

From the National Gazette.

The interesting cause on trial before the court of Nisi Prius, now before the Hon. Motion C. Rogers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, is founded on a writ of Quo Warranto, issued at the instance of the Hon. James Tod, Thomas Fleming, William Darling, Genl. W. McClelland, John R. Nelson, and Fredrick A. Ray hold, against Rev. Dr. C. C. Cuyler, Rev. William Latta, Thomas Bradford, and Samuel Allen, by which the plaintiffs are styled relators, called upon the defendants to show by what authority they hold and use the office of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The defendants in their pleadings, state that Dr. Green was appointed in the year 1792, Trustee of the Ministers and Elders constituting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which office he has held since that period to the present time, and that the other defendants were duly elected by the General Assembly according to the provisions of the charter. To this the relators reply, that they admit that the defendants were duly appointed and elected, but that the General Assembly did in May last remove them from office and appoint the relators in their places. The defendants rejoin and say that the General Assembly did not at their sessions in May last remove them from office and appoint the Relators in their places. It is known to our readers that there was last Spring in this city a meeting of Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church convened in the Seventh Presbyterian Church in Rاند Court, which was called the General Assembly, and that another body under the same name met in the First Presbyterian Church on Washington Square. The first is usually designated the Old-school, the latter, the New-school, and the question in issue is, which is the true General Assembly.—The relators affirm that the New-School Assembly is the true Assembly, and that their acts are valid—the Old-School party, who are represented by the defendants, deny this, and say that the New-School party seceded and withdrew from the General Assembly, and are no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church.

The great importance of the Church controversy now before the Supreme Court in this city, and the high character of parties, combine to create a deep interest in the public mind. The press here, with a unanimity, as unusual as commendable, has, from respect to the court, the jury, and the parties, cautiously abstained from all remarks on the merits of the case, of which, in the present state of the trial, it cannot be presumed any one is competent to speak.

RIDING ON A RAIL.

Iredell Superior Court.—The Spring term of this Court commenced its session on Monday last (two weeks,) his Honor Judge Nash presiding; on Wednesday, the suit of H. W. Bryson against Mabry and others was tried, which created a good deal of interest. The Plaintiff proved that he was taken out of his bed at a late hour in the night, and carried in his shirt and drawers bareback on a rail, for the distance of sixty yards along the streets of Lexington. For the Defendants it was proved that Bryson lived in the town of Statesville: had a wife and family; that he was found in Lexington with another man's wife, who also lived in Statesville: That they occupied adjoining rooms in a public house in Lexington, and circumstances were adduced to show that they were then and there degrading themselves in a very unseemly manner. It was proved that the chambers which the lovers occupied were within a few feet of the residence of one of the defendants, Col. Humphreys, and were open to the observation of his family. These were the alleged circumstances for giving the plaintiff an airing, for which the Jury gave damage—six pence. We take it, that if it were not for the name of riding the plaintiff would just as leave walk! Gen. Cook appeared for plaintiff, D. F. Caldwell for defendants.

Carolina Watchman.

A drunkard staggering along as though the street was altogether too narrow for his particular style of walking, finally "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted, his shoulder coming in contact first, and his left hand, as a stay, hitting next with a force which would have nearly upset an Omnibus. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, and taking one of those circles which none but a drunken man can do, before he finally

brought up all standing, he took a glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, and a third at his hand, and exclaimed, "Well, that's a careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

Major General Macomb passed thro' this town last week, on his way to Florida, to assume the chief direction of affairs in that quarter. It is intimated however, that the length of his stay there, will depend upon ulterior circumstances—what they are is not stated.—At the same time, we surmise that his business is, to ascertain by personal inspection, the true condition of matters, for the purpose of determining whether it be advisable to prosecute hostilities further, or to resort to more peaceful measures for the termination of the war. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

Mineral Riches.—Several boxes of silver ore, from Davidson county, in this State, were shipped from here the other day, for New York.—*Id.*

