

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.

Under date of November 1st, a correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, draws the following attractive picture of "Mr Buchanan at home:"

"On approaching Wheatland the visitor is struck by the air of comfort and trimness that pervades the place. The mansion is a plain brick one, without any pretension to architectural beauty, but the site on which it is built commands some picturesque views, and is shaded by fine old trees. It is a simple, substantial, republican looking dwelling, without any of the composite decorations with which our city millionaires are in the habit of ornamenting their suburban villas. It has a warm, genial, homestead aspect, promising a hospitable welcome and substantial cheer to those who may enter its walls. Previous to its purchase by Mr. Buchanan, it belonged to Mr. W. M. Meredith, late Secretary of the Treasury under General Taylor, and was built, we believe, by a brother-in-law of Robert Emmet.

"On entering the house I was shown into the library where I found Mr. Buchanan, with about ten or a dozen gentlemen who were all unknown to me, but who, I believe, were for the most part leading politicians of the neighborhood. The conversation appeared to be animated, and turned, of course, on the subject of the election. Mr. Buchanan, listened attentively to the remarks made, but took very little part in them. From his calm, impressive manner, one would have supposed him to be the party least interested of all the persons present on the subject under discussion. It was many years since I had seen him, and I was forcibly struck by the little alteration which time and the cares of office had effected in his appearance. He looked even younger, fresher, and stouter than when we last met. Nothing could be kinder or more cordial than the manner in which he received me, although the motive of my visit was more of a personal than a political one. He is exceedingly fortunate in possessing so much *bon homie* of manner, for I can assure you it is severely put to the test. He is beset by hosts of visitors of all conditions, some of them queer samples of humanity. Only think of an enthusiastic female phrenologist making a long journey to take a cast of his head! Mr. Buchanan received his lady visitor with the greatest politeness, invited her to dinner, and told her she was welcome to examine anything she pleased about the premises, with the exception of his bums. You can imagine the modification of this ardent votary of science at being compelled to leave without accomplishing the object of her journey.

"The only familiar face which I encountered during my brief visit to Wheatland was that of Mr. Brady, of Broadway, the well-known photographer. He came there to take views of the house and surrounding scenery and I believe has succeeded in obtaining representations of every object of interest about the premises. These pictures will form an interesting feature in the fine historical gallery which this enterprising artist has succeeded in collecting together at so much expense. In the event of Mr. Buchanan's election they will probably be engraved for general circulation."

THE OUTRAGES IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Republican of Wednesday evening says:

"There is not a man in this city who does not know that the bloody tragedy of yesterday, called an election, was a mere horrible mockery—that thousands of illegal votes were polled by the opposition of democracy, and that thousands of honest voters were prevented from giving their votes by the organized and armed bands of ruffians, who, at an early hour, took possession of the polls and kept possession throughout the day. In several of the wards the majority of the know-nothings is greater than the whole legal vote, and yet the democrats were scarcely permitted to poll a vote. These facts were early reported to the mayor and were treated by him with perfect indifference; his police force were enlisted everywhere upon the side of the rowdies, and the increased vote which they received shows conclusively that their services were very effective—against the democracy."

"The course of the know-nothing press, including the *American Patriot*, has been such as to encourage and stimulate the state of things which has brought such disgrace upon the city. The *Patriot*, with a vulgarity and indecency only equalled by the *Clipper*, sneered at the governor, and ridiculed his desire to maintain the peace of the city, and complimented Mayor Hinks upon his refusal to accept of any aid, thus showing a perfect understanding among the coalitionists as to the plan of carrying the election in this city. We would ask what the coalitionists have accomplished by their violence and fraud and murders?"

SAMPSON SUPERIOR COURT.—At Fall Term last week, Judge Dick passed sentence on Jacob Johnson, for the murder of Jacob Stewart, committed in Harriet County some two years ago. The execution is to take place on Friday the 18th of December.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

THE ORIGINAL SABBATH, in England, in the year 950, commenced on Saturday at 3 P. M., and lasted till daybreak on Monday. In the reign of James I., 1606, a fine of one shilling was imposed by act of Parliament on every person absent from church on Sunday.

EARTHQUAKE AT MALTA.

