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Legislative Documents.

REPORT,
Of the President of the Literary Board to the
Legislature of North Carolina:

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
October 28th, 1852.
To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund respectfully submit the following Report:

One of the duties of this Board, under the Act of Assembly, is to distribute the annual income of the Literary Fund among the several counties of the State. The board distributed, for the year 1851, the sum of \$128,104 14; and they have distributed, for the present year, the sum of \$128,104 14.

The accompanying statement, marked (A.) will show the principal of the Literary Fund, and the manner in which it is invested. The statement marked (B.) will show the receipts on the income of the fund for the fiscal year ending October the 31st, 1851, and also for eleven months of the fiscal year ending October the 31st, 1852. And the statement marked (C.) will show the receipts of the principal of the fund, from January the 1st, 1851, to October the 1st, 1852, and the manner in which such receipts of principal have been invested.

The interest due the fund, upon money used by the Public Treasurer, for which no bond has been given since the ratification of the Resolution to borrow money, January 5 1847, amounting to \$24,117 39, had been claimed by the Board, and the amount has been transferred, on the Public Treasurer's books, to the credit of the Literary Fund.

The Board do not deem it necessary to allude, at length, to the defects in our Common School system, or to the insufficiency of the amount annually distributed among the counties for school purposes. These are matters which will, no doubt, occupy the attentive and serious consideration of the General Assembly; and nothing which might be said here, could add to the obligations which rest on that body to perfect the system, and to increase, in every just and proper way, the fund on which the system is based. The Board beg leave to say, that they concur entirely in the views on this subject of their President, as communicated by him to the present Legislature, in his Biennial Message.

The Swamp lands, reclaimed and unreclaimed, which have been vested in this Board for educational purposes, have received all the attention it was in the power of the Board to bestow. The Board have adopted regulations in relation to the sale of these lands, which, it is believed, are calculated to insure their value, when disposed of. They are valuable chiefly for their timber. Portions of them are highly fertile; but it is not to be expected that they can readily be brought into market, until they shall have been drained, and rendered accessible to the farmer by works of improvement leading to and through them.

By a resolution of the last General Assembly, it was made the duty of the Board to inquire into the practicability and expediency of draining certain lands in Carteret County, known as the Open Ground Prairie; and they were directed, should they deem it advantageous to do so, to commence the draining of said lands; and the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for that purpose from the Literary Fund. Some of the members of the Board visited these lands in May, 1851; and, after an examination of them by Professor Emmons, and a favorable report thereon by him, the Board determined, in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in them by the Resolution referred to, to proceed in the work of draining. Thomas J. Pastour, Esq., was accordingly appointed to superintend the work. He has procured a survey; but the work has not yet been put under contract. The sum appropriated, it is believed, will not be sufficient to complete the draining.

In compliance with the directions of the General Assembly, the Board have contracted for the making of a portion of the Pungo road in Washington county. The work was let to the lowest bidder; and, it is believed, on favorable terms for the Board. The appropriation—five thousand dollars—will not be sufficient to complete the road; yet the Board felt bound to contract for as great a distance as this amount would construct. The work is progressing, and cannot fail, when completed, to be of material benefit to the Literary Fund. It will render accessible, and thus bring into market, large bodies of land which would otherwise have remained unproductive, and at the same time exposed to trespasses and depredations. It is respectfully submitted whether sound policy does not require that an additional appropriation should be made for completing this work.

Messrs. Keeling and Riddick, who hold certain lands near Lake Pungo, under title made some years since by the Literary Board, having been sued for alleged trespass by the Albemarle Land company, the Board directed that its President employ counsel, to be associated with the counsel of Messrs. Keeling and Riddick, in suits in which it is believed the interests of the Board are involved. The Board have also taken steps to institute suits against all persons who may be trespassing on the swamp lands belonging to the Literary Fund.

The last General Assembly having vested in this Board, in trust, for the use and benefit of the Literary Fund, all the estates that should escheat

to the State, the Board authorized the appointment of Attorneys, in all the counties, to attend to the interests of the board in this respect; but the appointments of these Attorneys, and the commencement of suits has been deferred on account of a case pending in the Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of the act referred to.

The Commissioners appointed by the last General Assembly to estimate the balance due the Messrs. Cosh, by building the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, made an award in January last of \$3,721 70 to these gentlemen, which amount has been paid out of the Literary Fund.

Professor Emmons, State Geologist, has been engaged during the present year in the performance of his important duties, under the direction and supervision of the Literary Board. He will no doubt submit, in due time, a report of his operations and observations, which will be laid before the General Assembly.

The Journal and proceedings of the Board for the past two years will be submitted to the examination of the General Assembly, whenever called for.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres't. Ex-Officio Lit. Board.

(A.)
The principal of the Literary Fund is invested as follows:

1. 5322 Shares Stock in Bank of Cape Fear,	\$532,200 00
2. 5027 do " " Bank of the State,	502,700 00
3. Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston R. Road Company, endorsed by the State, due 1st January, 1860,	140,000 00
4. Do, on Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, secured by mortgages and deed Trust on the property of the Company in 1837 and 1840,	85,000 00
5. Do, endorsed by the State,	50,000 00
6. Do, do do do	2,250 00
7. Bond of State issued for Stock in Fayetteville and Western Plank Road,	2,000 00
8. Do, executed according to Act of Assembly,	39,808 55
9. Do, do do	552 00
10. Do of Wake Forest College,	6,166 52
11. Do of Flora College,	2,000 00
12. Do of Greensboro' Female College,	7,000 00
13. Do of Chowan Female Institute,	3,000 00
14. The whole of the Swamp Lands of the State, reclaimed and unreclaimed, not granted and held by individuals prior to the year 1816, estimated at 1,500,000 acres, heretofore valued at,	150,000 00
15. State Bonds issued in 1852, purchased by the Board,	10,500 00
16. 3 Bonds on J. W. Keeling and others for Swamp Lands, \$753 each,	2,265 00
17. 4 Do on Thomas Sparrow and others for Swamp Lands,	125 60
18. 4 Do on Allen Grist and others for do,	296 00
19. 1 Do on Nathaniel Credle and others for do,	125 00
20. 1 Do on W. D. Cooke, shewing a small balance,	
21. Do on N. J. King, believed to be of no value,	268 00
22. 1 Do on Wm. D. Cooke and others,	1,000 00
23. Amount of cash in Bank of Cape Fear to credit of Board, (Principal money.)	1,735 79
	\$1,538,995 46

(B.)
The following were the receipts on the income of the Literary Fund, during the fiscal year ending October the 31st, 1851:

From Land Entries,	\$ 7,087 62
Do Dividends Bank of the State,	51,526 75
Do do do of Cape Fear,	42,576 00
Roanoke Navigation Co.,	1,626 00
Cape Fear do do,	1,950 00
Interest on Wake Forest College bond,	967 61
Do Floral do do,	60 00
Do Greensboro' do do,	420 00
Do on Ral. and Gaston R. R. bonds,	8,808 00
Do on Wil. and Ral. R. R. bonds,	8,235 80
Tavern Tax,	5,561 04
Auction Tax,	418 12
	\$120,255 24

For eleven months, up to Oct. the 1st, of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1852, the receipts on the income were:

From Land Entries,	\$ 3,794 49
Dividends of Bank of State,	51,526 75
Do Bank of Cape Fear,	42,576 00
Do Roanoke Nav. Co.,	1,250 00
Do Cape Fear do,	1,300 00
Int't on Wake Forest College bond,	546 10
Do Floral College bond,	120 00
Do Greensboro' College bond,	420 00
Do Ral. and Gast. R. R. bonds,	8,559 09
Do Wil. and Ral. R. R. bonds,	8,334 00
Do Pay. P. Road bonds,	161 34
Dividends of Wil. and Raleigh R. R.,	12,000 00
Tavern Tax,	5,284 96
Auction Tax,	625 13
Int. on money used by Public Treasurer,	24,217 39
	\$160,176 04

Total for '51, and up to Oct. 1, '52, 289,431 28

The Disbursements were:
For 1851, \$ 94,596 41
For 1852, up to Oct. 1, 161,029 26
Total, \$255,625 67

Excess of receipts over disbursements, \$ 33,805 61

Add amt. in Treas'y, Nov. 1, 1850, 118,192 67

Balance in Treasury, Oct. 1, 1852, \$151,938 28

(C.)
The following table presents a view of the receipts and disbursements of the principal of the Literary Fund, from January 1st, 1851, to Oct. 1st, 1852:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on deposit in Bank of Cape Fear, January 1, 1851,	\$2,003 39
Received principal Ral. and Gas. R. R. bonds,	8,300 00
Do Wake Forest College bonds,	3,830 00
Do from sale of Swamp Lands,	1,223 67
	\$16,410 54
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Purchase of State bonds,	\$10,500 00
Premium for the same,	183 75
Loan to Chowan Female College,	3,000 00
Do to Wm. D. Cooke,	1,000 00
Balance, being cash now on deposit in Bank of Cape Fear,	1,735 79
	\$16,410 54

The actual increase of principal, during the same period, amounted to \$1,223 67.

Report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Your Committee are of opinion that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essentially necessary; and that the Constitution should not be changed for light or transient causes. It is conceded that every alteration or modification of the organic law, involves, to some extent, the rights of the private citizen, and the principles of the public liberty.

"All political power is vested in and derived from the people only," is a cardinal maxim of regulated freedom; embodied in the Bill of Rights; settled by the lessons of experience; sustained throughout the lapse of time, and amid every change of circumstances, by the jealous patriotism of the people. The first Constitution was framed in 1776, and adopted as the supreme law of a free people, notwithstanding the menaces of overwhelming power, and the frowns of an offended king.

The wisdom of sages, and the conservatism of enlightened statesmen, are stamped upon every line of that sacred instrument, although North Carolina was just then emerging from a state of colonial dependence.

This Constitution remained in full force until the augmentation of population in the West produced inequality of representation, which induced the people to demand and obtain the Convention of 1835. The Convention thus called, amended the constitution; removed all the grievances then complained of; adjusted amicably the basis of representation; and granted all the privileges which the progress of the age demanded.

Thus your Committee find that, in as pace of time covering 78 years, there have been no radical changes except those made by the Convention of 1835, in obedience to the expressed voice of the people, and ratified by them according to the ancient republican usages.

Under the Constitution of 1776, and the amended Constitution of 1835, the State of North Carolina has pursued the even tenor of her way—illustrating the integrity and conservatism of her organic law, by protecting the rights of every citizen, and securing to her just rule, a loyal submission.

Your Committee are of opinion, that when amendments to the organic law are suggested by time and experience, and clearly demanded by the popular voice, that a convention, fresh from the people, is not only the safer, wiser mode, but most strictly in accordance with the ancient republican landmarks.

It may be said that amendment of the Constitution, by legislative enactment, is in exact conformity to a provision of the Constitution itself, and cannot be at war with the fundamental maxim, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." But your committee conceive that there is a great and material difference between the simple right or power of accepting or rejecting, and that full and complete power of the people, to begin, conduct and complete, additions or alterations in their organic law. In the present and prospective condition of things, it is not likely that the election of members to the Assembly, at the general election, will, in half the instances, turn purely on issues growing out of amendments to Constitution. Party spirit, and many other exciting issues of Federal and State policy, that are usually mixed up in the biennial elections, will ever prevent such a result. When the people yield to the General Assembly this legislative power over their fundamental law, they have, by precedent, vested it with additional power, and blended in the same body, the law-making and the constitution-making power. An important object of the Constitution is to limit the power of legislators, and other persons whom the people entrust with power. Let it be once established, that the people, on their own motion, can have no other privilege or safeguard, by constitutional provision, than such as those whom they first place in power may propose to them, it is apprehended they have taken one step to the prejudice of popular rights and well-regulated freedom.

