

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the U. States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fifteenth day of June last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the north-west coast of America lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over the said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say: the President of the United States of America has, on his part, furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has, on her part, appointed the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. From the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the U. States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the U. States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific ocean: *Provided, however, That the navigation of the whole of said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.*

Art. 11. From the point at which the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson Bay Company and to all British subjects trading with the same to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual passages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the U. States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty.

Art. 111. In the future appropriation of the territory south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, provided in the first article of this treaty, and possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

Art. IV. The farms, lands, and other property of every description belonging to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole, or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government, at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon by the parties.

Art. V. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]

RICHARD PAKENHAM, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the seventeenth ultimo, by Louis McLane, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the U. S. of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the U. States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand, and caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

[By the President:] JAMES K. POLK, JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. WASHINGTON, August 11.

I send you, carefully prepared for me by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, the following abstract of the Sub-Treasury Bill as signed and approved on Saturday last. Most of the copies of the Bill which have been published are erroneous.

The Sub-Treasurers, or Assistant Treasurers as they are called, were all appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate on Saturday evening.

Notwithstanding the severe provisions of this Bill, I learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has taken the responsibility of issuing a large number of Treasury Drafts. They form a Currency for circulation, as much so as any Bank Currency in the country; and, with the loans and treasury notes, make the Sub-Treasury nothing less than a mammoth Government Bank.

ABSTRACT OF THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Section 1st. Defines what is the Treasury of the United States.

2. Makes mints at Philadelphia and N. Orleans depositories.

3. Rooms in New York and Boston, prepared under former act, to be used under this act.

4. Rooms, &c., at Charleston and St. Louis, same.

5. Assistant Treasurers to be appointed.

6. Money to be kept by all persons receiving same, without losing, using, depositing in Banks, or exchanging for other funds, except as allowed by the act.

7. Treasurers, &c., to give bonds.

8. New Bonds to be given and required.

9. Collectors and receivers to pay over money by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, once in each week.

10. Secretary of the Treasury may transfer money from one depository to another, &c.,

11. Agents to examine books and accounts of Depositories, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be allowed \$6 per day and travelling expenses.

12. Naval-officers, surveyors, &c., also to examine books, &c., of assistant Treasurers, &c., each quarter or oftener if the Secretary of Treasury thinks proper.

13. Depositories to have Clerks, &c.

14. Balance of present deposits may be transferred, &c.

15. Marshals, District Attorneys, &c., may make payment to the Treasurer of the United States, Mints or Assistant Treasurers.

16. All persons charged with keeping, transferring or disbursing public moneys, to keep an accurate entry of sums received and of each payment or transfer—not to be converted to their own use, invested, loaned, deposited in any Bank, or exchanged for other funds—penalties and proof.

17. Rooms to be procured where there are none.

18. On the 1st. January, 1847, and thereafter, gold and silver only to be received.

19. On the 1st. April, 1847, gold and silver and Treasury notes only to be paid out.

20. No funds to be exchanged except for gold and silver—when gold and silver is furnished, it shall be paid out—when in drafts they must be presented at place of payment and properly paid, and payments to be made in money received for such drafts—unless in either case an exchange can be made for gold and silver at par. Penalty.

21. The Secretary of the Treasury to enforce speedy presentation and payment of drafts at the place when payable, and to prevent them from being a circulating medium. If officers sell for a premium, they must account to Treasury.

22. Regulates salaries of Assistant Treasurers, &c., and provides they shall not charge fees.

23. Appropriates \$5000 for repairs of Sub-Treasuries, &c.

24. Repeals all Laws repugnant to this.

Mr. Polk's Veto of the French Spoilation Bill.

The following brief but pithy comment on the Veto of this bill by Mr. Polk, we take from the Charleston News—a neutral paper, we believe. To this comment, the News might have added that it was the first time in this country that the tyrannical exercise of the Veto power had ever been applied by any President to a private bill.

The News says:—[*Pet. Int.*]

The reasons assigned by the President for interposing his negative is untenable. Length of time is no bar to an equitable claim. A different principle would establish the validity of the plea in the pecuniary affairs of the government, which make a statute of limitations effectual in the private transactions of individuals.

Whether the claims have been half a century, or a century, before the government, in its executive or legislative departments, makes no difference in the justice of the appeal for their satisfaction. On the contrary it strengthens the equity of a demand for indemnity which has been postponed for so long a period.

