The North Carolina Whig.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, Editor. "Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty." T. J. HOLTON, Publisher.

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TERMS:

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☞ All letters relative to the Editorial Department must be directed to the Editor. And all letters on business for Job Work, &c., must be directed to the Publisher. All letters must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

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Poetry.

Spring is Coming.

BY W. C. E.

Hark! I hear an angel sing!
Angels now are on the wing.
And their voices singing clear,
Tell us that the Spring is near.

Dost thou hear them, gentle one?
Don't thou see the glorious sun,
Rising higher in the sky,
As each day he passes by?

Just beyond yon cliff of snow,
Silver rivers brightly flow;
Smiling woods and fields are seen,
Mantled in a robe of green.

Birds and bees, and brooks and bowers
Tell us all of vernal hours;
There the buds are weaving lays
For the happy Spring-time days.

Springing born as [illegible]
From [illegible] of Spring—
And her choir, of warblers [illegible],
[illegible] serenade.

Look! O look! the southern sky
Mirrors flowers of every dye,
Tripping o'er yon flowery plain—
Spring is coming back again!

Winter's toggery is old,
Rotten is its every fold—
And our portion of the globe
[illegible]

Spring is coming, shout for joy!
Man and woman, girl and boy;
Soon you'll hear her busy hum—
Yes, she comes! she comes! she comes!

Miscellaneous.

From the Flag of our Union.

THE MONOMANIAC; AND HOW HE WAS CURED.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

In a small town, not far from one of our largest maratime cities, lived a tight fisted old codger named Jacob Peevins. There were two peculiarities that made him an extraordinary man. In the first place, though he was quite wealthy, and allowed himself all the comforts of high living, yet he was never known to bestow a penny in alms or to grant a tit bit of delicacy to his servants; and in the second place, what was still more wonderful, he firmly believed himself to be haunted by a ghost. On this latter subject he was a perfect monomaniac, and so earnestly had he believed its truth that he would lay awake at night and talk with the ghost which he imagined to be standing by his bed-side; and more than once had he arisen from his bed, and offering his arm to his ghostship, walked forth into the open air, and those who had met him on such occasions, and tried to convince him that he was entirely alone, were forever afterwards banished from his favor. He knew that the ghost was with him, for he felt the spirit's arm entwined within his own.

"Patrick," said Mr. Peevins one day, as he stopped in one of his walks and addressed his gardener, "do you believe in ghosts?"

"Ghosts, sir?"

"Yes—ghosts."

"Faix, sir, an' I'm thinkin' its meself that'll be a ghost afore long," returned the honest Hibernian, as he leaned upon his shovel and wiped the sweat from his brow.

"Perhaps when you are dead."

"An' I'll be that same, sir, you may depind upon it, afore long, if ye's doesn't give me more to ate and dhrink. By me sowl, sir, I havn't tasted a drap o' the comfort since I've been upon your place."

"But do they not see ghosts in your country, Patrick?" asked old Peevins, seeming not to notice the man's delicate hint.

Patrick knew his master's weak spot, and he determined for once to humor him.

"My country, sir? Ghosts in my country. An' ye'd better believe it, sir. Faix, many's the time I've talked wid 'em meself when they'd be afther comin' into the house."

The old man's eye sparkled at this information, and bidding Patrick drop his spade, he ordered him to follow him into the house, where he demanded a full explanation of all the circumstances attendant upon ghostly visits in the old world. Pat Mulrooney had the "gift of gab" to perfection, and for half an hour he entertained his credulous master with the most marvellous and wonderful accounts of Irish ghosts.

"And this is all true, Patrick?"

"Every word ov it, sir."

"And ghosts have been known to kill persons?"

"When they've been afther disobeyin' them, sir, not widout."

"Mr. Mulrooney," said Peevins, having suddenly conceived a great respect for this gardener, "you are the first man of sense with whom I have conversed for a long time. I think you mentioned something about drink."

"Maybe I did, sir."

"Go to that drawer at the head of my bed, and bring me that bunch of keys."

Patrick did as desired.

"There—take that one and go down and unlock my wine cellar. On the ground, upon the right, you will see a row of bottles. Bring one of them up here. Only one, and sure that you relock the door."

When "Mulrooney" returned he received the joyful intelligence that he might "indulge," and it is hardly necessary to state the peculiar powers of thrist proved an attraction so strong that the bottle was emptied ere it left his lips.