It is true, that in the matter of amending the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power of proposing amendments to the States, but your Committee are at a loss to see what instruction this gives as to the safer mode of amending the Constitution of North Carolina. The Constitution of the United States forms a government of limited powers, for certain purposes, uniting the people of the States, and for its authority rests on the adoption of the people in their respective States—each State, irrespective of the number of its inhabitants, having the same voice. Saving the power that North Carolina has, for the general good, surrendered to the General Government, she is a sovereign State—a government of the people. It is to be feared, that if the legislative mode of amending the Constitution becomes, by precedent, fixed on the people, in making the important alteration now contemplated, we shall, for years to come, have the attention of the Assembly occupied with constitutional amendments, and that members of this Legislature will

see the day, when some Governor of the State, in his biennial message, will suggest the propriety of appointing commissioners to revise and define the Constitution itself.

Other amendments—the election of judges and justices of the peace by the people—are recommended by the Executive. Others, in which the public mind take a deep interest, are urged, and as soon as the period arrives for connecting them in the party politics of the day, will possibly, one after another, be brought to the attention of the Assembly: such as the election of a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, the proper qualifications of Governor, Members of Assembly, Jurors, &c.

Beside these, are the more exciting questions of the basis of representation. These questions, as to the basis of representation, have as yet been merely sectional, but they are of a character, for other reasons, to become exciting elements with other questions in our popular elections. We could present many considerations against having the settlement of all these constitutional questions kept before the public mind a sufficient length of time, for the Legislature, by any thing it can do, to give quiet and final settlement to them all. However little inclined the popular mind may be now, to many of the modifications alluded to, we should profit by observation and the experience of the past. We hope to be charged with no unreasonable reflections, when we say, that in future political contests, parties, desirous of success, may not hesitate to favor the views of the friends of any of the alterations mentioned, thereby indicating more concern for the success and triumph of party, than the stability and permanence of the Constitution, and thereby giving the triumph of party, by such means secured, the appearance of a popular decision on a question of reform, which was only an element in the strife of sufficient influence to turn the scales.

Impressed with these views, your Committee entertain the settled conviction that, if the General Assembly travel out of the true and legitimate path of legislation, to tinker with the Constitution, that it will be establishing a dangerous precedent, and committing the people to a mode of amendment, which the history of the two last legislatures demonstrates to be both expensive and precarious.

In the event this system of constitutional reform be continued, it is not improbable that the organic law may become shreds and patches, and the original Constitution, with many of the principles of conservative liberty which it embodies, be lost amid the rubbish of legislative enactments.

Your Committee believe that all these grave questions ought to be definitely settled at the earliest period, and thus obviate the fruitless discussion and bad temper, which must necessarily result from the inseparable connection, under existing circumstances, with the ordinary legislation of the country, and exciting issues, growing out of the politics of the day.

Owing to extraneous influences already indicated, the spirit of innovation may be at work in every legislature, and thus render the Constitution unstable as water. It is desirable therefore, in every view of the matter, that all these vexed questions of constitutional reform should be thrust out from the arena of politics, and committed where they rightly belong—to the calm, dispassionate, and enlightened judgment of a free people. Confiding in the wisdom of the General Assembly, to devise some more speedy and satisfactory plan, by which the people may pass upon, and settle finally for themselves, all these deeply interesting questions, your committee respectfully disagree to the recommendations of the Governor, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted,
W. S. HARRIS, Chm'r.
W. H. TRIPP,
WILLIE PERRY,
C. M. STILES.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the Select Committee on Constitutional Reform, to whom was referred the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, do not concur in the report submitted by a majority of that committee; and beg leave to enter their unqualified dissent thereon, and to express their most hearty approval of the amendment proposed by the bill, and the mode therein adopted for effecting it.

The right of an elector, who is once qualified to vote for candidates for all elective offices, lies at the very foundation of American ideas of liberty and equality, and no one can oppose it, who believes in the capacity of man for self-government.

The statement of the proposition amounts in itself to a demonstration, because equality at the ballot box must be an axiom in the political faith of every genuine advocate and supporter of republican principles.

An elaborate argument, therefore, to support the principle of equal suffrage, as involved in the bill, is unnecessary, and would be an act of supererogation at this time. The patriotic and intelligent voters of North Carolina have demanded a change in our fundamental law, so as to incorporate therein, this principle of equality, with a unanimity unparalleled, and in a voice which cannot be disregarded. The people have not only settled the question as regards the bill, now under consideration, by an emphatic approval of the principle it involves, but they have approved, in terms alike decisive, the mode therein adopted, of amending their constitution, at least so far as regards the amendment embodied in the bill.

The only enquiry, therefore, which should have engaged the attention of the committee, was, whether the requirements of the Constitution, in relation to amendments thereto by the Legislature, had been strictly complied with.

Upon this latter point, there was no difference of opinion among the members of the committee. At the last session of the General Assembly, the present bill passed both Houses, by the majority prescribed by the Constitution, and all the solemnities required in its enactment were duly observed at that session. The committee likewise concurred in opinion, that this bill, so agreed to, at the last session, had been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this General Assembly. It is much to be regretted that differences of opinion among the members of the committee, either as to the

principle involved in the amendment itself, or, as to the mode of effecting it, should have resulted in a report adverse to a bill, which meets the approval of nine-tenths of the people of the State, and indignant would have been the popular response from all sections, if the report of a majority of the committee determined the question; but fortunately, it still remains for this Legislature to decide whether they will, by a two-third vote, effectuate the object so wisely begun at the last session, by re-enacting this bill, and submit the great and important question it involves, to the people for their ratification; or whether objections, merely formal, shall forestall the wishes of the people, debar them the enjoyment of essential political privileges. Hoping that all the members of the House may ultimately agree to unite with the undersigned in responding to the demands of the people in relation to equal suffrage, they earnestly recommend the passage of the present bill, as the most effectual and speedy mode of consummating the wishes of the people on that subject.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL A. WILLIAMS,
JO. DOBSON,
C. M. STILES.

Report of the Commissioners, Appointed to Revise and Digest the Statutes of North Carolina.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

The undersigned, two of the commissioners, appointed by the Governor, to revise and digest the laws, in pursuance of the Act of the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act for revising and digesting the public Statute Laws of the State," beg leave to report:

In conjunction with R. M. Saunders, Esq., they received their appointment in June 1851, and immediately apportioned among themselves the entire body of the chapters of "the Revised Statutes."

The first step was the preparation of tables or indexes, by which the statutes, passed since 1836, might be digested under their appropriate chapters. As many of these statutes embraced subjects, properly distributable among different chapters of the Revised Statutes, it became necessary, not only carefully to dissect their several parts, but to select the most fitting place for their consolidation with the chapters of the Revised Statutes.

This was a work of considerable labour, and obviously indispensable, both for proper arrangement and to prevent omission of any part of the law.

This preparation having been made, they set about revising and digesting the Statutes. In the prosecution of this part of the work, they regarded it as their duty, not only to consolidate the acts passed since 1836, with those then revised, but, also, to revise the language of all the statutes, and expunge much unnecessary verbiage which often clogs the expression, and not unfrequently obscures the meaning of our laws.

They did not deem that their work would be acceptable, by simply collecting and reducing into one chapter, the statutes passed at different times upon the same subject matter, after the manner of a condensed compilation; but they thought it best, and expected, too, of them, that they should consolidate them so as to give to them the character of the unity of one enactment, thereby much abbreviating the law and effecting, if possible, the directions of the Legislature, to compress the whole into one volume.

This work of collation, consolidation and condensation, they believed they could best perform, each one by himself; and they prosecuted it in this manner till June last, when, having nearly completed, each one, his several task, they met in this city to submit the whole to a joint revision.

This part of the work required the united presence and action of all the commissioners. After this should have been completed, next was to follow the reference to the statutes revised, and to the decisions of the Supreme Court on the statutes. Then was to be prepared the index, a work requiring both time and care; and then each chapter, as revised, was to be printed for the examination and action of the Legislature.

There was no provision for this important part of the work; but the commissioners had determined to procure it, if it had been the only obstacle to the completion of their labors, leaving the compensation entirely to the Legislature. In July last, while engaged in their labors, they were assured by one of the commissioners, who had participated in the revision of 1836, that the printing and revision of the proof would require about three months. Having no reason, on reflection, to doubt the fact, they were made sensible at once, of the impracticability of attempting to present the work at this session of the Legislature; and R. M. Saunders, Esq., having resigned his place in the board, no further progress has been made in the joint revision since the idea of completing the work was abandoned.

The plan with which the revision had been commenced and was to be prosecuted, required time for its accomplishment; and that time was not to be had unless all the commissioners had convened together and devoted themselves, without intermission, to the work. They did not suppose that it was expected of them, that they should abandon their profession altogether—a course which would have been highly unjust to their numerous clients, and attended with great individual sacrifice to themselves.

In truth, however, the undersigned did believe, when they accepted the commission, that they could perform the work in time for the present session of the General Assembly, and were not convinced to the contrary till they convened during the past summer.

They deeply regret the delay and public disappointment, but they are assured that a due regard to the public interest fully justifies that delay. They could not have been persuaded to offer to the Legislature a work with which they would have been so little satisfied themselves, as that which could have been prepared by them, (even if they had the power to have prosecuted it in the absence of a third commissioner,) after the information given to them of the length of time necessary for the printing.

In conclusion, they suggest, that if the Legislature shall deem it advisable to authorize a

continuance of the commission, some provision be made for printing the statutes, as revised, before presenting them for legislative action.

Although not, perhaps, strictly a part of their duty, they endeavored to get the material for ascertaining the boundaries of the several counties of the State; and for this purpose, they addressed a letter to the chairman of the County Court, the County Solicitor, and Clerk of the County Court of every county in the State.

A copy of the letter is herewith reported. It is exceedingly desirable that the boundaries of our counties should be accurately ascertained. The reasons are so obvious that they need not be mentioned here.

They intended, if they had been successful, to have laid the information before the Legislature; but as yet, they have received replies from only three or four counties, and they have no reason to expect further information. In doing this, they have incurred a small printing and postage bill, which will be presented during the session for payment, if it may please the Legislature to allow it.

Respectfully submitted,
ASA BIGGS,
B. F. MOORE, } Com's
November 10, 1852.

RALEIGH, December 12, 1851.
To the Chairman of the County Court, County Solicitor, and Clerk of the County Court of County:

We find it impracticable, from the materials accessible to us, to ascertain the boundaries of the counties. We desire to attain as much accuracy as possible, and now address you, with the hope that you will give us all the aid you can as to the boundary of your county; and, if necessary, that you will submit the matter to your Court. If the boundary is well ascertained, please inform us what portion of it, and how ascertained? If any portion is not yet ascertained with accuracy, state the same particularly. We desire you to furnish us the boundary of your county from the best information in your power, as early as practicable, and at farthest during the next Summer, with any suggestions you may think proper to make, preparatory to the Report we expect to make to the next general Assembly. As it is important, for many reasons, that the boundary of your county should be settled and known, if not already done, we suggest the propriety of having the same ascertained under the direction of the Court.

Your particular attention is requested, and will much oblige,

Your obedient servants,
R. M. SAUNDERS,
B. F. MOORE,
ASA BIGGS,
Commissioners to Revise the Statutes

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEAR SIR: Chief Justice Ruffin, on the occasion of his withdrawing from the Bench of the Supreme Court, which for so long a time, he adorned with the highest attributes of a great and learned Judge, did me the honor to address me a letter.

As it explains more fully the motive which counselled him to the step which he was then about to take, than with propriety could be set forth in his letter of resignation, I deem it but just to him that his fellow citizens should read it.

I am further urged to do this by the friendly office which he has entrusted me to discharge; and although it is done at an earlier day than is designated, I am sure it will not be on that account, the less acceptable to his professional brethren, with whom his position on the Bench has so long been the means of intellectual and friendly intercourse.

