to seat the vacant Lands as usual, in full Confidence of the Preference of a Title; and have made such improvements as sets one among another, for upwards of One Hundred Pounds, expecting the Office to open every Year;—but four or five years being now elapsed, there is so much of the Lands seated under these Circumstances, that Individuals, in Power, and who has Money, are Marking them out for a Prey; and are lodging Money, and Making Friends with such as are likely to have a better Chance to hear, and repair to the Land Office, when ever it shall open;—if not even Repair to it in England.

Some Designs of this Kind we doubt is too true; and though it cannot be supposed that any Proprietor whatsoever but will incline to the same Principles of Justice and Equity that have been so long in practice; but the Danger is of their being imposed on: For late Experience, in Colonel Corbin's Time, has shown us, that though he professed, and always attempted to do this Justice, yet the Disputes and controversies became so numerous by the Country's increasing so fast and the Distance so far, that he could come at no Certainty in these Matters, and was obliged to quit it. Which shows us, it is a Defect in Government, that no Provision is made in these Cases. Mr. Thomas Child had very Particular and special Instructions to follow the same Principles of Justice; who told a certain Person who applied to him in behalf of a good many Sufferers, that though it was his Lordship's earnest Desire to distribute the strictest Equity and Justice among his Tenants here, yet when he came to put it in practice, the number of complaints, and vast Distance of the way, rendered it impracticable by Reason he could come at no Certainty of the Truth. And this will be ten-fold more the Case whenever the office opens again.

The Method of Redress that is proposed is, to Pass a Law, that whoever among us shall enter such Improvements, over the head of any such peaceable first Inhabitant, either by himself or by Virtue of a Purchase, shall be liable to an Action at Common Law, and subject to pay the Owner the full Value of his Labour, and Damages of moving to another Place, unless such Person had given six Months Warning before Evidence to such Inhabitant. Such a Law will no ways interfere with his Lordship's Office, but contrarily prevent Disputes from appearing there.

To proceed to the second Head proposed, I will recite a passage out of the Fifth of Nehemiah, Governor under Artaxerxes, viz.

"And there was a great cry of the People and of their wives, against their Brethren the Jews; for there was that said, we our Sons and our Daughters are many; therefore we take up Corn for them that we may eat and live.

"Some also there were that said, we have mortgaged our Lands, Vineyards and Houses, that we might buy Corn because of the dearth.

"There were also that said, we have borrowed Money for the King's Tribute, (or to pay our Taxes) and that upon our Lands and Vineyards; yet now our Flesh is as the Flesh of our Brethren, and our children as their children; and so we bring our Sons and our Daughters to be Servants: And some of our Daughters brought into Bondage already.—Neither is it in our Power to redeem them, for other Men have our Lands and Vineyards.

"And I was very angry when I heard their Cry, and these Words; then I consulted with myself and I rebuked the Nobles of the Rulers, and said unto them, Ye exact Usury every one of his brother. And I set a great Assembly against them, (Mob some call it); and I said unto them, we, after our Ability, have redeemed our Brethren the Jews, which were sold unto the Heathen, and will you even sell your Brethren, or shall they be sold unto us? Then bid they their Peace, and found nothing to answer. Also I said, it is not good that ye do; ought ye not to walk in the fear of our God because of the reproach of the heathen our enemies? I likewise, and my brethren, and my servants, might exact of them money and corn; I pray you let us leave off this usury. Restore, I pray you to them, even this day, their land, their vineyards, their olive yards, and their houses, and also the hundredth part of the money, and of the corn, the wine, the oil, that ye exact of them.

"Then said they, We will restore them, and will require nothing of them; so will we do as thou sayest. Then I called the priests and took an oath of them, that they should do according to this promise. Also I shook my lap and said, So God shake out every Man from his house, and from his labour that performeth not this promise, even thus be he shaken out, and emptied."

The Justice done the Poor in this Passage far exceeds what is aimed at in this Motion. There can not be the same Arguments used against us, as might and no doubt would have been in this mighty degenerate Age, had we petitioned for Relief in a full and similar Case.

It is to be feared too many of our Rulers have an eye to make a Prey of these poor people, because an Opinion seems to be propagated, that it is Criminal to cut a Tree down off the vacant Lands, Whether this notion took its Rise from the great Men's making Tar and Turpentine on vacant Lands, which is a quite different Case, or from the Motive's above

mentioned, I would advise no honest Man to suffer such an Opinion to take Place with him; for the Thing is so inhuman and base, that you will not find a man but he will deny and clear himself, or hide such a design as long as he can, which must proceed from his Conceptions of the Heinousness thereof. Who can justify the conduct of any Government who have countenanced and encouraged so many Thousands of poor Families to bestow their All, and the Labour of many Years, to improve a Piece of waste Land, with full Expectation of a Title, to deny them Protection from being robbed of it all by a few rascally Individuals, who never bestowed a farthing thereon?