The history of our federal legislation shows that Congress is not over prompt in matters of indemnification as to private claims, or calls on its equitable action, of which the Smithsonian bequest is a pregnant illustration. Nor should the abstract justice of these spoliation claims receive damage from the circumstance of the small or large surplus which may happen in the treasury.

As a full treasury could afford no argument for their satisfaction, so can an empty exchequer furnish no good reason for their denial.

RAPID GROWTH.—The manufacturing town of Manchester, New Hampshire, twelve years ago, was a pine forest, and had not one hundred inhabitants. It has now two of the largest mills in the United States, each being four hundred and forty feet long, and is the largest town in the State.

FLORIDA PINE APPLES.—The Charleston News has been presented with specimens of this fruit, raised at St. Lucia, East Florida.—They have produced with scarcely any trouble, and are the product of a second crop, and the only fruit of the kind which has been raised in the United States. It is stated that all the tropical fruits are easy of culture in the eastern portion of Florida.

Let General Jackson's famous sentiment—*"borrowed, however, by the way—ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."* be stricken from the flag of the Administration party. If we asked nothing but what was right when we claimed the "whole of Oregon or none," surely we have submitted to something that is wrong in taking less than the whole. The dilemma is inevitable.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A Letter published in the New York Evening Post, under date of Washington, August 12, and evidently written by a Democratic Member of Congress, gives us some views of the scenes behind the curtain on the last day or two of legislation which are quite instructive. Take, for example, the following notice of the Mexican "Peace" Bill and the Oregon Government Bill:

"The \$2,000,000 appropriation to be employed for unsuccessful purposes in negotiation with Mexico failed. It had passed the House, coupled with an unsavory proviso, but was not taken up in the Senate at all. To be candid, I am very glad that the whole proposition was defeated. Of course, it is painful to me to express doubt or dissatisfaction with any recommendation of the President, but this two million business came in such a questionable shape that really I could not reconcile it with my sense of duty to give it my support. But the situation and the fate of the Oregon bill was the same; it had passed the House, and was patiently awaiting the pleasure of the Senate on the table of its Secretary. It was not even looked at. In fact, they breathed not its name."

We thus learn, from Democratic authority, what was very well understood in the House by all parties, that this recommendation of the President was defeated intentionally; that is to say, by an insertion in it, on motion of a leading Democratic Member, with the previous knowledge and approbation of many other Members of the same party, of a proviso which made the bill obnoxious to its own friends, and which was certain to defeat it either in the House of Representatives or in the Senate. It rubbed through the House of Representatives; but would have been killed in that body had it come back from the Senate with an amendment striking out the proviso in question; without striking out which it probably never could have passed the Senate.

From the same letter we extract the following paragraphs, hardly less interesting than that which we have already quoted:

"This [the rejection of the Oregon government bill] was too bad; for Judge Douglass had drawn the bill with great care, and it was a very good bill as it passed the House. I am afraid there was a little—the least taste in life—*fifty-four forty malevolence* in this! But let it pass, although the bill did not pass. I am chiefly concerned about this untoward failure because of the previous disappointment it has brought to a small crowd of Democrats from the West, who were willing and able to make excellent governors, secretaries, or judges, or Indian agents.

"There was another important measure which came to an untimely end; and this was the post-office bill, about franking, and postmasters' commissions, and single and double letters, that was passed by the Senate after the defeat in the House of the kindred bill, which I described some days ago. This bill, not like the others, came to its death in the Senate chamber, but died of a collapse in the rotundo. The French spoliation bill was the victim of the veto. It came to its end through no fault of its own, but by the visitation of the Executive.—And the veto itself came very near being victimized by a two-thirds vote.

"In the House the bill for the sale of the copper lands was a failure. It had passed the Senate, but the infant was overlain by its too anxious parents and smothered."

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MAINE.—It appears that the election of Mr. Bradbury, who was recently elected to the United States Senate from the State of Maine, is to be contested. The Whig members of the Legislature have drawn up a remonstrance to be presented to the Senate of the United States, in which they aver that the report of the committee which counted the ballots on the part of the House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature was incorrect, inasmuch as it declares at least five votes more for James W. Bradbury, and at least five votes less against him, than were actually cast by members of the House and received by said committee. They say and aver that they are ready to prove, that the number of votes given and received, as aforesaid, for George Evans, instead of being 49 only, as reported, as in fact 53, and that one vote was so given and received for William P. Fessenden, which vote was not reported, and that there were not less than 18 votes so given and received for others, together with one blank vote.