Yours, &c.,
B. F. MOORE.

SEATON GALES, Esq.

RALEIGH, Nov. 10th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Nearly two years ago, I mentioned to you my wish to retire from the Bench. I was induced to forego the purpose, at that time, by your partial remonstrances and other considerations; and in the interval I thought it best not to give occasion for speculations in the public mind, by letting it be known that I had such thoughts at all. Subsequent events, however, furnish other reasons in confirmation of my previous inclination, which I think sufficiently justify it. They need not be particularly expressed, as I trust you will not impute a dereliction of duty to my retiring. Indeed, it does not seem to me, it can be fairly done; but on the contrary, that I may claim to have fairly earned the rest I desire.

The place I have held besides other important qualifications, requires an immense capacity for work, and a constant willingness to exert it, which are found in few and belong to the prime and vigor of life. Now, I have, just at this time, been engaged forty-five years, either in the practice or the administration of the law; upwards of twenty-eight of those years on the Bench. I repeat, that after that, I think I have some right to rest. I am not, indeed, aware of a falling off, which would, for the present, render me less fit for a Judge than hitherto. But the day must soon come, when there will be the falling off. I do not wish to be the last to perceive decay; nor do I wish to postpone my retirement until it will have become cheerless and painful. Besides, if, as yet, there be no diminution in mental power or in the fund of knowledge, I must, at least, own a consciousness, that I have not, now, that endurance and love of labor I formerly felt, and which I deem indispensable to the due performance of the duties of the station to which I was called. On the contrary, though flying from languor, I desire relaxation and repose. That I should do so, after so long a service, I hope will excite neither surprise nor censure; but that you and my other friends will, without withdrawing any part of your regard, discharge me from professional toils and official solitudes and responsibilities, and allow me to turn to the congenial pursuits of agriculture, and the tranquil amusements and occupations of domestic rural life.

I ask the liberty, therefore, of committing to your friendly charge the enclosed letter of resignation, with the request that it may be delivered next Tuesday or Wednesday. I select that time as other exciting elections may then, probably,

be over, and thus not be blended with or influence that to this vacant office. Moreover, I shall then have reached home, and thus be out of the way of any solicitations like yours, formerly, or what is worse, the forms of friends.

In terminating my official relations towards my brethren and our country, I cannot refrain from expressing the most earnest wish and prayer, that North Carolina and the Union may religiously preserve the independence of the Judiciary, and thereby have one both sound and able, and in the mercy of Providence, be saved from dependent, and by consequence, flexible, cringing, time-serving, weak, bad men for Judges. All experience and all just reasoning concur in proving a dependent Judiciary to be, practically, the heaviest and the most enduring curse that can befall a deluded, depraved, and gain-saying people, and especially, a nation having a popular form of government.

Allow me to add this further office, which, I am sure, it will be a pleasure to you to discharge. At the approaching term of the Court, tender for me to the brethren heartfelt acknowledgments for the numerous acts of invariable respect and affectionate friendship received throughout my service, from the Bench and the Bar; and assure them that they will abide in my memory while it retains any thing, and that in my retirement I shall ever cherish a warm wish, that each and every one of them may, God bless them! be prosperous and happy.

With affectionate regard, I am, dear sir,
Very truly, your obliged friend,
THOMAS RUFFIN.
B. F. MOORE, Esq., Raleigh.

GRAND DIVISION MEMORIAL.

The following Memorial, drawn up by P. W. P. HAMILTON C. JONES, of Salisbury Division, at the instance of the Grand Division, was ordered to be laid before the General Assembly of the State:

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina now in Session:

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of North Carolina, exercising the right accorded by law to every freeman and to every class of freemen as a body speaking through our official channel, most respectfully ask to be heard by you upon the great truths for the vindication of which we have been organized, and in which the communities, in whose behalf you have come together, are most deeply interested.

We assume as a fact which every enlightened mind knows to be true and which needs no attestation but that conscious sense which God has put in every man's bosom, that many great evils afflict your constituents which flow either directly or incidentally from the use of ardent spirits.

We beg leave in this connection to remind you of the heavy sums paid in money by the orderly and discreet classes, for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors committed under the influence of spirituous liquor. We are persuaded that these amounts far exceed all the taxes paid by the people of our State for other purposes, and are far beyond the amount that was ever levied by any Government, free or despotic, in the way of taxes for any purpose.

We also call your attention to the fact that great numbers of able-bodied citizens of our commonwealth are rendered lazy, idle, improvident, and incapable of labor by the enervating effects of alcohol, while large numbers are hastened into premature graves; by which consequences a large portion of the productive labor of the country is withdrawn or held back, and they who should render it are converted into unprofitable consumers, and thus increased exactions are made upon the hard earnings of the industrial classes.

We beg you also to consider in what a degree these examples tend to affect the morals, the intelligence and the physical energies of those that are to come after us and who are to take our places when we have ceased to exist upon earth.

We conjure you also to reflect what amount of pain and sorrow is thus introduced into the domestic circles of those whom you represent, and especially how often the female portion of our population are, on this account, insulted and oppressed, and how often reduced to poverty and shame.

We submit to you also how much less secure the enjoyment of every species of property, even the houses above our heads are rendered, by the unbridled excesses of drunkenness.

How often peaceful assemblages of our citizens are disturbed by shocking imprecations and disgusting spectacles.

How often the Sabbath day is contemned and profaned. How all religious and moral sympathies, and all pure affection, and all refined sentiments and tastes are made to wither under the influences of strong drink.

How the good fellowship of neighborhoods and the kindly relations of social life, are thus outraged and broken up.

How peace on earth and good will towards men have, from this cause, taken flight and forsaken many parts of our country.

This brief and imperfect recapitulation is deemed by us appropriate, because all the evils and grievances of which we have spoken are clearly in the range of your legislative functions, and within your power to alleviate, if not entirely to redress.

The legislation of North Carolina upon the subject of the vending of spirituous liquors, which imposes a tax of ten dollars upon all such as are licensed to sell and which makes it penal in all others to deal in quantities less than a quart, is an acknowledgement to some extent, of the force of the truths we have endeavored to bring to your consideration. But we humbly conceive that this legislation is based upon wrong principles. We regard intemperance as a sin, and all the facilities and encouragement given to it, as moral wrongs. The vending of ardent spirits by the permission of our law, we look upon as among the first and foremost of these facilities and encouragements. No provision by which it can be regulated can be right; as well might the Legislature, for a bonus paid into the treasury, grant a license for the commission of adultery or fornication or sacrilege. We cannot contemplate this traffic as a legitimate source of revenue. Nor does the amount derived from this impure source bear any proportion to the evils which, under this permission, are brought upon society. It is partial and temporizing and only serves to filth over the ulcerous place, and does not at all meet the exigency. The usual enquiry of the Court on application for a license, is whether there is a demand for another retail establishment, viz: whether the consumers of ardent spirits are put to any inconvenience in procuring their daily rations of pestiferous liquid? We cannot find that the price is at all increased or any other impediments to a free use of spirits at all produced by this enactment. On the other

hand, it serves to establish places of rendezvous for inebriates where the force of example and power of association are brought powerfully to co-operate with the continually increasing fury of their animal cravings. There is no provision in this law that the purchasers of this fatal privilege are made in any way liable for the consequences which naturally proceed from their business. The victim of these ministrations may fall into the gutter and be strangled, or against the curbstone and his brains may be scattered on the pavement, or he may fall into the fire and be burned; he may be robbed or even murdered in the state of helplessness to which the retailer has reduced him, and he that furnished the cause and took a profit for it, is not held liable in this act, or by any other, civil or criminal. If such be the character of this law, will not your wisdom provide some consistent and effective remedy for this evil?

We, therefore, as the friends of humanity and well wishers to our race, respectfully approach your Honorable body, and ask that you use the ample powers with which you are invested, to extinguish at once this most terrible evil. We are satisfied that there is but one way to do so, and that is to prohibit the traffic altogether. This has been tried in other States and has worked a great good already, and promises much more. We, therefore, humbly ask you to prohibit entirely the vending of ardent spirits as a beverage in any quantities within the borders of North Carolina. We are aware that this application is going forward a good ways in the work of reform, and may not be regarded by you with favor on that account. But we should be wanting in self-respect, and deaf to the admonitions of our own consciences, if we had asked for less.

Having discharged what we believe to be a high public duty in making this Memorial, we rest the subject with all its bearings and consequences with your Honorable body, in the reasonable hope and confidence that you will do in the premises whatever you may deem right and proper.

In testimony of our respect for your Honorable body, and in token of the solemn nature of this application, we have ordered this Memorial to be signed by our Grand Worthy Patriarch and our Grand Scribe, and to be further attested by our Seal of office, and a copy sent greeting to each of your Honorable Houses.

Done in the town of Salisbury, in open Session of the Grand Division of the State of North Carolina, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1852.

L. BLACKMER, G. W. P.
A. M. GORMAN, G. S.

The following is the Memorial signed by the citizens generally, without regard to their connexion with Temperance Associations.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Whereas, it is laid down as a fundamental principle of Republican Government, that "the People have the right to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances;" And whereas, the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors has long been deemed an evil, and hence the enactment of our present Liquor License Law: And believing that this law has failed to afford that protection contemplated by its enactment—We, the undersigned, citizens of North Carolina, pray your honorable body to enact a law to prohibit entirely the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, throughout the limits of our State: Or, so to restrain it, that they shall not be sold in less quantities than ten gallons; excepting by those receiving license to retail the same—the said license not to be granted except by the consent and confirmation of a majority of all the Justices of the Peace in each County, in open Court had and obtained upon written application signed by a majority of the heads of families residing within five miles of the place where said spirituous liquors are to be vend; or if in a Town, Village or City, signed by a majority of all the heads of families residing within three miles thereof: The license fee to be \$100 for the former, and \$300 for the latter: And whatever law you may enact, to be submitted for ratification to the legal voters of the State, and to take effect, if confirmed, at a subsequent time to be designated by your honorable body.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

United States Expedition to the Pacific.

The expedition fitting out by our Government for the Pacific will sail from Norfolk, Virginia, about the 1st of January next. This expedition will consist of, 1st. The sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commander Cadwalader Ringgold, with one hundred and seventy-five men. 2d. The steam propeller John Hancock, Lieutenant John Rodgers commanding, with sixty men. 3d. The brig Porpoise, Lieutenant H. B. Davis commanding, with sixty men. 4th. A tender, to be called "The Pilot," with about twenty men. Its objects, as we learn from a long article in the *National Intelligencer*, will be to survey portions of the China and Japan seas, the route between China and California, and the North Pacific Ocean in the region of Behring's Straits. It may probably also ascend the Sea of Tartary, to make some examinations needed for the advantageous prosecution of commercial enterprise in those comparatively unknown waters. Congress has appropriated \$125,000 for the Expedition. Its preparation and equipment is most complete. In every particular, it will be thoroughly prepared for the work before it. The vessels will all be peculiarly adapted for it in their construction and equipment. All the late and well-established improvements in the machinery of steamers have been introduced into one of the vessels; and the boats have been constructed in the best manner, with special reference to the contemplated surveys. The most eminent medical skill in the service will be detailed, and scientific men, in every department, will be selected, with reference to their high reputation and eminent suitability for the duties in view. The crews also will consist alone of young, healthy, vigorous, and efficient seamen, and their clothing and food have been particularly attended to. It will probably be the most complete expedition for scientific purposes which has ever been sent out by any government; and its progress will be watched with much interest. The command of the expedition has been given to Commander Cadwalader Ringgold, whose qualifications and character afford an ample guaranty that success will attend his efforts, and that his labors will prove worthy the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. The Sandwich Islands will, for a time, be the principal rendezvous of the vessels of this Expedition; but it is not unlikely that its arrival at Japan will be so timed as to make it available in facilitating the efforts of Commodore Perry, whose fleet will carry a considerable time in the vicinity of those Islands.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]
RALEIGH, Monday, Nov. 22.