MALTA, October 15.—On Sunday, October 25th at eleven minutes before 2 o'clock A. M., the island of Malta and Gozo were visited by shocks of an earthquake, so violent in their nature, and so long in their duration, that the oldest inhabitants do not remember ever to have experienced anything so severe. The first shock made itself perceptible by a tremendous motion similar to that caused by the passing of a heavy gun-carriage a thousand times repeated, accompanied by a rumbling noise, of distant thunder, which rapidly increased in violence until every building trembled. Scarcely a minute had elapsed when a more violent shock, accompanied by a louder noise occurred. The alarm occasioned was general throughout town and country.

Men, women, and children, suddenly aroused from their slumbers, issued from every house, rushed into the streets and made their way to the squares and other spaces, which soon became full of people. The sentry at the Treasury left his post and ran to the main guard, which he turned out, under the impression that shells were being thrown in the town by an enemy from some steam fleet. The two shocks, the interval being so brief as to be inappreciable, lasted two minutes. In the city of Valletta scarcely a building escaped injury, and all corner structures have more particularly suffered. Of the Roman Catholic churches those of San Giacomo, St. Orsola, and St. Domenico appear to have suffered most.

N. C. BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

This body convened in the Baptist Church in this City on Wednesday the 5th instant, and the delegates were called to order and welcomed by the President of the last Convention, Elder James McDaniel, Elder Solomon acted as Secretary.

The time was occupied in preliminary arrangements, and the Convention adjourned to meet in the State Capitol at half past 9 on Thursday morning.

At night the introductory sermon was preached by Elder J. B. Solomon.

On Thursday, the Convention met in the Capitol. Elder J. McDaniel was elected President, and Elder J. B. Solomon, Secretary. The annual report of the Board of Managers was read, and the usual committees appointed.

Elders Repton and Tobey brought to the attention of the Convention the subject of a Theological Seminary for the Baptists of the South and South-west. A convention in reference to this matter is to be held in Louisville, Ky., in May next, in connection with the meeting of the Southern Baptist Biennial Convention. The delegate to this Convention were appointed and instructed to represent the N. C. Convention in each of these meetings. These are Elders Bradford, Thoma, Mitchell, Prichard, Hooper, McDaniel, Skinner, Candler, Jordan, Tobey, James, Dobson, Wiegate, T. H. Prichard, Solomon, Wheeler and Repton.

Among the visitors from other States we may mention Elder T. C. Tensdale, D. D. of Washington City, Elder E. Kingsford, D. D. of Alexandria, and Elder A. M. Poindeux, of Richmond, Va.—*Raleigh Standard*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This ecclesiastical body met at Mt. Moriah, in Guilford county on Wednesday the 5th inst. Through the kindness of the Conference, we are permitted to give an advance sketch of their proceedings.

The President, John F. Speight, opened the Conference with quite an interesting sermon. The representation is very good, both ministerial and laity. Besides about thirty lay delegates, we find the following ministers present:—

Jno. F. Speight, T. H. Pegram, A. C. Harris, A. W. Linebury, Alex. Robbins, Danl. Thompson, J. A. Neese, Alon Gray, H. T. Weatherly, T. C. Hays, G. A. T. Whitaker, J. G. Stockard, Jno. Gordon, J. W. Haight, J. W. Naylor, J. Guyer, R. H. Jones, R. R. Prather, Wm. A. Willis, R. R. Michaux, C. F. Harris, Jno. L. Michaux, J. Henshaw, Nathan Robbins, C. Holton, James Deans, Joseph Causey, J. M. Kennett.

Rev. C. F. Harris was elected President for the ensuing year, and Rev. W. H. Willis was elected Secretary. Revs. John Perdue and W. C. Cannon, of the M. E. Church, were introduced and invited to take seats in the Conference.

One of the principal topics of discussion was a proposition to establish a Female Seminary of high grade at High Point. The Conference finally adopted the resolution to establish said school, but located it at Jamestown, in this county. The following Board of Trustees were elected: Geo. C. Mendenhall, J. W. Field, J. F. Speight, L. W. Bachlor, Calvin Johnson, C. H. Wiley, Alex. Robbins, C. F. Harris and J. C. Rankin. In the debates much interest in the cause of religion and education were manifested.

On the Sabbath sermons were preached at various places in the vicinity. On Tuesday morning the statistics were read, as follows:

34 Itinerants; 32 Unstationed Ministers and Preachers.
Number of Members 6229.
Net increase this year, 433.
Number of Churches 58, Value \$30,000.
Sabbath Schools 13, Teachers 57, Scholars 419.—*Greensboro Times*.