Chain of Railroad.—The longest line of railroad in the world is that which extends from Halifax, N. C., to Salem, Mass. One link only in the chain is incomplete—that from Hicksville to Greenport, I. I. The committee on railroads, have reported to the New York legislature a bill to loan to the Long Island railroad the credit of the State to aid to its completion to Greenport. At this place a two hours ferry carries the traveller over to Stonington, Connecticut, and thence per railroad it is eighty seven miles to Boston. There you find roads to Salem, Mass. and through Lowell to Nashua, N. H. and the enterprising New Englanders are pushing the Salem road to Portsmouth, N. H. Thence it will run to Saco, Portland, and other places in Maine. At the southern extremity it will be connected with Charleston, S. C. and thence with Augusta, Georgia, and other southern cities: eventually to New Orleans. Lateral branches will unite the chain of roads with the interior and the West of the continent.

We clipped the above from Northern paper, for the purpose of appending the remark, that the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad is nearly completed, for nearly two thirds of the distance South from Halifax to Wilmington, and to express our wonder, that any part of the country should be ignorant of the progress this important work has made. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

From the Raleigh Star.

We invite public attention to the subjoined circular. It fully explains itself. As its object is a highly important one, we hope a very necessary effort will be made for its accomplishment.

To the Chairman of the County Court of ——— county.

Sir: The board of internal improvements, by the Act which created it, has a general superintendence over all the public improvements in the State; for which reason it is highly important that the total amount of produce of each county in the State should be in possession of, and known to the board. Such a mass of statistical information would form a text book of reference of incalculable advantage for the successful prosecution of the works now in progress, and, if possible, of still greater importance to such as should hereafter be recommended to the patronage of the State and our citizens.

By reference to the Fayetteville and Western railroad, the idea can be fully illustrated. The board is very solicitous to carry into effect the acts of the legislature in relation to this road; and for that purpose deem it of the utmost importance that the amount of produce which is likely to be transported on the contemplated road should be ascertained with the utmost practicable certainty. It will be recollected that, at the session of 1836 '7, an act was passed, authorizing the board to subscribe 2-5ths of the sum which might be found necessary to construct the said road, whenever 3-5ths should be subscribed by individuals. This act failed, from the want of the requisite amount of individual subscription; and that it may not happen that the late act supplemental to the former one, which authorizes the subscription on the part of the State of 3-5ths, when individuals shall have subscribed 2-5ths, shall also fail, we request information, that the public may have some accurate data, on which to found the probable value of the stock. The cost of the road has been ascertained by the survey and estimates of an Engineer; but doubt and uncertainty exist as to the amount of transportation which may be calculated on, and

of course, as to the amount of profit which an investment in its stock may yield. The board are of opinion, that the want of information on this point is the chief cause of the failure of the subscription; for it cannot be doubted that the means of the country interested are ample, or that they would be applied, if it could be shown that the investment would be a good one; and until this difficulty is removed, and the whole subject laid fairly before the public, it is apprehended that capitalists will continue backward in making investments in the stock. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the section of country (in relation to its trade) which this road is designed to accommodate the ordinary methods of obtaining the desired facts are not applicable to it. Generally, the amount of exportable produce of a country may be easily ascertained at the market at which it is traded; but the produce of this section is carried to the markets of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and to their villages as well as emporiums; it is so diffused and scattered abroad, that we must look to the grower, instead of the purchaser, for a correct knowledge of its amount. And the board believe and trust that an opportunity will shortly offer, when it may be obtained without cost to the State, or inconvenience to the people, and, compared to the great benefit to be derived, with very little trouble to the agents who may be engaged in procuring it; and, thinking it very important the occasion should not be passed by unimproved, have determined to ask the aid of the County Courts, not only of the counties which lie west of Fayetteville, but also of all other counties to be preserved and used as occasion may require.

In stating the wishes of the Board, which I will now do, the mode of obtaining the desired information will be sufficiently explained.