We have had quite an interesting day in the House. The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company was taken up, it having been made the special order for the day. Mr. Saunders of Wake made a powerful speech in support of the bill; and while his sentiments elicited frequent and warm applause from the friends of the measure, and the Whigs generally, some of the Democratic party seemed to be struck with amazement and consternation. In regard to the merits of the bill, he said it would not require more than \$900,000 to build the Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort; and \$800,000 might be sufficient. To procure this, the bill provides that individuals may take \$300,000 of stock—the counties on the line \$300,000; and the State the remainder, to be paid for by transferring the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road. This plan he elaborated with great ability. As to the subscription by the counties, he said the plan had worked well in Virginia. The counties issue bonds payable in twenty years, to be endorsed by the State. When the Road gets into operation, the profits on the stock will pay the interest on the bonds; but if it should not, of course the money must be raised by taxation. By this plan, Mr. S. said those persons would be made to pay for the Road who ought. The poor, as he has found, are generally favorable to works of improvement, and aid them to the extent of their ability. The capitalists—the money-lenders—are the ones who hold back. In reference to the transfer of the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, he said it had been objected to because it was now about to yield something to the State. What of that, he replied; should they withhold from the people the benefits of this great work for that small consideration? Would a father act thus with his children? And if not, how much less should a great State! His plan, you will perceive, makes no further appropriation from the State Treasury, and does not appear to me to conflict with what is understood to have been his pledge to his constituents on this subject. I must leave this, however, for him to settle; and he is quite able to do it, if I may judge from his past history.

In the same speech he took up the subject of the Public Lands again; and this was the part that so disturbed his Democratic friends. He said he was prepared to go for a distribution of the proceeds of these lands among the States—that the lands themselves would not be of benefit to us. He said that the leading Democrats at the North and North-west make a distinction between the proceeds and the lands—declare it is unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds, while they are taking the lands to their own use as fast as they can. If the Democratic platform was stuck to in good faith on all hands, he was willing to stand by it. But he was not willing that all the benefit should be on one side. He said he would vote for any man to go to Congress who would not go against giving the lands to actual settlers, and who would not claim our portion—that he himself was prepared to vote for this. When he was speaking on this part of the subject, Mr. McNeill of Robeson undertook to catch him, after this fashion:

Mr. McNeill. Did I understand the gentleman to say that he would vote, if now in Congress, for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to be received as a deposit and invested in Internal Improvement?

Mr. Saunders. I would. [And here there was great applause, which the Speaker sternly rebuked.]

Mr. McNeill soon afterwards interrupted him again with the interrogatory: Would you advise Gen. Pierce to veto a bill appropriating the Public Lands for purposes of Internal Improvement, if one should be passed while he is in the Presidential Chair?

Mr. Saunders. If Gen. Pierce should make me a member of his Cabinet, of which I have no expectation, I would give him the benefit of my counsel. Gen. Pierce, on this subject, stood just where he would have him, unpledged, except by his known principles.

Other interrogatories, of a more personal nature, passed between these gentlemen; and Mr. Saunders concluded by saying that he was not to be driven from his purpose by an application of party screws. It was an interesting scene, I assure you, though I may have failed to give you even a glimpse of it in imagination.

[The Register gives the following, in addition to the above from our correspondent:—

Mr. Saunders asked Mr. McNeill, if he should answer his questions satisfactorily, would he vote for him for Senator?

Mr. McNeill said he would answer, by asking another question: Was the gentleman making his speech to secure his election to the Senate?

Mr. Saunders. Does the gentleman impute such a motive?

Mr. McNeill. Not at all.

Mr. Saunders said he would give the gentleman no answer. When he had formed opinions upon important questions, he was not to be driven from them, by the screws that may be applied there or elsewhere!]

The bill will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business; when it may assume some new phase.

Professor Edmonds' Report was presented to the House to-day; but without being read, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print 3000 copies. An interesting document is anticipated.

RALEIGH, Nov. 23.

Dear Sirs: The Senate to-day has been principally engaged in the consideration of engrossed bills. The engrossed bill to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, to be established at Elizabeth City, passed its third reading, after a pretty severe ordeal.

In the Commons, the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company passed its second reading by the casting vote of the Speaker—55 for and 55 against,—and the Speaker very promptly declared himself in favor of the bill, and announced that it had passed its second reading. This was followed by applause in all parts of the House.

A proposition was made to go into the election of a Senator, but it was voted down. Gen. Saunders presented a series of resolutions to-day, defining his position on the Public Lands, and I am sorry that I am not able to furnish you with a copy. He stated that his object in presenting them was to prevent his remarks yesterday from being misrepresented.

The Free Suffrage Bill passed its third reading in the House to-day by a vote of 84 to 25—four votes more than the constitutional majority. No debate occurred. It passed in solemn silence.

These are the only matters of importance, I believe, in the legislative proceedings.

Professor Edmonds lectured in the Commons Hall to-night on Geology, Mineralogy, &c. He had a pretty good audience. His remarks about the coal fields of Chatham were interesting. He exhibited specimens of the coal, sand-stone, millstone, fine clay, &c., which serve to prove the value of the mines. I think his labors will prove greatly beneficial to the State, and I hope he will be continued.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.

Yesterday the Senate was principally engaged in the consideration of Bank Bills—one of which, the Bank of Yanceyville, passed its 3d reading, and the other, the Bank of Charlotte, passed its 2d reading.

In the House there was also a discussion upon a Bank Bill—the Bank of Roanoke, to be established at Plymouth—which excited considerable interest and amusement.

The two Houses voted three times for Senator, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mr. Dobbin	74	73	73
" Saunders	27	27	29
" Shepard	25	25	27
" Miller	8	0	0
" Graham	6	0	0
" Rayner	4	12	7
" Clingman	3	4	0
" Woodfin	3	0	0
" Edwards	0	5	0
" Joyner	0	4	4
" Barnes	0	0	5
Scattering	16	14	19

The two Houses adjourned over from Wednesday to Friday, that they might keep Thanksgiving day.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27.

In the Senate yesterday a considerable amount of business was transacted. I will only notice the following items: A resolution was adopted requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the duty on Railroad Iron taken off. The committee on Education, to which was referred the engrossed bill from the House to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools, reported favorably thereon. The Free Suffrage Bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The two Houses voted twice for Senator.

A proposition was made by the House to go into the election of Attorney General; which proposition the Senate laid upon the table.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill in the House to provide for the education of Teachers. It proposes to select 81 young men, one from each county in the State, and pay their tuition at Wake Forest, the Normal, and Davidson Colleges, on condition that they will engage to teach a school in the State for twelve months. The Land Resolutions introduced by Mr. Leach of Davidson came up on Friday as the special order for that day. Mr. Leach made a strong speech in support of them, giving facts and figures to sustain his position. When he had concluded, Mr. Saunders of Wake offered his resolutions before presented to the House as an amendment, proposing to strike out and insert. Pending this question, the House adjourned.

The resolutions were taken up in the House to-day as the unfinished business, and occupied the whole of the session. Mr. Bynum of Northampton proposed a substitute for the resolutions of Gen. Saunders, which was voted down—38 voting in the affirmative, and 68 in the negative.

His resolutions differed from those of Mr. Saunders in this—they asked for an appropriation of money for Nag's Head,—Mr. S.'s for land. And in the matter of distribution, Mr. B.'s proposed to ask for a distribution of the land only.—Mr. S.'s for a distribution of the land, or of the proceeds as a deposit. Mr. J. B. Bynum, Mr. D. F. Caldwell, Mr. R. M. Saunders, Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Leach, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Avery, Mr. and Mr. Strong, all addressed the House on the subject. There was not much, of course, that was new, elicited in the discussion; but it was nevertheless interesting. It was gratifying to see all of the speakers of one opinion in regard to Nag's Head. And really there did not seem to be much difference, practically, upon the subject of distribution. There is no question, I think, of the fact, that the Democrats have become convinced of the correctness of the Whig doctrine in regard to the Public Lands, and they are coming up to its support with the best grace they can.

I have not heard that any thing of interest was done in the Senate to-day.

An Internal Improvement meeting was held in the Commons Hall to-night, and Gov. Morehead made a very entertaining speech in relation to the extension of the N. C. Road to Beaufort Harbor and to the Tennessee line.

On Monday the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 18, passed the engrossed bill from the Commons providing for a State Superintendent of Common Schools. The bill will no doubt become a law. In the House, on the same day, after some debate, Mr. Leach's Land Resolutions passed their second reading. The two Houses did not vote on Monday for Senator.

It appears to be generally understood that a new Judicial Circuit will be created, and in that event an additional Judge and Solicitor will be necessary. The following officers are yet to be elected: Supreme Court Judge, Senator, three Solicitors, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, one Superior Court Judge and a Solicitor, if a new Circuit should be established, and a Superintendent of Common Schools in case the above mentioned bill should become a law.

No discussions have yet taken place in the two Houses on the Congressional and Senatorial Districts; and nothing has yet been done on the subject of the revenue.

A number of private bills have been passed, but as yet no important measures have been finally acted on.—*Standard*, Dec. 1.

Normal College.

A bill is now before the Legislature to enlarge the Charter and loan said Institution \$10,000. Normal College is somewhat different from ordinary colleges, though not less extensive in its course of study, nor is it less rigid in its requirements and honors. It is specially adapted to the great middle class of society, and specially commends itself to the consideration of all who wish the best acquirement for the least money. The College is located in a most delightful country, in the midst of a polished citizenship, and remote from all the ordinary allurements to dissipation. The Institution is very thorough, very moral, very healthy, very cheap.

We hope the bill may pass, and allow this young college to accomplish much good for the country.—*Star*.

Appointments

Of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

This body held its session in the town of Fayetteville, beginning on Friday the 12th Nov., and closing on Tuesday evening following:

Rev. C. F. Harris was elected President for the ensuing year.

Albemarle Circuit—Ira E. Norman, superintendent; assistant to be supplied.

Roanoke—B. L. Hoskins, sup.

Halifax—R. H. Jones, sup.; Wm. H. Wills assistant.

Granville—C. Drake, sup.; A. C. Harris, ass't; sup. to be supplied.

Orange—D. Thompson and T. C. Hays, assistants; sup. to be supplied.

Randolph—A. W. Lineberry, sup.; Joseph Causey and John Hinchlaw, assistants.

Davidson—Alex. Robbins, sup.; J. Guyer, assistant.

Guilford—Alson Gray, sup.; R. R. Prather, W. J. Ogburn and Nathan Robbins, assistants.

Yadkin—Jas. Parker, sup.; David Weasner and H. T. Weatherly, assistants.

Mocksville—Q. Holton, sup.; R. R. Michaux and J. W. Leekey, assistants.

Cleveland—J. Koone, ass't; sup. to be supplied.

Buncombe—R. Cochran, sup.; A. Pickens, ass't.

Wilmington—To be supplied.

Tabernacle—John F. Speight, sup.

Monroe—James Deans, sup.

Fayetteville—J. L. Michaux, sup.

Received into the itinerancy: Joseph Causey, J. M. Kennett, R. R. Michaux, Daniel Thompson, Jno. W. Haith, and Jacob Guyer.

Elected to Elder's Order and ordained: Daniel Thompson.

Elected to Deacon's Order and ordained: Reid Cochran, and Jacob Guyer.

Next session of Conference to commence at Fairfield, in Guilford county, on Friday before the second Sabbath of Nov., 1853, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.

FALL DIVIDEND—1852.