Here is an old English riddle, but it is still worth guessing.

"More fickle than the wind that blows,
More fragrant than the damask rose;
What strikes with dread the honest tar?
What Nelson fears amidst the war?
What's colder than the frigid zone?
What, ladies, you may call your own?
What's sweeter than a mutual kiss,
Will instantly unravel this."

"A foe who misquotes you," says Horace Walpole, "ought to be a welcome antagonist. He is so humble as to confess, when he censures what you have not said, that he cannot confute what you have said; and he is so kind as to furnish you with an opportunity of proving him a liar, as you refer to your book to detect him."

From the Raleigh Standard.
Kenneth Rayner denounced by
honest Fillmore men in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia News—an old and reliable Fillmore journal—asserts that Mr. Rayner went to Philadelphia to advocate fusion at the request of black Republican traitors; and that paper dwells at some length and with much bitterness on the discord created by Mr. Rayner in the Fillmore ranks. Indeed, so aroused and enraged were the honest Fillmore men by his conduct, that it seems Mr. Rayner at one time apprehended personal violence at their hands; and in proof of this we copy the following from the Philadelphia Sun of the 4th instant:

"Mr. Rayner's speech was so earnest and truthful that it carried hope and conviction with its eloquent sentences. Three cheers were given for Rayner and three for Union Ticket as he closed and left to address another meeting, saying as he left the room that he believed that if he was attacked to-night in the streets he would have twenty good and true Americans around him in five minutes to defend him. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The Philadelphia News of 3d November, says:

"Mr. Rayner is either ignorant of the effect of the action he recommends, or he is willing to risk the hazard of the die. We remember well that when Mr. Rayner was regarded as the most ultra of the antagonists of abolitionism, and the fanaticism of the Giddings and Garrison school. He denounced these disorganizing doctrines in Congress, in the most violent language, and in terms not strictly within the rules of parliamentary decorum. Now, he is advocating an electoral ticket composed entirely of the friends of Giddings & Co., and the greater part of which will ensure to the benefit of the champion of Northern sectionalism. Is Mr. Rayner blinded by ambition? Let him explain these matters to his constituents, for he will be called to a stern account by them. Mr. Rayner overrates his influence, if he supposes that he can induce the Americans of Pennsylvania to follow him in the tortuous path he has chosen to walk in."

The News is right. Mr. Rayner did "overrate his influence," as is shown by the fact that thousands of the Fillmore men there voted for Buchanan.

The Philadelphia News on the 4th says: "Mr. Rayner was brought here at the instance of the black Republicans, and even this Mr. Millward and his traitorous coadjutor, Mr. Cooper, dare not now deny."

If these gentlemen were the instruments in the hands of that party which seeks the blood of the American organization, so much the worse for them. If, after receiving the honors of the party which elevated Mr. Millward to the dignity of a Congressman, he chooses to play second fiddle to the Northern section of locofocoism, this is his matter, not ours, at least, until a more fitting occasion.

But why not let Mr. Rayner speak for himself? He aspires to be a leader in the American party, yet on the eve of the most important Presidential election witnessed in the country for years, he abandons the canvass in his own State, and comes here, to do what? To assist that party to which he claims to belong? No! To ask it to elevate Mr. Fillmore, its nominee, to the Presidency? No! But to ask it to prostitute itself before and beneath the form of a sectional organization, and to ask its members to vote for an electoral ticket which has none others in it but friends of John C. Fremont. If Mr. Rayner can reconcile this conduct with his duty to the American party, let him do it; but we say to him now and henceforth, that no matter what were his intentions, he came here and cast a firebrand among men who were contending for principles which must live or die with this contest.

If Mr. Rayner is no better politician than to be guilty of such conduct as has characterized his present visit, we confess that he would make but a poor leader. Let him, before coming here to instruct the people of Pennsylvania, look to his own deserted State, and let him go back to the State of North Carolina, if he dare, and tell the people there that the object of his mission into Pennsylvania was to advise the American party to a coalition with the Black Republican and Northern Sectionalists. Those who crusade among the ASSASSIN'S KNIFE AT THE HEART OF NORTH CAROLINA, as of every other State south of Mason and Dixon's line."