And, 3dly. That this has been the Sense of all the British Legislatures; and that the contrary Doctrine is as contrary to Nature and Justice as the Story of the Dog in the Manger. To evince this a little, requires to be said no other than the constant Instructions to all his Majesty's colonies, though grossly abused; such as Head Rights, the Cultivation Clause, in all our Patents,—and the Necessity of applying for an Order of council to obtain any larger Grants. Nothing is more hurtful to the common Wealth, than for individuals to hold unreasonable quantities of lands, and rent them out to the Poor. A Traveller may know when he rides through such Lands, by the bad Husbandry and discontented Looks of the People. These Sentiments of Justice are so natural, that they strike every man in the same Light, and it is to be hoped will do forever.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, February 24, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE.

HENRY CLAY will be in Raleigh, on Friday, the 12th of April.

COUNTY MATTERS.

February term of Guilford county court has been in session this week. On Tuesday, a majority of the Justices of the Peace being present, the annual taxes were laid, the appointments of several county officers made, and other business of a public nature transacted.

The entire tax laid was 85 cents on each poll, and 32 cents on each \$1000 valuation of land and town property,—apportioned in the manner and for the purposes following, viz:

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|---------|
| County Tax | : | poll 40, | land 10 |
| Common School Tax, | : | " 15, | " 7 |
| Poor Tax | : | " 10, | " 5 |
| Tax for New Jail | : | " 20, | " 10 |
| | | 85 | 32 |

A ballot for five Justices to hold the court the ensuing year resulted in the election of I. J. M. Lindsay, Peter Adams, Jed. H. Lindsay, John A. Mebane and William Coble, Esqs.

Jesse Wheeler was reappointed County Surveyor; James Sloan reappointed Treasurer of public Buildings, and James Denny reappointed County Trustee.

The following gentlemen were again chosen Superintendents of Common Schools: Jesse H. Lindsay, Jas. R. Gilmer, Robert S. Gilmer, Francis L. Simpson, John Corbie, Nathan Hunt, Edmund W. Ogburn, Andrew Lindsey, James Bannock, Frederic Fentress.

The Court resolved, by a vote of 22 to 9, that no more licenses to retail spirituous liquors by the small measure should be granted in the county. On this subject there was able argument by counsel, and a good deal of excitement both on the bench and among the bystanders.

CONGRESS.

It is no longer to be said that Congress has passed no act at all the present session. The House of Representatives has at length committed an act—an outrage upon the Constitution and the law such as has been hitherto unknown in the history of our Government. After a long debate on the report of the Committee of Elections on the right of the members to hold their seats from the four States which elected by general ticket, the vote was taken on the 14th and 15th, and their rights recognized!

These spurious members appear to have been admitted by a party vote. In fact, nothing but locofoco democracy—the veriest jacobinism—is capable of an act so unlawful and outrageous.

The persons sent as members from the four States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri are no more members of Congress, according to the plain law of the land, than you or we are, good reader. And so the common sense of the nation will say, at the next elections, to the trucking demagogues who have nullified the law.

Under one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, the last Congress passed a law declaring that members of the House of Representatives should thereafter be elected by districts: Four of the States, in wanton disregard and wilful disobedience to that law, proceeded to elect by general ticket: The present House of Representatives, as "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," have admitted the members thus elected to seats, and thus set the law at naught!

There is this difference between *Babone's* Parliament and the majority of the present American Congress—the former was distinguished for its natural folly, the latter for its political knavery.

A friend at Washington writes us—"the general impression here is that the present session of Congress will be closed about the first of June."

"THE TWENTY-SECOND."

The 22nd of February was celebrated in this place by a splendid parade of the Guards, the reading of the Farewell Address of Washington, and an eloquent Address delivered by Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Esq. The crowd of spectators and auditors was very large and deeply attentive.

Our company of Guards afford a relief to the monotony of life here, which nothing else can impart. They are now an ornament, and we trust in time of danger would prove a defence to the town and the country.—Let them be cherished by the citizens generally.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

A quorum of the Council failed to attend on the 12th, whereupon a messenger was despatched by the Governor for Mr. Watt, of Rockingham, the nearest absentee, who refused to go. The Council then adjourned to the 18th of March,—no appointment of Judge being made by the Governor, of course.

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Secretary of War, and Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; which appointments were immediately confirmed by the Senate.

THE ENLARGED PATRIOT.

Friends and fellow citizens, don't overlook the request that each of you will furnish an additional name to our list of subscribers. Materials are on the way to effect our contemplated enlargement and improvement—no mistake.