The Board requests your County Court at its next session, to direct the Magistrates who may be appointed to take the lists of taxable property, to ascertain from each person, at the time he offers his list, the amount of produce he raised in 1838; the market at which he sold, or designs selling it; to keep lists of the same according to the terms herewith transmitted, and to return them to the Clerk, along with the tax lists, who is requested to forward them to the Board as early as possible. In making the appointment of magistrates for taking the lists, it is very desirable that such persons only should be selected as would cheerfully perform this easy, but very important task. All produce which is destined for exportation beyond the limits of the State, should be returned, whether it is taken off by the grower or a neighboring merchant. When these lists shall have been returned to the Board consolidated and made public, as they will be, it is evident that a mass of the most interesting information, touching the capacity of the country to sustain the contemplated Rail Road and all other works, will have been obtained; and no one, who has spare money will any longer be at a loss to determine on the propriety of investing it. If the Magistrates for taking the tax lists in your county, shall have been appointed before this communication reaches you, be pleased to take an early opportunity of having the forms placed in their hands. By attending to which business, and making as early a return to this office as practicable, you will much oblige.

Most respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

EDWARD B. DUDLEY,
Gov. of N. C. and Pres't
ex officio of the Bd of
Internal Improvement.

Executive Office, N. C. }
Raleigh, March 22, 1839. }
By order of the Board.
C. C. BATTLE, Sec.

Advantage of poverty in early life.—An English Judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some succeed by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

Erskins gave a very lively illustration of the text, "Union is strength," when he said of a place where he had slept very ill, that if the seas had been unanimous they would have lifted him out of bed.

A fire occurred on the 25th ult. in the yard of the Savannah Steam Saw Mill Company, which destroyed the mill, several out houses, and a large quantity of lumber. A small schooner and a steam engine were also destroyed.

Pick your Seed Corn.—Seed corn should be selected from the stalks in the Fall. The Baden corn, about which so much fuss is being made, is nothing more than corn thus selected for a long series of years, where two or more ears grew upon a stalk. By selecting your seed thus, you will soon have the Baden corn. Perhaps the size of the ear—the smallness of the cob—the shape and soundness of grains should be made an object of as much care as the number of ears on a stalk. By taking care to bring corn to maturity as soon as it is ripe enough to save, you may have early corn, and vice versa:

Look out for Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against taking five Franc pieces. There are several now in circulation, made out of a composition of pewter and lead. They are well made, but have rather a blueish appearance, and are considerably lighter than the genuine ones. They are dated 1833. *Washington Whig.*

Tragic Occurrence.—In the London Morning Chronicle of February 9th, it is stated in the letter of a correspondent, dated from Constantinople, that news had been received in that city, stating that Mehemet Ali Pasha, Sovereign of Egypt, with the principal members of his court had been drowned in the river Nile by the upsetting of an iron steamboat.—No further particulars.

We understand that Mr. Ellis (our late Minister to Mexico) arrived in this city from Mississippi, a few days ago, and is now here for the purpose, probably, of receiving instructions for his government on resuming his mission to that country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE CITIZEN.

ASHEBORO N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1839.

CORRECTION.

In the communication on our first page, in column 3, line 11 from top, read *Seales*, instead of "Seale;" and also in the 9th line from the last, read *possessed*, instead of "professed."

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Salisbury, or 10th district.—Mr. Rencher, (whig.) it is understood, will run for re-election. No opposition yet, and probably will be none.

Greensboro, or 9th district.—A. H. Sheppard, (whig.) is a candidate for re-election. We learn from the Raleigh Standard that delegates from the several counties of the district are to meet for the purpose of bringing out a suitable Van Buren man as an opposing candidate, without delay. We think however this is only a windy threat—"One of our Tim's large stories." The Van Buren folks of the 9th as well 10th district, will try their strength, if at all, with great reluctance. They know too well the havoc that has been made on their ranks by the effects of the late deprivations on the Treasury, the contemplated Sub-Treasury, the enormous expenditures of the administration, and other bad and improvident measures, both felt and feared by the people.