No. 1	\$49.30	No. 25	\$52.92	No. 49	\$41.33
2	82.65	26	71.05	50	88.45
3	62.35	27	53.65	51	40.60
4	73.23	28	98.00	52	72.50
5	84.82	29	69.60	53	66.70
6	59.45	30	80.48	54	63.80
7	84.82	31	70.32	55	68.15
8	71.78	32	97.15	56	67.42
9	73.95	33	94.25	57	73.23
10	68.15	34	92.08	58	62.35
11	60.18	35	72.50	59	65.98
12	72.50	36	86.27	60	42.77
13	68.15	37	85.55	61	58.00
14	37.70	38	129.78	62	37.70
15	57.27	39	43.80	63	29.73
16	57.27	40	42.78	64	44.95
17	46.40	41	52.92	65	52.92
18	52.92	42	52.92	66	44.95
19	65.25	43	55.10	67	43.50
20	17.40	44	34.80	68	52.92
21	59.45	45	47.12	69	22.48
22	67.42	46	41.33	70	18.85
23	98.60	47	58.72	71	63.80
24	73.23	48	76.12		

L. SWAIM,
Chm'n Board of Superintendents.

706-4-W.

"Justice to whom Justice is Due!"

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together, are prepared to execute all manner of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting in the most durable, skillful and fashionable style. From their experience and superior claims, as regular instructed mechanics, they flatter themselves that they will secure at least a small portion of the public patronage. Their charges will be as low as it can be done by any one whose sole occupation it is to be engaged in painting; but will not work for the miserable pittance for which unskilful workmen and negroes may be employed. As native and resident citizens of Old Guilford their claims are certainly greater than those of non-residents, free negroes, &c.; and a thinking and liberal public it is hoped will encourage true worth and honest industry.

All country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

Either or both of us may at any time be found at our Shop on South Street, or by inquiry at Rankin & McLean's Store.

Buggies kept constantly on hand for sale.

MORING & SUMMER.

Nov. 9th, 1852. 704-ff.

Citrate Magnesia,

A SUBSTITUTE for Seidlitz's powders and other saline purgatives, destitute of bitterness, slightly acid, and briskly effervescent, it is quite an agreeable and refreshing drink. D. P. WEIR.

Common School Books—Recommended by the committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1853. R. G. LINDSAY.

WHY disturb a Church congregation with your coughing when a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral can be had at the Drug Store of T. J. Patrick, for one dollar? Nov. 20

Screen, Fan and Sewing Machine—Kept constantly on hand, of different numbers and widths. R. G. LINDSAY. April 1852.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

HAS moved two miles south of Greensboro', to the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Doub, where he may be found, at all times, ready to attend to the calls of all who may desire his professional services.

All who are indebted to him by book account, will please call and settle. 666f Feb. 20, 1852.

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,

OR HANKS' LINE.

IS prepared with Steamers "Brothers," and "Douglass," and a complement of Tow Boats to carry with dispatch, all Freight shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Agt.

(697-6m) D. & W. M'LAUREN, Agts, Fayetteville.

Chairs, Chairs.—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of Bedsteads, which we will sell cheap. Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Wines, &c.

A PURE article of MADIERA and PORT wines, for

Letter from the President.

The President has thought it proper to make public the subjoined Letter to the Collector of New York, in reply to one addressed to him personally by that officer. Like every thing from the pen of the President, it is direct and explicit, and leaves Mr. Law, the owner of the Crescent City, no room to mistake his own duty as a citizen, or the President's determination to maintain the supremacy of our laws as well as our international obligations. To his plain admonitions the President kindly adds some wholesome advice to Mr. Law, which we doubt not will have the effect to restrain him from the imprudent steps which he intimated it to be his intention to take in regard to the difficulty in which he has unnecessarily involved himself with the Cuban authorities.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1852.

Hon. HUGH MAXWELL, New York City.
Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, in which you state a conversation you have had with Mr. George Law, from which you learned that the "Crescent City" will go to Cuba and enter the port of Havana in defiance of the Spanish authority; and if fired upon, she will be surrendered, and that then he and others will immediately commence hostilities against the island. You say, also, that "he desires to know whether he is right in persisting in the pursuit of his lawful business, and that if the government shall tell him he must not go, he will not go. If, however, the government says nothing against his going, he will infer he has a right to go." You say, also, that "he professes to be friendly to me and my Administration." Of the sincerity of the latter profession one can best judge by reading his letter of the 9th, published in the New York Herald of the 10th instant.

But in regard to the chief matters of your letter, permit me to say, that, in the first place, I do not admit the right of Mr. Law, or any other citizen, to threaten a war on his own account, for the purpose of receiving redress for real or imaginary injuries, and then call upon the Government to say whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct, and assume its approbation unless the act is forbidden. The Constitution of the United States has vested in Congress alone the power of declaring war, and neither the Executive branch of the Government nor Mr. Law has any right to usurp that power by commencing a war without its authority; and if he shall attempt it, it will be my duty, as it is my determination, to exert all the power conferred to the Executive Government by the Constitution and Laws to prevent it. I am resolved, at every hazard, to maintain our rights in this controversy as against Spain, and I am equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong.

Mr. Law has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business; but when a question is raised between this Government and a foreign nation as to whether the business which he pursues is lawful, or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two Governments, and not to him. If the object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select, in defiance of the laws and Government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the Governments of Spain and the United States; and the negotiation has already commenced, and our rights, as we understand them, have been asserted, and, as I said before, will be maintained. But the act of this Government cannot be controlled by the interference of any individual, and it is entirely unnecessary that Mr. Law should repeat these attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy; and if he will fully do so, and in so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby loses or forfeits his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly from this Government.

We regulate the terms and conditions upon which all foreign vessels shall enter our ports, and we fix the penalties for a violation of our laws, and the right to do so we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing. He must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments. This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Government of Cuba.

I write in some haste, as the mail is closing; but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Law, and to inform him that as a good citizen I presume he will not attempt any violation of our neutrality laws by attacking Cuba. I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

"Grand Celebration.—On Wednesday evening next, the democrats of this city and the surrounding country will have a grand celebration in honor of their unprecedented victory. We intend having an illumination, good speaking, a torch-light procession, &c. Let every necessary preparation be made for a grand and magnificent rejoicing."—*South Side Democrat*.

Certainly, neighbor—all right, no mistake; and he is a green-livered son of a gun who would envy you the enjoyment which you will have on the occasion of your jubilee. Your victory is indeed an unprecedented one. You have, in truth, knocked us "into an infinite number of dem'd small particles." Rejoice, therefore, and be exceeding glad. Sing—aye, sing, too. "Let your voice be lifted up like a sparrow on the house-top, and be heard like a Pelican in the wilderness." But be sure to do two things: See that your transparencies be well got up, and that your mottoes and devices be pointed out and read by all means, have good music, so that when you come about us with your solemn requiem, our political soul may rest in peace, and not be induced, by grating and discordant sounds to "revisit the glimpses" of this "worky-day world." Oblige us in this, if you please.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Death of Hon. John Sergeant.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24th.—The Hon. John Sergeant, of this city, died last night in the 73d year of his age. He was one of the most prominent politicians of Pennsylvania, and had filled many important stations. He was a member of Congress at the time of the Missouri controversy, and was a strong advocate of the compromise adopted at that time. In 1832 he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Clay, who ran against Gen. Jackson.

Death of Hon. Walter Forward.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24th.—The Hon. Walter Forward died this morning of bilious cholera, aged 65, having been sick but three days. He has filled many important stations, having represented Allegheny County in Congress for many years, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Taylor, and Minister to Denmark. He was, up to the time of his death, Judge of the District Court, and is much lamented by the community.

Scott after the Combat.—General Twigg, of the army, who, since the Election sat on a Military Board at Washington at which Scott presided, told a friend of ours that the old General looked and felt as well as ever. General T. added that no one could possibly imagine by the manner and deportment of General Scott, that there had been such a thing as a Presidential election in which he had been in the least interested.

This is like Scott. He is always greatest in great emergencies and depressing difficulties, before which common men recoil.—*Savannah Republican*.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1852.

WE surrender our columns almost entirely, this week, to important documents communicated and reported to the General Assembly, and to such notices of the proceedings of the Legislature as appear to possess most variety and spirit. The subjects before the Assembly are important, and the proceedings have assumed an interest which attract general attention. The balloting continues to be had for U. S. Senator without effect; it seems impracticable to centre sufficient force upon Mr. Dobbin, the Democratic caucus nominee, to elect him: we trust they never can, for, if we must have a Democrat, deliver us from a Secessionist in the same person! The elections of Supreme Court Judge, of Treasurer, of Comptroller, a Solicitor at law, &c., are yet to come off. The redistricting bills are yet to arrange. Free Suffrage has not yet received final action. And a number of minor matters are not yet attended to. The session, we believe, cannot possibly close before January, if any thing like justice be done to the subjects before it.

We refrain from comment on the proceedings at present; first, because we have not the space; secondly, because our comments could not now influence legislation, if we so desired.

The Difficulty at Havana.

It is recollected by the reader that the Governor General of Cuba has repeatedly refused to permit Purser Smith to land from the mail steamer at Havana, on account of his participation in the filibustering operations some time ago. The last trip of the steamer (Crescent City) from New York to New Orleans and back, on putting in at Havana, the commander, Mr. Davenport, (a passed shipman of the U. S. navy) was informed by the Political Secretary that the steamer could not be allowed again to come into port with the obnoxious Purser Smith on board.—Davenport returned for answer, in a very cavalier communication, that Smith would return in the ship. The consequence of this gradually increasing bitter feeling is looked to with no little anxiety. It is said that the conduct of Davenport has not been approved by our authorities, and that he has been ordered to the Japan expedition. What is to be done with the inevitable Smith has not transpired.

A letter from President Fillmore touching this difficulty is copied into this paper—a letter weighty with the wisdom and patriotism of every thing which emanates from his pen.

There seems to be an unquenchable desire in the hearts of many dissatisfied and wicked men, to get our Government entangled in a difficulty with the Cuban authorities. Their desire and effort is to rob a friendly Power of her possessions.

The Empire of France.

The steamer Hermann, from Southampton, arrived at New York the 24th ult. Her dates from London are to the 10th ult.

The principal item of news is the passage of a decree by the Senate of France for the re-establishment of the French Empire, an event for which the intelligent reader has been fully prepared by information heretofore made public.

The title bestowed on the late Prince President is that of NAPOLEON III. The Empire is to be hereditary with him and his issue, and if he have no issue, he may adopt an heir of the Bonaparte family, none of whom are to be permitted to marry without the consent of the Emperor.

The people are to go through the ceremony of voting yea or nay upon the decree on the 21st and 22d, and the Legislative Corps is convoked for the 25th. The Constitution of 1852 is to be maintained.

The Queen's speech had not been delivered in the British Parliament, nor any business of consequence done.

The Liverpool cotton market was much depressed, with a further slight decline in the price of most descriptions. Breadstuffs were active, without change in price.

Hogs! Hogs!!—The Asheville Messenger says, "Our road is now lined with hogs; price \$5 50 and \$6 per hundred. It is said that less than the usual number will be driven."

Goon.—The Whigs of Massachusetts have triumphed over the coalition of Abolitionists and Locofocos. A Whig majority in the Legislature secures a Whig Governor and U. S. Senator.

Election Items.

Massachusetts.—Official vote for President: The Whig candidates received 52,583 votes. The Democratic candidates received : : : 45,875 " The Free soil candidates received : : : 28,034 " The Webster ticket received 1,870 " The Native American ticket received : : : 165 "

There were also several hundred scattering votes.

Illinois.—The Congressional Delegation will stand 4 whigs and 5 democrats—a democratic loss of one and whig gain of three. There is but one Whig in the present or old Congress.