The time of Mr. CLAY's contemplated visit to this city is now definitely fixed. In a letter received from him a few days ago, he says he expects to be here on the 12th of April next; which happens to be the birth day of Mr. CLAY. There will no doubt be a great gathering of the people here, from every part of the State on that interesting occasion. We already hear that several volunteer companies from different towns and villages will be here.—*Star of the 14th.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE CLAY CLUB.

On Wednesday night last the citizens—of town and county—were called together in the courthouse, and a Clay Club organized by the unanimous adoption of the Constitution and list of Officers which appear below.—Mr. GORRELL, on assuming the chair as President of the Club, addressed the assemblage at some length on the existing state of parties in the country, and our probabilities of success with Harry of the West as our leader. Mr. J. E. Leach, of Randolph, was called up and made some spirited remarks proper to the occasion. Altogether there was a much larger attendance, and a greater degree of enthusiasm manifested in the good old whig cause—the cause of liberty and the country—than we by any means anticipated.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE GUILFORD CLAY CLUB.

In common with a large portion of our countrymen we are anxious to see the following objects successfully accomplished, viz: A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation: An adequate revenue from duties on foreign merchandise, with incidental protection to home industry: An equitable distribution of the public land money among all the States: An honest and economical administration of the General Government: A limitation of the President to one term, and a guarantee against the abuse of the Veto power. And Henry Clay—the ardent patriot, the experienced legislator, the great American statesman—being literally pledged to these principles, we believe his elevation to the Presidency of the United States will be the surest means of carrying them into practice; and have therefore formed ourselves into an association for the purpose of combining our honorable efforts and co-operating with our Whig fellow citizens throughout the country in favor of his election,—adopting for our government the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. The name and style of this association shall be the "Guilford Clay Club;" and it shall be regarded as existing until the 4th of March, 1845.

ART. II. Every friend of Henry Clay residing in Guilford county shall be constituted a member by signing this constitution.

ART. III. The officers of the Club shall be a President, six Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. In the absence of the President the 1st Vice President shall preside; in his absence the 2d, and so on.

ART. IV. A General Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, consisting of three members, shall be appointed; and also a Vigilance Committee of three in each Captain's District in the county.

ART. V. All expenses incurred by the Club shall be defrayed by contributions, to be collected from the members by the Treasurer.

ART. VI. The meetings of the Club shall be upon its own adjournments, or at the call of the acting President.

ART. VII. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

VIII. This Constitution may be altered or amended with the consent of two-thirds of a meeting.

President, RALPH GORRELL.

Vice Presidents. 1st, John A. Mebane,
2d, Peter Adams,
3d, Robert G. Lindsay,
4th, John A. Gilmer,
5th, William S. Rankin,
6th, Joseph A. McLean,
Secretaries. J. R. McLean,
D. F. Caldwell.

Treasurer, Robert M. Sloan.

Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence. Jesse H. Lindsay,
James Sloan,
John M. Logan.

[It was resolved that the appointment of the Vigilance Committees in each Captain's District be confided to the Central Committee.]

SUICIDE.

On Friday last, Mr. Clark Elder, a middle aged man and a respectable citizen of this county, put an end to his own life by hanging himself with a rope attached to one of the joists of his barn. We have heard no further particulars, nor any cause assigned for the strange occurrence. The deceased resided in the North Western part of the County on the head waters of Caraway—left a wife and children—was in pretty good circumstances.—*Asheboro' Citizen.*

Maryland.—The Elections which have just taken place in this State, resulted in a most glorious triumph of Whig principles, and great discomfiture of the Loco Foco forces. The delegation in Congress stands,

Whigs, : : : : 6
Loco, : : : : 0
Nine Cheers for Old Maryland!!!

MASONIC SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the School Committee of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, appointed for the purpose of raising Funds for the establishment of a School for the education of the orphans of deceased, and children of indigent Masons and others, held this day, the Rev. Wm. I. Langdon was appointed Agent for obtaining subscriptions for that purpose, as contemplated in a resolution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its Annual Communication in December, 1843. The Brethren of the subordinate Lodges are fraternally solicited to aid Bro. Langdon in his efforts to promote a cause which is so well worthy the support and patronage of every Freemason and Philanthropist.

THOS. LORING,
WESLEY HOLLISTER,
T. J. LEMAY. } Comrs.

Raleigh, January 31, 1844.

THE TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC VIRTUE OVER PUBLIC CALUMNY.

The Legislature of Tennessee, says the National Intelligencer, towards the close of its late session, passed resolutions rescinding certain resolutions passed in 1827, implying charges of bargain and corruption between J. Q. Adams and H. Clay.

Mr. Maury, Mr. Chatham, and others, who supported the resolutions, admitted that they were formerly Jackson men, and had sustained him as long as his measures sustained the country; but they had perfectly satisfied themselves that the imputations upon the purity of Messrs. Adams and Clay were unfounded, and that the resolutions implying these charges ought to be revised.