Pat Mulrooney felt extremely happy that he had been allowed once more to partake of that stream of exhilaration which had become endeared to him by the memory of the POTHEEN of his native hills, but yet he felt not half so well pleased and satisfied as did his master. Jacob Peevins had at length found a man who could, from experience, sympathize with him in the peculiar visitation that Providence had fixed upon his fate.

One night, when the winds blew mournfully around the old mansion, and the stars seemed to peep forth as if half ashamed of their meagre light, the old monomaniac laid in his bed awaiting the appearance of his nocturnal visiter. Just as the clock struck twelve, his chamber door was slowly opened, and the ghost appeared. Indeed, the man or woman who had seen that presence would have been convinced that old Peevins was right in his ghostly faith.

Slowly and majestically, the ghost approached the head of the old man's bed, and with a prophetic air it waved to and fro before him. Most people would have been frightened by the apparition, but not so with Jacob Peevins. The ghost was his very ideal of existence, and as the pale visitant stood by his bed he attempted to arise from his recumbent position, but in this he was frustrated, for as he made the first motion his spiritual visitor pronounced, in a tone deep and sepulchral:

"Mortal, in thy sight I've come,
I'll not harm ye if you're dumb;
Stir not from your downy bed,
For on that moment thou art dead!"

Jacob was startled with the announcement, but still he was pleased, for never before had he received such direct, palpable evidence of his favorite theory—or, rather, such convincing proof of his predominant faith—as this interview afforded, and for several moments he gazed with a kind of religious awe upon the pale, corpse like form. At length the presence spoke again:

"Mortal, thou the truth can'st gain,
Other men have sought in vain;
One hour will tell my visit's done—

With these words the ghost left the room, and with the fullest faith that the promise would be kept, Mr. Peevins anxiously awaited its reappearance. The clock DID strike one, and hardly had the sound of the clock hammer died away upon the air, when the solemn spectre again entered the old man's room. Again the pale visitant stood by the bedside, and anon it disappeared.

Night after night settled in darkness upon the Peevins mansion, and each midnight found the ghost at the old man's bedside, and for nearly three weeks these nocturnal, midnight meetings were kept up, to the entire satisfaction of the monomaniac, and apparently, to the infinite delight of the ghost.

At length, one warm, sultry night, the ghost appeared, as usual, at midnight, and promised to return when the clock should strike one. Jacob Peevins laid awake, and anxiously awaited the moment when he could bid his spiritual visitant "good night," for he had become so used to the meeting and the separation, that he could not have slept till the final visit had been paid by the ghost. The clock was near the old man's room, and ere long its iron hammer told the magic hour—the hour when the ghost would reappear and bless with its presence the owner of the mansion. Just then the door opened, and his ghostship entered. There was something strange—something unaccountable in the present appearance and bearing of the ghost for which the old man could not account. It still had the same death like palor, and its raiment was of spotless white from head to foot; but instead of the majestic, melancholy tread with which the spirit was wont to enter the room, it came in with a singularly significant reel, and as it reached the foot board of the bed, it stretched forth its hand as if for support. At length the ghost opened its mouth. Mr. Peevins expected, in the fulness of his sympathy for his ghostship's enfeebled condition, that he was about to hear the last farewell of the spirit; but what was his astonishment upon hearing the ghost give utterance to the following, with an evident aim at some sort of an accompanying tune:

"As I was a (hic) monarch in state,
Like Romulus, or (hic) Julius Caysar,
Wid the best of [illegible] to (hic) ate,
And dhrink like (hic) great Nebuchadnezzar.
A rasher or bacon I'd have,
And pratties the (hic) finest e'er seen, sir,
And for dhrink it's no claret I'd crave,
But a keg ov ould Mullen's poteen, sir.

"Arah, poteen forever! Be jabers, jist give me the mountain (hic) dew!"

"But a keg ov ould Mullen's poteen, sir!"

Old Peevins could not be mistaken in the sound of that voice. All thoughts of ghost were driven, and springing from his bed he siezed the apparition by the shoulder, at the same time exercising his contracting and expanding muscles in such a manner as to cause a violent vibration to ensue upon the CI DEVANT ghost.

"Och murther! murther!" shrieked Pat Mulrooney as Mr. Peevins continued his vibratory efforts, while the long sheet fell from his shoulders, and he stood before his incensed master in his ROBE DE NUIT. "Let me go, dear masther."

"Oh, me darlint so frisky,
Jest give me a tip o' your whiskey."

Mr. Jacob Peevins found that Mr. Mulrooney was by far too SPIRITUALIZED for mental chastisement, and feeling a desire to keep his visitation a secret, he helped his GHOST up into the attic, where the latter soon lost his identity in the equalizing embrace of Morpheus.