Connecticut.—Vote for President, official: For General Pierce, : : 33,249 votes. For General Scott, : : 30,359 " For Mr. Hale, : : 3,160 " Scattering, : : 12 " Total vote 63,780; Pierce's plurality, 2,890.

Vermont.—The vote officially reported: For General Scott, : : 22,173 votes. For Gen'l Pierce, : : 13,644 " For Mr. Hale, : : 8,621 " Scott's majority over all, 538; his plurality over Pierce, 9,120; his plurality over Hale, 13,852.

Georgia.—The Milledgeville papers contain the official vote of ninety-seven counties in Georgia, which show the following result, as classified by the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel:

Total vote in 97 counties : 60,594
Secession Pi-ree ticket : 33,407
Scott ticket : 16,039
Webster ticket : 5,225
Togala Ticket : 5,773

The majority of the Secession ticket over all is 6,870. It is a remarkable fact that in the ninety-seven counties the Secession party has actually polled 1,829 votes less than was cast in the same counties last year for McDonald, their candidate for Governor, who was beaten by Cobb 18,573 votes. The entire vote falls short 33,347 of that cast in the same counties last year for Governor.

We are not in the habit of giving utterance to complaints about mail irregularities, but irregularity exists between this place and Walnut Cove, in Stokes county, which calls for public notice, if not for official inquiry. We are informed by the post master at that place under date of Nov. 17, that the Greensborough Patriot of Oct. 30 had not come to hand, and that some two or three weeks previous it also failed. The Raleigh Standard of the 10th had failed, and the National Intelligencer of the 4th had only arrived the day the post master wrote. Letters from Raleigh, Wilmington and Philadelphia had also been delayed beyond time. The contractors have performed their trips regularly: the fault must therefore be in some of the intermediate post offices.—It is hoped that calling public attention to this irregularity will correct it; if, however, it should fail, the Department has an agent whose province it will be to investigate and detect the source of this public inconvenience.

A meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement was held in Raleigh on Saturday night last, which was addressed at length by Mr. Speaker Baxter and Gov. Morehead, on the subject of improvements generally, and particularly as to the propriety of extending the Railroad west to the Tennessee line, and East to Beaufort harbor. The progress of the Central Road, under the awakened energy of the people along the line, is arousing the whole State to the practicability and propriety of at once entering into an extension of the work East and West.

CHARLOTTE.—The quantity of produce already forwarded from Charlotte by rail road shows the influence of that work. 1065 bales cotton, 355 boxes Tobacco, 205 bbls. Flour, are among the items. The Whig says that the streets which a few months ago presented the appearance almost of a deserted village, are now thronged with wagons and cars.

The National Intelligencer, in a carefully written article, states that a change of 34,465 votes in twelve designated States which voted for Pierce, would have secured those States to Scott, and consequently, with the four States which voted for him, a majority of the Electoral votes.

Monday next is the day for the meeting of Congress. The President's Message will probably be received in this place on the day after its delivery to Congress—say on Wednesday. We hope to lay it before our readers in next week's Patriot.

DROWNED.—The Fayetteville Observer says: "we regret to hear that Mr. Champion, the Superintendent of the Cape Fear and Deep River works in Jones's Falls, was accidentally drowned on Saturday night last."

Hon. Charles G. Atherton has been duly elected United States Senator for New Hampshire, in place of the Hon. John P. Hale, whose term expires 4th March next.

Last Wednesday, Dec. 1, was the day for the Electoral College to meet in the city of Raleigh.

The names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Ruffin resigned, viz. Messrs. Graham, Battle, Toomer, Badger, Moore, Strange, and Saunders.

N. C. Rail Road.

The Raleigh Register, giving the proceedings of the meeting of the Directors of the Central Rail Road, adds,—

"The faithfulness, industry, and efficiency with which the gentlemen, having this great work in charge, have conducted its affairs, entitle them to all praise. We venture the opinion that in no similar work in this country, (resting on the subscription of so many persons,) has more promptitude in payments ever been observed. On a call of half a million of dollars, for all to be promptly paid but forty-five thousand dollars, we conceive to be unusual."

"The energy, industry, and indomitable perseverance of our Western friends, manifested in the management and prosecution of this great State improvement, throughout, increases our anxiety to be more closely allied to them, and to have the two extremes of the State united at the earliest day possible."

"We are happy to learn that half the grading on the entire line is already completed—that the Bridges are under contract and being constructed, and that the work, upon the whole, so far, has been done for less than the original estimates of the Chief Engineer."

It is worthy of remark, also, what we learn from undoubted authority, that the work has been done by North Carolina labor, and that, notwithstanding, larger crops have been planted, and more realized from them, than ever before;—thus proving that the work done on the rail road is clear gain to the State.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, November 30, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: The proceedings of the Legislature for the week past have been unusually interesting, and the debates very animated. You will see by the papers of this morning that the resolutions relative to the public lands have claimed the attention for two or three days of the week, or at least part of each day. Gen. Leach, Col. McDougald, and Gen. Saunders all made excellent, patriotic speeches on this subject—for which most patriotic service Gen. Saunders is being most woefully abused by the Virginia and Maryland Democratic press. For the purpose of showing you how they lay it on their old friend and partner, let me refer you to the Southside Democrat, published in Petersburg.

There was an effort made in the House this morning to concur in a message from the Senate to proceed at 11 o'clock to ballot again for Senator; but one or two Whigs being confined to their rooms from indisposition, it was, upon the motion of Mr. Cherry, laid upon the table. When another ballot will be had, I have no means of ascertaining. The Democrats have laid on the table every proposition to go into the other elections. They seem determined to stave off every thing until they have secured the election of J. C. Dobbin to the Senate of the United States. Every well-wisher to the State of North Carolina will have cause to regret the election of Mr. Dobbin, if they succeed in elevating him to the post he aspires to. It is true that Mr. D. is personally as clever a gentleman as ever breathed,—but he belongs to that odious hermaprodite school of politicians, who believe a protective tariff, the distribution of the public lands, and all practicable schemes of internal improvements unconstitutional, but construe the same instrument so liberally as to admit the right of a State to secede from the Union when she may desire to do so, and to spend millions of the public money, if thought advisable, to purchase and annex foreign territory. I hold such doctrines to be not only ridiculously absurd, but dangerous to the liberties of the country and well calculated to starve out the people of the old States, while they have a tendency still further to feed and pamper the new ones so long as they have an acre of the public lands within their borders unsold. Honestly entertaining these opinions, though a personal friend and admirer of Mr. Dobbin, I do sincerely hope he may not be elected, but that some one will be sent to take the place of Mr. Mangum, who will contend boldly against all these wicked heresies, and for our rights as a State.

The committee appointed to re-district the State, after having met and adjourned from time to time for the last six or eight weeks, have not been able to agree; and the other morning both wings of the committee submitted their reports, the substance of which is,—the Whigs asked at least one-half of the Senators and also one-half of the Representatives in Congress, and the Locos all the Representatives in Congress but two, I believe, and they also insisted on thirty Senators, I think it was, and allow the Whigs something like ten certain, leaving ten more as doubtful. I have not as yet troubled myself to look into the matter, but have been informed that this is about the way the matter now stands.—You will readily see from this statement, that there is little or no prospect of the Legislature adjourning for some time to come, as almost all the important business remains yet to be acted upon.

The proposition to repeal the county of Jackson was lost in the House to-day by a very decided vote, and a supplementary act passed by the same vote fully organizing the county. How this bill will fare in the Senate I know not, but suppose it will after much time and breath have been spent, finally pass.

That greatest of all humbugs was killed once more in the Senate to-day, but was re-considered and made the special order of the day for Thursday next. What will be the final fate of this great measure of relief to suffering humanity (the wounded Mexican soldier included) I shall not undertake to conjecture.

The way we are blessed with candidates in this City of Oaks just at this time is the way; and if the Legislature could elect all to office that are now here it would but increase the supply. CANDOR.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Nov. 29.—Bacon 14 to 15. Coffee—Rio 10 to 11; Loguira 11; St Domingo 9 to 10. Cotton 8 to 84. Feathers 32 to 35. Flour—superfine \$4.37; fine \$4.12; scratched \$3.87. New Corn 60. Wheat 80. Oats 40. Lard 13 to 14. Molasses—Cuba 22 to 25; New Orleans 40. Lard 80. Salt—Liverpool \$1.75 per sack; alum 40c. per bushel. Flaxseed \$1.10 to 1.15. Peach Brandy 63. Apple Brandy, new, 40. Whiskey 37 to 40. Sugar—loaf 10 to 11; crushed 9 to 10. St. Croix 9; Porto Rico 7 to 9; New Orleans 6 to 8. Tallow 7 to 8. Tobacco—leaf 2 to 3; to manufacture 8 to 15. Wool 20 to 21.

Tobacco Culture.

DANVILLE, Nov. 16th, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: It has been a matter of surprise to me, that we so rarely see a wagon from your county laden with Tobacco; while large quantities are annually brought to this market from the counties of Forsyth, Chatham, Alamance and Davidson, in your State. Why is this? Is the soil of Guilford county less adapted to the growth of Tobacco, than that of the counties surrounding it? or have her citizens less knowledge of the profits arising from its proper cultivation? or are they wanting in that energy necessary for success in the enterprise? From my observation, none of these causes exist; much of her soil is, I think, peculiarly adapted to the growth of Tobacco. And with the same care and attention, would produce it with as much profit to the planter, as any county in the State, the rich country of Caswell not excepted.

Such of its citizens as are unacquainted with its growth and management, can easily obtain the necessary information from those well versed in all the various stages of its culture, curing, and preparation for market.

Her citizens are industrious and enterprising.—Nothing wanting but to commence with an ardent determination to succeed, giving their attention more to quality than to quantity. Let all plant some—say what they can take care of with one house or barn, and increase as their experience and profits may justify. And you may rest assured that in a few years, yours will be known as the rich Tobacco growing county of Guilford.

Raising Tobacco is like every other business, remunerative just in proportion to the amount of labor and attention bestowed. Some planters realize not more than one hundred dollars a year to the hand, while others realize more than double that amount.

I know a planter in Caswell county who raised sufficient grain to serve him, and received for his crop of Tobacco grown last year, the labor of six hands, the handsome sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, and another from the labor of four hands received one thousand dollars, and many similar cases might be mentioned.

While much may be said upon a change in the staple productions of your county, it is not my desire to tax your time with any lengthy article, but merely to call your attention to the subject, and you can dispose of it as you think it deserves.

While I am a citizen of another State, I feel an abiding attachment for yours, and offer no other apology for thus intruding myself upon your patience, than my ardent desire that your people may prosper and cultivate and improve their already prosperous condition. Yours &c.

A VIRGINIAN.

F. S. Our town is improving, and the prospects are brightening before us. The indications are decidedly favorable for the early completion of the Rail Road from Richmond to this place, which is now in full operation seventy five miles, a little more than one-half the distance. And we confidently hope that the vote in the several counties soon to be taken will favor the counties, subscribing, and thereby furnish an amount sufficient to complete the road forthwith.

Much is due our indefatigable President Mr. Tunstall, for his untiring efforts in raising the means, as well as his skill and energy in prosecuting the work.

The Purchase of Cuba.

At the last session of Congress a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives calling for the official correspondence of the Government in relation to the Island of Cuba, and the policy of the United States concerning the same. In July last, President Fillmore answered the requisition with copies of documents beginning in November, 1822, and coming down to December, 1848. The National Intelligencer of the 23d Nov. publishes a page of the letters exchanged during the administration of Mr. Polk between Mr. Secretary Buchanan and Romulus M. Saunders, then American Ambassador at Madrid. These letters contain the whole story of the offer to buy, and the refusal of the Spanish Government to sell the Island. The offer, it appears by these official papers just come to light, was made on the President's own responsibility, and the sum fixed was one hundred millions of dollars. Nothing was needed to the success of this overture but a willingness on the part of the Government of Spain to part with Cuba. The proposition was promptly, courteously, and absolutely declined.