Hillsboro, or 8th district.—Doctor Montgomery, (V. B.) is a candidate for re-election. It is rumored that Wm. A. Graham, Esq. (whig.) will run in opposition; which we consider probable. We have very little doubt that Mr. Graham, or any other talented and respectable whig of the district could now beat the Doctor very easily.

Lincoln district.—H. W. Connor, (V. B.) is a candidate for re-election.—No opposition—we think there will be none.

Fayetteville district.—Edmund Debery, (whig.) is a candidate for re-election, opposed by Wm. A. Morris, Esq., of Anson, (V. B.). Not much danger here to be apprehended, we should say.

Wilkesboro district.—Lewis Williams, (whig.) is a candidate for re-election—no opposition—none expected.

Edenton district.—Kenneth Rayner, Esq. (whig.) is a candidate in opposition to Mr. Sawyer—former member. From the fact that Mr. Sawyer was elected to the last Congress as a whig, but is, like Charley Shepard, suspected to have been somehow bought over to the Van party during his stay at Washington, we should think his chance for re-election but slender.

Rutherford district.—James Graham, (whig.) is a candidate for re-election. No opposition talked of, as we have heard.

It seems rather too much like folly to waste ammunition on such contemptible game as this; but, although we are no sportsman in the general, we cannot forbear to take a hasty pull at the Doctor and his late Circular, merely for the fun of the thing.

Get up here, Doctor, and repeat what you said in your Circular—"From 1828 to 1830, under President Jackson's administration, there were eighty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-two Indians removed west of the Mississippi from among the whites, with their scalping knives and tomahawks." So it seems that "President Jackson" administered the Government from 1828 to 1830. Is Van Buren to share none of the Glory of this mighty achievement—removing Indians at an expense of over a thousand dollars a head? Every Indian removed has cost the Government not less, on an average, than twelve hundred and fifty dollars. And if the war continues much longer, the expenditure may be doubled; and what has been or is likely to be gained by it? Instead of removing the "scalping knife and tomahawk" farther from us, we have by our short-sighted policy and ignorant rashness, roused the vengeance of these native sons of the forest, to turn upon the whites with all their deadly instruments of brutal butchery. But the Doctor is like other Van Buren candidates: he finds there is no other way to get along with the ignorant part of his constituents (on whom he mostly depends) than by calling the whole business of President Jackson's administration." But we will permit the Doctor again to speak. Let him give utterance to the overflowings of his gratitude and hearty congratulations:

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you, my constituents, and our beloved country generally, on the complete and unparalleled success of the Republicans of the country, on their late hard and deadly struggle for the constitutional currency, (gold and silver,) over the combined efforts of Federal Bank aristocracy, or rather good money over bad money."

This we suppose alludes to the raking and scraping up of the gold and silver to pay the Republican members of Congress during the extra session of 1837. Truly this was "unparalleled success," for, considering the wretchedly insolvent state of the Treasury, it was not to be expected that there was any thing—even "bad money"—to pay off the members—much less could they look for "gold and silver,"—when all other creditors of the Government, including the poor and needy of the country, had to be turned off with nothing but empty promises to pay. But this, besides being an instance of "unparalleled success," was also one of narrow escape: for some of the mischief-loving Whigs had the audacity to expose the maneuver; and had they been as numerous then as now, the administration would have probably been rather more cautious of attempting to bribe members of Congress; and kept at least a part of its gold and silver to pay the more humble and needy classes of the community to whom it was indebted, and especially the time worn soldier whom poverty had placed on the pension roll. Did this happen too in President Jackson's administration? It took place between 1828 and 1830.—Whether this was the work of Jackson or Van Buren, is all one to the country whose sensibilities were outraged, and whose rights were violated by it. After all this, who can be surprised at the Doctor's exulting declaration!—"we have hard money plenty, and unusual prosperity over the whole country, and all effected without a National Bank." Which can only be understood and reconciled to the fact, by supposing that he, as usual, means by, "we"—the Van Buren members of Congress—and by the "whole country"—the party and the office holders; for he was among them when he wrote; and this boasts prosperity among that class of men.