Alleging the errors above stated, and that other errors are contained in said report, they say that there was in fact no election on the part of the House; and they therefore remonstrate against the right of James W. Bradbury, under the said declared election, to take and hold a seat as a Senator for the State of Maine in the Senate of the United States.

The New Orleans Courier has received a paper published at Matamoros, in the Spanish language exclusively, entitled "*El Liberal*," vindicating the pretensions of Mexico in its contest with the U. States. It says: "If Mexico wishes to fight, she can easily raise an army of 100,000 men, all of whom would make good soldiers, and would have nothing to fear from a nation whose permanent army amounts to only 6,000 men; while the volunteers, however brave they may be while fighting for their rights in their own country, would have no valor in a foreign land, whither they had come for the purpose of conquest." It declares that "Mexico will never suffer herself to be conquered. But if, by an unexpected reverse of fortune, Mexico should fall in the struggle, it will be because not a soldier is left to bear a musket in her defence. If she do fall, the conquering army will find nothing but the vestiges of a gallant people, who refused to survive their country, or to wear the bonds of slavery." The Courier cites the publication of a paper containing such sentiments, in a town occupied by American troops, as a remarkable example of the regard of Americans for the liberty of the press.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS.—The Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Mayor of the City of Washington, (We could not learn what Senator were appointed by the President of that body.)

Representative ROBERT DALL OWEN, of Indiana. Representative WILLIAM J. HUGHES, of New York. Representative HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama. RUFUS CHUTE, of Massachusetts. GIDEON HAWLEY, of New York. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania. WILLIAM C. BRETON, of South Carolina. ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHT, of Washington. JOSEPH G. TOTTER, ditto.

The Regents are required by the law to meet in the city of Washington on the first Monday in September next, to enter on the duties of their appointment.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From California.—A small party which left California on the 22d of April arrived in St. Louis on the 29th ult. They report that general dissatisfaction existed among the American settlers, owing to the impossibility of procuring valid titles to their lands. Some disappointment, also, has been experienced in relation to the fitness of the soil for agricultural purposes—its spontaneous productions being far more abundant, and of a better order, than those that are the result of cultivation.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1846.

"POLL FOR GOVERNOR."

"The returns from the several counties heard from would indicate that the Whig candidate has been elected."—*Farmers Journal.*

Yes, Captain, the returns do verily indicate that Mr. Graham is re-elected.—"They don't do any thing else."—But it is only by a small increased majority of seven or eight thousand votes. That's not much!—a bare squeeze in!

But suppose we see what your Democratic friend of the "Wilmington Journal" thinks of the matter. He says:

"The Result.—In our last number, we published an editorial article on this subject, and we then said the result was all in doubt. Such is no longer the case. Although the returns are not all received, we feel fully satisfied that we are beaten! yes, most shamefully beaten!! OUTRAGEOUSLY BEATEN!!!"

That's coming up to the point pretty fairly. In other words, he "confesses the corn," without any indications of reluctance. But lest the words "shamefully beaten!! OUTRAGEOUSLY BEATEN!!!" should be misunderstood, we would remark that the tenor of the article from which we copy them, is a complaint against the editor's own party for not coming up to the tug like men.

Now let us return to the Farmers Journal. It says:

"Well, be the result what it may, Mr. Shepard has acquitted himself well throughout the whole campaign. He has evinced energy, talents and eloquence, and is justly entitled to the thanks of his party for the zeal, and ability he has expended in their cause."

What more could be asked than this. Mr. Shepard was a faithful standard bearer, and possessed all the necessary qualifications, &c.

Now to the Wilmington Journal, again: "One thing, however, must attract the attention of every democrat in the State, and that is, that James B. Shepard has not commanded the strength of the party by several thousand votes."

After according to Mr. Shepard an acknowledgment that he has discharged his duty in the canvass, the Journal continues thus:

"But the party has had too many difficulties to contend against—such as distraction and division in its ranks. Every thing that could operate against our interests has been brought to bear; and to fight through a contest where so many objections existed as to men, it could hardly be expected that we would be able to succeed in electing our Governor."