The National Intelligencer also puts an important rumor, now going the rounds, at rest in this wise:—"We have the very best authority for saying that the statement, that the present American Minister at Madrid had renewed the offer to purchase Cuba, is without the least foundation in fact. No such offer has been made by this Administration."

Trials of a President.

In an article on "The Trials of a President," the New York Evening Post, a Democratic authority, gives the following sketch:

"From the very day the election of Gen. Pierce became reduced to a matter of comparative certainty down to the present hour, he has been dogged from city to city, and from village to village, from his office to his house, from his house to his barn, from his barn to his kitchen, by a horde of predatory politicians, determined, at every sacrifice of convenience or propriety, to make an early impression on his mind of the value of their services in the late canvass, and to show how largely they contributed to its auspicious result."

"Some go in committees, some go alone, some with letters, some without, some with newspapers containing reports of poor speeches—such men always make poor speeches—which they had delivered at some Little Peddington hickory pole raising; and some with a patent rat trap or mammoth pumpkin to present or exhibit; all go, upon one pretense or another, to Cohort to see Gen. Pierce, and all expect him to give them his entire confidence; to tell them, with the understanding that it shall go no further, whom he has determined to select for his Cabinet; or, if his selection has not been made, to aid him equally at liberty to discuss with him the future policy of his Administration, and to tell him what course, and what course only, will give satisfaction to the free and independent electors of Little Peddington."

"All these pretences for sharing the responsibilities of Gen. Pierce in the formation of his Cabinet, and in conducting the Government after

his inauguration, are presented under all possible guises but the truth. Every imaginable art or device is employed to impose upon him. No one tells him the truth."

"We incline to think, however, that all this junketing, speech making, travelling, lying, and trickery is very badly invested. In the first place, no one knows better than Gen. Pierce that he was beholden to nobody for his nomination, or his election. He was nominated, not because he was the first choice of any one out of New Hampshire, for he was not; nor because he had striven to be nominated, because he had not; he was nominated because the Convention, after five days' balloting, could nominate no one else."

The New York Slave Case.

The subscription to indemnify Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon for their slaves taken from them in N. York, had reached \$4300 on Saturday last, and the remaining \$700 has no doubt been subscribed. This is a very liberal movement on the part of citizens of New York, entitling them to the warm thanks of all friends of the Union and of justice.

The case has been taken before the Supreme Court of that State by a writ of certiorari. The Supreme Court will meet on the 19th of next month. Mr. Lemmon alleges that he was detained in New York by fraud; that he had engaged his passage on board the steamer, which was to leave port the day of his arrival, and took a carriage to go from one dock to the other where the steamer lay, but instead of being carried according to his directions he was taken to another part of the city, so far distant that before he could retrace his steps the steamer had sailed with a part of his baggage on board. The fraud was apparently contrived by Mr. Ashmead, a clerk on the steamer which carried him from Richmond to New York.

NORTH CAROLINA STAGE OFFICE.

ARRIVALS AT THE BLAND HOUSE, From Friday Nov. 26, to Friday Dec. 3, 1852.

26 Mrs. Summerell and 2 children, Rev N H D Wilson and family, G Wilkerson, Mr Wegg, Mr Mastin, Mr Faucett, Mr Waugh.

27 I B Sawyer, R A Crawford, H W Ayer, E F Andrews, K W Griffith, Judge Wayne, Mrs Lillington, J W Osborne, B A Findley, M Einstein, Dr Stradwick, J Cook, G Rickard.

28 J A McConaughy, J R Green, J Mayhew, R M Ferguson, J T Jones, J J Flourney, B Craig, Dr Fox, J F Howlett.

29 D Springs, Col W H Brittain, H Reynolds, Col W H Brittain, J Baine, B Hazell, A Hargrave, Col Gwynn, John McRea.

December 1. Wm B Dusenbury, G H Lindsay, F Fries, Jos B Dunn, E Graham, Jesse Shelly, Dr S G Coffin, Dr Foulkes and lady, E Boush, T C Henson, J W Miller, John D Smith.

2. W G McNeely, E H Davis, R M Sloan, Jr, R B Johnston, Nat A Boyden, D J Brooks, B Hurdle, Dr Trexler, C M Avery, A W Coltrain, Stephen Coffin, J J Flourney, J T Jones.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of Greensborough Female College are notified to meet at their room in the College on Wednesday the 16th day of December, instant—being the day when the present session will close. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't. Dec. 1st, 1852. 707-2w.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

CHARLES LEHR the Pianist, and HEDRICK HEKMAN, the celebrated Violinist, assisted by H. BOWER and others, will give a Grand Concert in Greensboro' on Monday night, the 8th inst. All lovers of good music are invited. For Programme see hand-bills on Monday. They will perform at Hillsboro' on the 7th, and Chapel Hill on the 8th. 707-1t.

Public Examination and Exhibition.

THERE will be a Public Examination of the Students of the MASONIC INSTITUTE on the 23d and 24th of December. On the night of the 23d, there will be a torch-light procession of the Masons in full regalia, and an exhibition of the Students in Elocution.

G. W. EVERHART, Principal. Germantown, Nov. 30, 1852. 707-3.

20,000 lbs. CASTINGS for sale, whole sale and retail, consisting of large Boilers, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes. Merchants can be supplied with a good assortment on fair terms. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

KRUPP'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

HAVE received a box of the above Coffee. It needs no recommendation only a trial. One cake of the essence and one pound of Coffee will make as much coffee (and better) than five pounds will of the common Coffee. For 25 cents you save 37 1/2 cents. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

FIRE! FIRE! in our Store.—We have a few left of handsome Parlor and Shop Stoves for sale. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

LOOK OUT.

THE Subscriber will sell at auction in Greensborough on the first day of January, 1853,—(being privately sold before, that valuable Tract of land on North Buffalo Creek, in Guilford county, known as the Gillespie place. Terms, one-third cash, the remainder on a credit of twelve months. D. G. NEELEY. Dec. 4th, 1852. 737-4t.

FOR RENT.—A large two-story dwelling house on East street, lately occupied by Capt. Thomas Underwood, with all necessary out buildings. If not rented before the twenty-fifth of December, it will, on that day, be rented to the highest bidder. W. S. RANKIN, Agent. Nov. 20, 1852. 705-1f.

FOR SALE.—1 one-horse Wagon and 1 good Buggy. Call and get a bargain. R. G. LINDSAY. Nov. 11th, 1852.

JAMES G. SCOTT, ATTO. AT LAW, WILL give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office, No. 4, Albright's Hotel, Greensboro', N. C. Sept. 23, 1852.

R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT: FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

T. C. WÖRTE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres—Kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

The Origin of the Moss Rose.

A Spirit of air gently roamed o'er the flowers:
Slept on his eyelids—he needed repose,
And sought for a refuge from dew and from show-
ers,
Beneath the rich leaves of a beautiful rose.

The Spirit awaked, and, eager to grant
Some boon to the flower that had saved it from
harm,
"O! tell me," he murmured, "thy wish or thy
want?"

"I ask," said the Rose, "one additional charm."
The Spirit would the fair flower's discontent,
"I may not," he sigh'd, to improve thee presume;
How lovely, how sweet is thy exquisite scent!
How lovely thy shape! and how vivid thy bloom!"

Yet still to his promise resolved to be true,
His fancy he tasked new grace to propose;
Then smiled, waved his wings, and exultingly threw
A veil of soft clustering Moss o'er the Rose.

The Rose's vain sisters rejoiced in their pride,
That their charms had not suffer'd so grievous a
loss;
But brief was their triumph—all passed them aside
To gaze on the Rose with the vesture of moss.

Revealing this truth—that, though gladly we greet
Attractions and grace that our senses enthrall,
We never can deem them entirely complete,
Till humility casts her soft veil o'er them all.

Office N. C. Railroad Company.

November 19th, 1852.
WHEREAS, the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, at their last general meeting, passed the following order, viz:

"Resolved, That in justice to such of the Stockholders of this Company as have paid their subscriptions either in money or by work, the amount due by such stockholders shall be in default of their payment, shall be forthwith collected; and that, in all such cases, interest be rigidly exacted."

Therefore resolved, That whenever the instalments which have been heretofore required by this board upon any stock, shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December next, that the Directors forthwith will advertise the stock of said delinquent Stockholders for sale, and proceed to sell said stock for cash.

On motion, resolved, That an instalment of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company be called in and made payable on or before the 20th of December next, and if not paid by that time, then to draw interest.

Copied from the proceedings of the Board of Directors North Carolina Railroad Company.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secy & Treasr.

Stockholders will bear in mind the above call makes the seventh instalment. They can have an opportunity of paying their instalments on the 8th and 9th days of December next in Raleigh.
705:3 C. P. M.

First Rate Articles.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday the 7th day of December next, I shall offer for sale, at my residence, 13 miles South of Greensboro, three mules; a two horse wagon; a five horse wagon; a quantity of corn, wheat, rye, oats, fodder, hay, sheep, hogs, cows, a set of blacksmith tools, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 22, 1852. 706:2 W. J. B. GILLASPIE.

"MY LONG SOUGHT HOME."

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on North Buffalo creek, in the county of Guilford, adjoining the lands of Harper Donnell and others. This Tract is well adapted to the growth of, and yields, in rich profusion, the staple productions of the country. The improvements upon it consist of a large and commodious two-story DWELLING, KITCHEN, SMOKE-HOUSE, a large Barn, good Stables, &c. Within seventy-five yards of the dwelling is a spring of exceedingly pure, limpid, cold water. This Tract lies only two miles—a very desirable distance—from the Central Rail Road. By application to Mr. David Clark, who resides on the plantation, gentlemen may take a survey of the premises; or if they prefer, let them call on the subscriber at his residence nine miles south of Greensboro, near Pleasant Garden Church, who will take pleasure in accompanying them. Call soon, or you will be too late.

D. G. NEELEY,
Guilford Co., N. C., Nov. 6, 1852. 703:4f.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.
REV. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal,
And Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS R. SMITH,
Professor of Latin and English.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE,
Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open, Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day. The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly \$700. The Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and 15 per session. Board is \$6 per month, including fuel and washing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal.

The The Danville Republican and Raleigh Standard will please copy until the 6th of January and forward a paper accompanied with the bill.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from Greensboro, N. C., via Danville, Va., to Richmond and Petersburg, is now in full operation, running in connection with the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, and South-side Rail Road from Petersburg.

Leaves Greensboro for the North Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 1 o'clock. Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the second day after leaving Greensboro, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in time for the Northern steam train.

Leaves Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in Greensboro the second day thereafter, 10 at night, in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the Stages to Lynchburg.

J. BOLDERBY & CO.
P. FLAGG & CO.
Sept. 15, 1852. 688:1f.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify that I have sold to Mr. S. W. WESTBROOKS, my whole nursery of fruit trees, including all the varieties named in my catalogue. Mr. Westbrooks is a practical Pomologist, and is entitled to the entire confidence of the community. Sylva Grove, Oct. 2, 1852. CHAS. MOCK.

A LITTLE MORE SLUMBER!