COLORADO PERSONS NOT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Application having been made to the State Department for passports to a company of colored minstrels, about to visit Europe professionally, a reply has been received by Mr. Rice, clerk of the Superior Court of New York, who made the application. The reply is from J. A. Thomas, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State who says that Secretary Marcy refuses the request. His reasons are set forth:

A passport is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communication there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this description. They are represented in your letter as "colored," and described in the affidavits as "blacks," from which statements it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States. The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration of the national and the State governments.

In 1821 a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels; and Mr. Wirt, Attorney General, decided that they were not, and moreover held that the words "citizens of the United States," were used in the acts of Congress in the same way as in the constitution. This view is also fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present Attorney.

MORMONISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—English papers state that the Mormons are making many converts in that country, by exaggerated pictures of life in Utah. They now openly teach their doctrine of polygamy, but it seems no impediment to converts from the fair sex. The annual emigration of converts is about 8,000.

INDIANA.—The full returns from Indiana give Buchanan a plurality of 15,000.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF NAPOLEON.

The personal appearance of Napoleon, in the last days of his power, is thus described by Lamartine, and will be interesting as coming from his pen, though we doubt very much its correctness:

"The Empire had made him old before his time. Gratiated ambition, satiated pride, the delights of a palace, a luxurious table, a voluptuous couch, youthful wives, complaisant mistresses, long vigils, sleepless nights, divided between labor and festive pleasure, the habit of constant riding which made him corpulent, all tended to deaden his limbs and enervate his faculties. An early obesity overloaded him with flesh. His cheeks, formerly streaked with muscles, and hollowed by the working of genius, were broad, full and overhanging, like those of Otho in the Roman medals of the Empire. An excess of bile mingling with the blood, gave a yellow tint to the skin, which, at a distance, looked like a varnish of pale gold in his countenance. His lips still preserved their Grecian outline and steady grace, passing easily from a smile to a menace. His solid, bony chin formed an appropriate base for his features. His nose was but a line, thin and transparent. The paleness of his cheeks gave greater brilliancy to the blue of his eyes; his look was searching, unsteady as a wavering flame—an emblem of inquietude. His forehead seemed to have widened, from the scantiness of his thin black hair, which was falling from the moisture of continual thought. It might be said that his head, naturally small, had increased in size to give ample scope between his temples for the machinery and combination of a mind, every thought of which was an empire. The map of the world seemed to have been encrusted on the orb of that reflective head. But it was beginning to yield; and he inclined it often on his breast, while crossing his arms like Frederick the Great—an attitude and gesture which he appeared to affect. Unable any longer to seduce his courtiers and his soldiers by the charm of youth, it was evident he wished to fascinate them by the rough, pensive and diabolical character of himself—of his model, in his latter days. He moulded himself, as it were, into the statue of Reflection, before his troops, who gave him the nickname of Father Thoughtful; he assumed the pose of Destiny—Something rough, rude, and savage in his movements, revealed his southern and insular origin. The man of the Mediterranean broke out constantly through the Frenchman. His nature, too great and too powerful for the part he had to play, overflowed on all occasions. He bore no resemblance to any of the men around him. Superior and altogether different, he was an offspring of the sun, of the sea, and of the battle field—out of his elements even in his own palace, and a stranger even in his own empire. Such was at this period the profile, the bust, and the external physiognomy of Napoleon."

SWIMMING.

It is certainly most absurd to live all the days of one's life at the mercy of any one of the elements whatever, more especially water; and, in most instances, people who are drowned deserve death. In much of the interior of Arabia, and in the central deserts of Africa, swimming is of no use, owing to the general aridity of the soil, and want of atmospheric moisture. But islanders like us, who are rarely out of sight or sound of stream, lake, and sea, ought to be amphibious. In angling, no man can be called a master who is not a swimmer. There is not a bridge at every turn across the Tweed, Tay, and Clyde—ferryboats are rare—and fords are deep. Over with you, therefore, like a sagacious Newfoundland dog, back and forward from shady and sunny park, according to the flow of flood, and giving yourself a shake, drop the fly lightly above snout of trout, grilse, or salmon. In lake fishing, wherever you see a strong and shelving shallow stretching along the deeps, have instant recourse to natation, and you will find your panther with pouncers, while land lubbers are in vain flogging from the shore. Don't talk to us about danger. The wave is tepid as milk, so no chance of catching cold; cramp is a mere bugbear; and, as every man knows his own strength, he is just as safe while he keeps within moderate limits in the water as on the land. We have, indeed, heard it seriously mentioned in conversation, that people who can swim run a greater risk of being drowned than those who cannot; and no doubt people who cannot swim do not often plunge into pools twenty feet deep, just as people who cannot ride are rarely seen on horseback, and never killed acting as jockeys at Newmarket. In all accidents with boats, the good swimmers, it is said, are uniformly drowned. That, in the first place, is a lie; but, when it does so happen, pray who drown them but the knaves who cannot swim a stroke, and clutch hold of the legs of better men, and drag them to the bottom! A prime seaman is not worthy the name who cannot swim, nor can he discharge all his duties. In shipwreck, during a storm, and on a lee shore of precipices, swimming cannot greatly avail, and the sea will dash to death a thousand men among the floating fragments of the Dreadnought; or fire will consume the ship from the face of the sea; and the "strong swimmer in his agony" knows that he shall never behold the setting sun. But to say that men in shipwreck have not a better chance of their lives, if able to swim, is about as rational as to say that men in balloon-wrecks would not have a better chance of their lives if able to fly.