Ah! yes—that's a fact—"objections as to men." It was undoubtedly a difficulty in the way of our Loco friends; and they never had in the field a more objectionable man than James B. Shepard. But after all, gentlemen, the truth must stare you in the face: you must acknowledge that North Carolina is too good a Whig State to be carried by any Democrat.—Just give it up so.

"As connected with the operations of the present session, (of Congress,) we may also name the settlement of the Oregon Question. It is true, the glory of this achievement chiefly belongs to the Executive, but still, Congress should share in it."—*Farmers' Journal.*

We herewith append an extract from the Message of James K. Polk, to the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the proposed treaty, in which he submits the whole matter to the decision of that body. Read it:

"My opinions and my action on the Oregon question were fully made known to Congress in my annual message of the second of December last, and the opinions therein expressed remain unchanged.

Should the Senate by the constitutional majority required for the ratification of treaties, advise the acceptance of this proposition, or advise it with such modifications as they may, upon full deliberation, deem proper, I shall conform my action to their advice. Should the Senate, however, decline by such constitutional majority to give such advice, or to express an opinion on the subject, I shall consider it my duty to reject the offer.

This, we think, clearly shows that "the glory of this achievement chiefly belongs" to the SENATE, in which the Executive had a most diminutive share. The first paragraph declares his early opinions on the subject unchanged. The second paragraph declares that, should the Senate decline giving him advice, he would feel it his duty to reject the offer. Could any thing be more explicit!

The truth of the matter is just this:—The President, carrying out the views of the Baltimore Loco Convention, sprung a quarrel with Great Britain by claiming the whole of Oregon; and the Senate of the U. States settled that quarrel by telling Mr. Polk to cut down his figures from 54 40 to 49, for that that was justice—neither more nor less. Who settled the question?

Desertion's from the Army.—The Police Gazette of last week contains a list and description of fifty-five deserters from the U. States army within a few days.

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MR. SHEPARD'S VICTORY.

The Raleigh Standard will be home in a few days, and the State are looking for a "standard" to be put up to the people of the State "arm and hand" about "his vindication." Standard pretty nearly comes: He will say he is a valorem principle being a bill; next, that the bill is not enough to support the [nobody says it will,] against the wishes of a [the majority on that] that his vote could not be forgotten.

We do not quote the editor of the Carolina Watchman given at the late election and Members of the [any thing at all,] on the subject; and Mr. Haywood reasons would have him, he is majority of the people opposed to the [favor of that of 1842] the late battle fought by James B. Shepard and of Locofocoism, as the [siring to tax the poor] of Northern M. was one of the main [truth, and they cannot] fruth deny it. We say Haywood takes the [him by the Carolinian] umphantly sustained, North State has spoken to be mistaken, not only the Tariff, but on all [of the weak and corrupt] of Polk. Never was a [nally rebuked on any] Locofocos feel it too [knew before the election] paign would seal their [and knowing it, every] ble was brought to bear [with the hope of making] sert the principles of [all to no purpose. And] gloriously triumphed [ests. The dishonorable] the Locofocos about [demned in the strongest] trust the demagogues [into office on this road] isified of the fact.

We think the Editor shows that he has very [the stability of the Pe] doubt as to their view [ter the vote they have] his party. A democ[confidence in them as] ten expressed to have [intimating that they w] the verdict just given [bear, Locofocoism has] People, and instead of [by the "intelligence" of] ing to "ignorance" now] over.

The Editor of that in his next paper [to the cause why the] so badly beaten in the [think he will succeed] in giving the true rea[knowledge that it was] of their men and men [predicting a glorious] He had better ask his [they made such wide]

Rowan County.—In Whig and one + Dem elected.

When the Whig [the "Standard" said—] "Perhaps the Whig [—certainly it will] men as Fraley, Ellis [feel confident of suc]

The Washington corre[delphia North American] hour, a special agent of [his way to Mexico, with] President to produce a [culities,—that Mr. Blac] who has been suffered [integrity and indignati] has communicated to [that some of the anim] a cessation of hostilit[be reconciled to an] executive despatch an [that he should enter] tion of a flag of truce

Superior Courts.—[arrangement made by] ding the ensuing Fall

1. Edenton.

2. Newbern.

3. Raleigh.

4. Hillsborough.

5. Wilmington.

6. Salisbury.

7. Morganton.