AWAKE ye citizens along the line of the Central Railroad! The Iron Horse will soon be on the track with a number of cars chained fast to his tail, and going at speed of thirty miles an hour—and who will have any produce to freight those cars with? Look, sir, at your meadow, the broom-sedge and alders have taken it; and look at that cloud of broom-sedge and weed seed lying over into your neighbours meadow to seed it and destroy his profits. And you, sir, look at that mountain of ashes near your door, that has been accumulating for years—there are dollars in that pile. And you, sir, the briars have chased you into the middle of the field. And at least five hundred of you have not got any orchard to make home attractive to your children—pull them over yonder in your neighbor's orchards, seeing his fruit and taking the first lessons in roguery. And there, are, at least, about a thousand of you that have orchards, that think that your fruit will bear a good price in market. Well, I am not going to tell you that your fruit will not bear any comparison with the fine varieties; and unless you are wise enough to take the hint, I will let you find out your mistake when, probably, some of your neighbors are realizing more from their orchards of fine fruit, than you are from your whole farm. And you, too, sir, I saw you digging up the sprouts under them old trees, to make an orchard with, rather than pay ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents for first rate fruit. Very well, you will have your reward in shy berries, scrubby trees, and a thousand sprouts at the roots to make more orchards with, if you need them.

Well, Gentlemen,—and Ladies, too, (for I have actually seen the ladies planting out trees where their husbands would not), I have a fine assortment of fruit trees, embracing a large portion of the choice kinds of fruit suited to our climate. Those trees were grown by Mr. Charles Mock, of Davidson county, who has been favorably known for years as an experienced nursery man and pomologist, not only in our State, but in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. Well, if any of you want to purchase trees, send in your orders immediately, and I will take great pleasure in filling them. State the time that you may wish the trees to be ready, and I will have them ready, packed and labeled so that you will have no difficulty in knowing what you have purchased.

If any person or persons should wish to purchase several hundred in the same neighborhood, and should wish me to haul them to him, I shall charge them one cent on the tree for hauling.

I also have several kinds of fine Strawberries both Strainable and Pistillate.

I shall be governed by Mr. Mock's prices, at least for the present.

For further particulars address me at Greensboro, Guilford county, N. C., post paid, and your communications will receive immediate attention.

S. W. WESTBROOKS.

N. B. I will fill the engagements made by Mr. Mock about Danville, Va., and beyond there as early in November as practicable. The trees will be packed according to order by Mr. Mock himself. All other letters concerning the nursery, addressed to Mr. Mock, will fall into my hands, and will of course, receive prompt attention as soon as possible.

700:4f. S. W. W.

\$150,000.

BY enclosing \$1, post paid, and directing to this office or the subscriber at New Garden, Guilford, N. C., any and all persons wishing to travel, or those who are out of employment, and may wish, profitable employment, may secure the means of making from \$5 to \$10 a day by return mail, in the shape of knowledge of a valuable discovery in navigation, and demand all over the United States. Your own exertions and \$5 is all that is required to make this knowledge immediately lucrative in every city, town or county in the Union.

Thousands of dollars have been made by a knowledge of this discovery by many persons in the Northern, Middle and Western States during the last year, and thousands may be made in the Southern States, by any one of ordinary energy, during the coming year. Every head of a family should have it and save \$10 a year.

Send on your all-mighty dollars, and quit vile fatiguing six-penny day labor, for the assurance of honorable competence proportioned to the exertions you make.

A. V. COFFIN.
Oct. 18, 1852. 701:1f.

NO EXCUSE FOR BAD BREAD!

PRESTON AND MERRILL'S
INFAILLIBLE YEAST POWDER.

FOR MAKING LIGHT AND SWEET BREAD.

WHEN this article is used according to the directions, it never fails to make light bread, if good flour is used; and it is warranted to keep in any climate.

Bread made with this yeast is perfectly wholesome, not liable to sour upon the stomach, and is more nourishing and economical than Bread raised with the common Brewer's or Baker's Yeast, which, as is well known to Chemists, in producing lightness, converts into gas and spirit a portion of the flour, which is thus wholly lost.

It is a great convenience, that it is always READY and SURE to act—the dough requires no standing, but is ready to bake as soon as it is used, and the ignorant can hardly make a mistake in its use. Should an excess be put in, it will not turn the bread yellow, with its sticky or soapy taste, as saleratus and soda will, thus saving much waste.

It is suitable for almost all kinds of Sweet Cakes, Gingerbread, Dumplings, and Griddle Cakes.

It is dough mixed with common yeast, and failing to rise, may be made light, and saved, by thoroughly kneading in the proper quantity of this yeast. Sold in any quantity at the Drug Store of Nov. 26, 1852. (705) T. J. PATRICK.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. CUMMING, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.
James Sloan, J. A. Mebane, J. M. Garrett, Dr. D. P. Weir, W. J. McConnell, of Greensboro; Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. W. Field, Jamestown; Dr. E. Elliott, Guilford; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina Female College; John L. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville; E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro; J. J. Biggs, Raleigh; Leroy Springs, Charlotte; J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro; H. B. Elliott, Cedar Falls.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.
June 1st, 1852.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act in relation to the lands sold in the Greensboro, late St. Helena, Land District, in the State of Louisiana, and authorizing the re-survey of certain lands in said district," approved August 29th, 1842, and of the acts of Congress authorizing the sale of the Public Lands, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at GREENSBORO, in the State of LOUISIANA, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of April next, for the sale of the unappropriated and vacant tracts of Public Land situated within the limits of the following named Townships and fractional Townships, according to the approved plats of re-survey, to wit:

South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Township two, of range one.

Fractional township three, of range three.

Fractional township two, of range five.

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

Fractional township eight, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, and fractional township eight, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, four, and six, and fractional township eight, of range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, and fractional townships eight and nine, of range five.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and seven, of range eight.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range nine.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range ten.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eleven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one, three, four, and six, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine, of range fifteen.

Fractional township nine, of range sixteen.

Lands which have been and shall be selected and designated for the State, under the act entitled "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," approved March 2d, 1849, and the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp' lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850; also, all those tracts for which the patents have been issued or applied for by the day appointed for the commencement of the sale, or which shall not have been finally acted upon by that time, under the provisions of the act of 29th August, 1842, herein before mentioned, together with lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the tracts of land to be offered for sale within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and making payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

705:14w

Call and Examine.—The undersigned is a agent for the sale of those valuable endless Chain-Pumps. They are good, and cost but a trifle. Don't you want one?

C. G. YATES.

Leakville Candles.—A first rate article

Tallow Candles, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

Feb. 5, 1852.

CASTINGS.—Just received, a lot of large

Cast Iron Boilers, for boiling fruit for stock. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

August 3d, 1852.

MACARONI.—A fresh Box of the above just

received, and for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

August 3, 1852.

Ladies' Dress Goods.—Lace Mantillas,

Shawls, Laces, Bonnets, &c. Call and look for yourselves. R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

Thrashing Machine.—One of Emery &

Co.'s celebrated overshoot Thrashers, manufactured in Albany, N. Y. for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

June 2, 1852.

BIBLES.—At the Guilford County Bible

Society's Repository will be found the largest and best assortment of Bibles ever found at one time in Greensboro. Apply at the Store of J. R. & J. SLOAN.

April, 1852.

IREDELL'S MANUAL.—A few copies of

Iredell's New Digest of the Acts of Assembly, from 1838 to 1850, inclusive, for sale at this Office. Price reduced to two dollars.

June, 1852.

Large Lot of Iron.—Consisting of English

Buggy Tire, Swede Iron, Oral, Half-round Round, Square and strap Iron. Also, Mountain Iron.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

May, 1852.

Swede Iron Plow-moulds.—A rare and

excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

May, 1852.

Iron.—Square, Round, Band, Tire, and

Horse-shoe Iron, from Rose's Rolling Mill, in Gaston county, N. C., kept on hand for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

May, 1852.

Worms, Worms!

THE Comp. Syrup, Spigelia, one of the safest and most effective worm medicines of the day.

May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

Fruit Trees, Roses, Green-House Plants

Of the choicest kinds, For sale at my Nursery and Garden, one mile southwest of Greensboro, N. C. Orders may be left with W. J. McConnell, or Rankin & McLean, or directed, post paid, to the proprietor, Greensboro. For prices, see Catalogue.

Oct. 1852. (704:4f) THOS. H. FENTRESS.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1852.

Ruth S. Hairston, vs.

The heirs at Law of Robert Hairston, deceased to-wit: George Hairston, Henry Co. Va., Samuel Hairston, Pittsylvania Co. Va., Marshall Hairston, Henry Co. Va., Hatlen Hairston, Mississippi. Children of America Calloway, a sister of said Robert Hairston, who died before he did, leaving Ruth who married George Pannell, Henry Va., and Geo. Calloway, a lunatic. His father John Calloway is his committee, Henry Co. Va. Children of both Hairston, a sister of said Robert Hairston deceased, who died before said Robert to-wit: Peter Hairston Henry Co. Va., George Hairston and Samuel Hairston Henry Co. Va., and Elizabeth Dillard, widow of Peter H. Dillard, who died before the said Robert. She lives in Henry Co. Va. Children of Bethania Pannell, half sister of the said Robert, who died before he did, leaving the following children, to-wit: William S. Pannell, Pittsylvania Co. Va., and Elizabeth S. Stewart, wife of Archibald Stewart, who lives in Patrick Co. Va. Children of John A. Hairston of Mississippi, who died before his brother the said Robert Hairston, leaving the following children, to-wit: Elizabeth, who married Robert L. Jones, Ruth A. Hairston, George S. Hairston, Marshall Hairston and Susan A. Hairston.

Petition for Dower.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Crawford on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then to plead, answer or demur, to the petition of plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Samuel H. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, C. S. C.

Pr. adv., \$5. 704:6w.

North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

John Fruit, admr. of Jacob Wright, dec'd, vs.

Isaac Wright, David Wright, Harman Wright, Leonard Wright, David Wright, Mary Wright and Martha Wright, the four last being minors without guardian.

Petition to sell real estate and make the same assets in the hands of the administrator, &c.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Isaac Wright and Harman Wright are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro, notifying the said Isaac Wright and Harman Wright of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the first Monday in February, 1853, and then to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the first Monday in November, 1852. Issued 12th Nov. 1852.

Pr. adv \$5 706:6 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

Thomas A. Futral, Plaintiff, vs. Attachment levied on the defendant's interest in the lands of Joab Parks.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joab Parks, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in Greensboro, N. C., notifying the defendant of the pendency of this suit, and requiring him to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February, 1853, and then to plead, answer or reply, or judgment will be entered against him and the land levied on condemned to the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the 1st Monday in November, 1852. Issued 13th November, 1852.

Pradv \$5 706:6 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term 1852.

Petition for Sale of real Estate.

The petition of James Perry and wife Hannah, Mary Perry and James Henderson and wife Betsey, Nicholas Perry and Samuel Perry.

Against George Kirk, Joseph Kirk, John Kirk, Edward Lindley and wife Joana, — Stroud and wife Nancy, — Stroud and wife Sally, Willis Meacham and wife Polly, and William Love and wife Ellen.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the defendants are not residents of this State. It is ordered by the Court that advertisement of the pendency of this petition be made in the Greensboro Patriot, for the space of three months, that the Defendants may appear at the next term, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and be set down to be heard ex parte.

M. Q. WADELL, C. M. E.

Nov. 1, 1852. (705:3m.) of Chatham.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Lorenzo D. Wood, vs.

Rebecca J. Wood.

Petition for Divorce now pending. The defendant in the above case, Rebecca J. Wood is notified that on the 20th day of December A. D. 1852, in the Clerk's Office, in Clayton, Barbour county in the State of Alabama, I will proceed to take the deposition of William Kennedy, Sen. and others to be read on my behalf on the trial of the above stated suit pending in said Randolph Superior Court of Law.

If the depositions are not all taken on the said 20th day of December, that on the next day at the same place, the testimony of said witnesses and others will be taken or completed.

Pr. adv. \$5. 904:6w L. D. WOOD.

LOOK AT THIS!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ON EAST STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW DR. BUTCHER'S OFFICE Goods 25 per cent. lower than has ever been offered in this market.

WE have just arrived in Greensboro with a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c.

Embracing, among others,