This is honorable, just, and well-timed. In a word it is an action worthy of the Representatives of the gallant whigs of Tennessee.

RICH.

At a locofoco convention recently held in Tippecanoe Co., Ia., a friend of Mr. Cass moved a resolution to the following effect: "Whereas gen'l Lew. Cass emigrated to the west from New Hampshire, in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword in repelling the Indians from our northwestern frontier, and in fighting against the British during the last war: Therefore resolved, that he ought to be supported by the democratic party for president of the United States." A brother Locofoco moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of "Lew. Cass," and inserting that of "Martin Van Buren;" which motion, after an animated discussion, prevailed. Some one called for the reading of the resolution as amended, whereupon, the secretary, in a loud voice commenced reading—"Whereas general Martin Van Buren emigrated to the west from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword in repelling the Indians and fighting against the British!" By this time the secretary had got thus far, the absurdity of the thing became so manifest, that the same locofoco who moved the amendment sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "Tut, tut, tut, Mr. chairman, that'll never do! I move to lay the affair on the table," and there it was laid accordingly.

[For the Patriot.]

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, North Carolina, held at the courthouse in Lexington, on the 16th of February, 1844, (it being court week) John W. Thomas, esq. was called to the chair, and Wilson W. Womack appointed secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate and forcible manner; whereupon, on motion of Charles Hoover, esq. a committee of three, consisting of Henry R. Duncuberry esq., Meshech Pinkston, esq., and J. M. Leach, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the recent unlawful and nefarious interference of abolitionists, their friends and abettors, on the subject of slavery.

The committee, after having retired a short time, reported, through J. M. Leach, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we, citizens of the county of Davidson, have been credibly informed that Randal Brumwell, one of our fellow citizens, whilst passing through Warren county in the State of Georgia, was arrested and a number of negro slaves taken from his possession under the pretence that said slaves were free; whereby the said Randal Brumwell, has been put to great inconvenience, delay, and expense, and the value of his property greatly injured; Therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the said negroes removed by the said Randal Brumwell to the State of Georgia are slaves, as they, and the stock from which they sprang, have been held by the Brumwell family in undisputed slavery for the last 50 years.

Resolved further, That the said Randal Brumwell has been long and well known to this community, a large portion of which compose this meeting, as a highly respectable citizen, a man of unimpeachable good character, and one who would scorn to be guilty of the dishonorable act of running off free negroes for the purpose of selling them.

Resolved, That it is time for those, who hold slaves, and believe in the legal and constitutional right of holding them, to assert their rights to the security of this species of property, free from the officious and illegal intermeddling of others, who entertain different opinions.

Resolved, That, whilst those in our community who do not believe in the right of holding slaves, are protected in the security of their property and liberties of conscience by our laws, their interference with the property of others is highly censurable, and ought to be denounced by every good citizen who has any respect for the laws of the land.

Resolved, From facts and circumstances which have come to our knowledge in connexion with the subject-matter of Brumwell's negroes, it is the decided opinion of this meeting that said negroes have been tampered with before they were taken from this State by some ill-disposed persons, who are abolitionists in principle and practice, and that a certain JOHN CARTER, of Guilford county, has been the principal actor in this base and foul business.

Resolved, That we will, at all times, assert our rights to the security of our property, and that we will use all lawful exertions to ferret out abolitionists, or any and all persons who aid, abet, or consort with them, in our midst, and to bring to condign punishment all those who are guilty of intermeddling with this species of property.

It was moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that a copy be sent to the said Randal Brumwell in Georgia, and also to the Carolina Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, and Georgia Sentinel, for publication.

J. W. THOMAS, Chm.

W. W. WOMACK, Sec'y.

Died.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 9th inst., after a short illness, JULIUS MOSKOW, youngest child, and only son of E. M. Woodburn, aged seven years, eleven months and twenty-three days.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA. } Sale of run-
SURREY COUNTY. } way Slave

Last Notice.—On the second Monday in May 1844, at the courthouse door in Rockford I shall proceed to sell at auction for cash, a runaway negro slave who calls himself Jim, and who says he belongs to John Houston of Mississippi. Said slave has been confined in Surrey jail for more than twelve months—regular orders and publication heretofore made. By order of the County Court.

H. G. HAMPTON, Sh'lf.

TEAR AND PIANO.

THE subscriber has sold near four hundred Piano Fortes within the last eight years, and has yet to find out that he has ever sold a bad one—and it perchance he ever should, it would not be suffered to be kept by the purchaser, because he is well aware that the sale of a single bad Piano would do him much injury. Orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to.

E. P. NASH.

Book and Piano Forte Seller,
Petersburg, Va.

SOLE LEATHER.—A quantity of the very best on hand and for sale cheap, at the Cotton Factory.

June, 1843. 10-41

T. R. TATE.