WHOLESALE STAMPEDE.—A few nights since, fourteen slaves escaped from Kenton Co., Ky., and about the same time, twelve others were missing from the vicinity of Mayaville.

ONSLAW COUNTY.—The Superior Court for Onslow County, was in session last week. His Honor Judge Manly presiding. The case of public interest was that of the State against "Abram" a Slave indicted for Rape and Murder, committed on the person of Ann N. Taylor, a young lady of 18 or 19 years of age, and a resident of Stump Sound District in that county. We learn that the evidence on the trial was entirely circumstantial, but of such a character as to exclude any other hypothesis than that of his guilt. The Jury after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict of "guilty," upon which the Judge proceeded to pass sentence, to be carried into effect on the 28th of this month. Immediately after sentence had been passed, the prisoner made a full confession of his guilt.—*Wtl. Journal*.

A COMPARISON.

The following we find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

The Fremonts have much to say about the large majorities of their candidates in a few of the States, particularly Massachusetts, New York, Maine and Vermont; but suppose we take a look at the whole field. We shall then find that Fremont is farther behind in the popular than in the electoral vote. For it must be remembered that in fifteen States of the Union he has no votes at all, or so few that they are not worth naming; therefore the whole Buchanan vote of those fifteen States is so much majority against Fremont. We are inclined to think that the votes of the three candidates in the nation at large (counting South Carolina as 30,000 for Buchanan, and none for either of the other candidates) will be in the neighborhood of what follows, viz:

Buchanan, 1,750,000
Fremont, 1,250,000
Fillmore, 750,000
Total votes, 3,750,000

The same paper makes out, from the majorities in the several States, an aggregate majority of 456,000 for Buchanan over Fremont, in the nation at large, or say, in round numbers, half a million. It adds that the joint vote of Buchanan and Fillmore—that is to say, the conservative vote of the country—is about 2,500,000, against 1,250,000 for Fremont, or in the proportion of two to one. This is an encouraging fact, and shows that the nation is not wholly given up to sectionalism.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

It has already been mentioned that seven lives were lost in St. Louis, a few nights ago, by the burning of a cabinet manufacturing, part of which was occupied as a boarding-house. The St. Louis Republican says:

The unfortunate men who perished, slept in the boarding house building, in the second story, the access to which was by a pair of stairs upon the outside or north end of the building, which was soon in flames, and out of their retreat. It is thought that in the endeavor to secure their clothes and other matters of personal interest, and finding their retreat cut off, they went into the attic story of the building, where they were suffocated by the smoke, and in the wild and dreadful circumstances that surrounded them, clinging to each other, all perished. Only one body was taken from the wreck yesterday afternoon, and that was a crispy, charred mass, with burnt and mangled bones protruding that horrified the sight. Other portions of skeletons and cooked pieces of human flesh were thrown up by the workmen in the few minutes that we were present, that were sickening to behold.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road seems to be in a prosperous condition, judging from the receipts for the past year. We copy from the Superintendent's statement:

Gross receipts from all sources from October 1st, 1855, to September 30th, 1856, is.....\$479,349 38
The cost of operating the Road for the same period has been 236,635 41

Showing the net earnings to be \$242,713 97

From this it will be observed the Road has been operated for a sum less than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, which we believe is considered a good showing.

The Company we notice has declared two semiannual dividends of 34 per cent. cash, equal to 7 per cent. for the year, and besides this, we are informed has set aside a sinking fund of 3 per cent., making in all 10 per cent. profits. The gross receipts this year exceed those of the year previous, by about \$37,000, while the cost of working the road remains about the same as for the year ending September 30th, 1855.
Wtl. Journal.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The steamship Tennessee has arrived at this port, with later news from California and San Juan—her dates being from San Francisco to the 20th October, and from San Juan to 5th November.

The news from Nicaragua is unimportant. The former accounts from that country are confirmed. General Walker's position is considered more favorable. There are prospects that peace will shortly be proclaimed.

Fernin Ferrer has been appointed Minister to the United States, from Nicaragua. Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, is returning home.

The accounts from Oregon state that the Indian troubles in that Territory have been renewed, and that they are more serious and extensive than before.

The result of the Presidential election in California is considered doubtful.

A number of Indians in Mendocino County stole a quantity of cattle, and were pursued and fifty of them killed.

HOGS AND PORK.—The Cincinnati Price Current of the 29th ult. reports that contracts for fifty thousand hogs have been closed in that quarter, chiefly at six and six and a quarter cents net, for early delivery. The packing season there will soon commence. The same paper reports sales of mess pork at \$17 per barrel, while at the same period last year pork sold at twenty dollars.

The betting on Kentucky has been very heavy. We know of many instances of bets of extraordinary magnitude having been made on the result of the late election. Lands, negroes, cash—everything that is property in Kentucky—has been staked throughout the State. Hundreds of men are doubtless entirely ruined, and thousands sorely impoverished.—*Ctn. Com.*

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mr. William Telford, aged 101 years, a native of Ireland, and for the past seventy five years a resident of Richland District, in the neighborhood of Crane Creek, departed this life on Monday evening last, at his residence without having suffered much affliction in his last illness.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board.

RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department. The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, Pres. Ex. Office of the Literary Board.

PULASKI COWPER, Secretary to the Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	Balance due.
Alamance,	10,166	\$ 1,219 92	\$ 1,219 92	\$ 2,439 84	{ Peter L. Ray, Wm. Keck,	
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	{ Barbara J. Whitsett, Wm. Covington,	\$225 00 \$ 994 92 1,215 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44		
Ashe,	6,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36		
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	David Latham,	75 00 1,380 92
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52		
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	David Watson,	75 00 887 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24		
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	{ Moses Fisher, Leak Fisher, Catharine Fisher,	225 00 815 88
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus,	6,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thomas Berry, Sarah Rushall,	75 00 75 00 545 88 669 96
Carteret,	8,268	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20		
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleveland,	9,687	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Cumberland,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	{ Lazarus Crow, Jesse Holder,	150 00 1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	{ Perlina Shelton, Margaret Perry, Caroline Pratt,	150 00 75 00 1,502 40 1,200 74
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,652 49	1,652 40	3,304 80		
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,551 48		
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40	{ John Massey, Robt. Wyles,	150 00 717 36
Gaston,	7,229	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	{ Wm. Berry, Emily Hyatt, Mary Hurt,	150 00 75 00 2,067 60 1,485 84
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20		
Halifax,	13,007	1,369 84	1,369 84	2,739 68		
Harnett,						
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson,	6,823	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	Jane O'Neal,	75 00 715 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson,						
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64		
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus,	75 00 666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madi-son,						
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84		
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76		
Montgomery,	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	{ A. R. Shield, Chas. Shield, Wm. Tilley, Chas. B. Morris, Julia Capps,	150 00 876 26 225 00 1,483 22
Moore,	8,238	1,026 36	1,026 36	2,052 72		
Nash,	6,094	784 08	784 08	1,568 16		
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64		
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	Penelope Pendleton,	75 00 849 96
Perquimans,	6,620	735 60	735 60	1,471 20		
Person,	8,829	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Polk,						
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven,	75 00 1,746 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham,	12,363	1,468 56	1,468 56	2,937 12		
Rowan,	12,320	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96		
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12		
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 70	1,523 52		
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60		
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow,	75 00 2,042 16
Tyrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48		
Union,	9,238	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	{ Cornelia Saunders, Narcissa Dupree, Julia Simpson,	150 00 75 00 2,384 76 1,168 92
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52		
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84		
Washington,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20		
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72		
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08		
Wilson,						
Yadkin,						
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
	752,542	\$90,425 04	\$90,425 04	\$180,850 00		