On the next morning Mr. Peevins instinctively paid a visit to his wine cellar—having found his keys upon his chamber floor—and his chagrin can be better imagined than described, when he found that some four dozen of his choicest bottles of "brown sherry" and "old hock" had been entirely emptied! In a moment he comprehended the whole secret. That palpable—that most convincing of all ghosts, who had paid him such devoted attention for nearly three weeks, had purloined his keys at twelve o'clock, and returned them at one—in the meantime having appeared, IN PROPRIA PERSONA, to the bottled army in the wine cellar.

Jacob Peevins determined from the bottom of his heart that he would never entertain A GHOST in his house again, and from that eventful night his monomania was entirely cured. At first he thought of dismissing the delinquent Mulrooney, but as the poor fellow was in fact the direct means of curing him of his injurious hallucination, he retained him in his service, but, however, with the strict injunction that Pat should never lisp a word of what had happened.

Pat kept his word, but ere long Mr. Peevins told the whole story himself, and at the present time, the old man is hale and hearty, and sound in mind, and Mr. Patrick Mulrooney is his most faithful servant and companion.

Congressional.

REMARKS OF Hon. R. F. Stockton, of N. Jersey,

ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY, UPON THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 12, 1852.

The following Resolutions of the State of New Jersey were presented to the Senate, by Mr. MILLER:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the several States and forms the basis of our Federal Union:

And whereas the said States, through their Representatives, in sovereign capacities and States, by adopting said Constitution, conceded only such powers to the General Government as were necessary "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity."

And whereas the questions which agitated the country, and absorbed so large a portion of the time of last session of the Congress of the United States; questions in their nature directly opposed to the spirit and compromises of the Constitution, calculated to destroy our domestic tranquility, and dismember our glorious Union, were happily terminated by the Compromise Measures, it is deemed the imperative duty of this Legislature to express their sentiments in relation thereto: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, (Senate concurring,) That the Constitution is the [illegible] of wisdom and compromise, is the bond of our Federal Union, and can only be preserved by a strict adherence to its express and implied powers; that New Jersey, one of the original thirteen States, has always adhered to the Constitution, and is unalterably attached to the Union, and that she will resist to the extent of her ability, any infraction of that sacred instrument.

2. *Resolved*, (Senate concurring,) That this Legislature cordially approves the measures adopted by the last session of Congress, known as the "Compromise Measures," and that every patriot, in every part of our widely extended country, has cause to rejoice in the adoption of said measures, as a triumph of constitutional rights over a spirit of wild and disorganizing fanaticism.

3. *Resolved*, (Senate concurring,) That New Jersey will abide by and sustain the Compromise Measures, and that our Senators, in the Senate of the United States be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to resist any change, alteration, or repeal thereof.

4. *Resolved*, (Senate concurring,) That the Fugitive Slave Law is in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, and, in its provisions, carries out the spirit and letter of the Constitution in its compromises, upon which our union is founded.

5. *Resolved*, (Senate concurring,) That we approve of the patriotic stand taken by the Executive of the United States, in declaring his determination to execute and enforce all laws constitutionally enacted, and that the people of New Jersey will sustain him in so doing.

6. *Resolved*, (Senate concurring,) That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each State in the Union, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Resolutions having been read, Mr. Stockton addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have also had the honor to receive the resolutions passed by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of N. Jersey, which have just been presented by my honourable friend and colleague. Those resolutions, sir, are patriotic and explicit, and need no commendation or explanation or defence from me. Nor is it necessary that I should follow the example of my colleague, and restate my opinions in regard to the important matters of which they treat, further than to say, that I entirely concur in the sentiments which they express. I have heretofore written and spoken as much on this subject as I ought, perhaps, to write and speak on any subject; and if Senators and the country are not sufficiently well informed in regard to my opinions, it certainly is no fault of mine. It would, likewise, be quite superfluous for me to enter upon any vindication of the course which New Jersey has taken in relation to the subject-matter of these resolutions. If, unfortunately, she may, by that course, have alienated from her the affectionate regard of any of her sister States of the North, I can only for her, regret such a result, and say, that what she has done, was intended for the welfare of the Union—the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.—It was not that "she loved Cæsar less, but that she loved Rome more." If the men of the South are not satisfied with her course, all that I will say to them is, that they are hard to please.

Mr. President, it is a subject of regret as well as surprise to me, that the differences of opinion in regard to the construction of the Constitution should continue to excite in the minds of a portion of our fellow citizens, such strong feelings of bitterness and resentment. Differences of opinion acrimonious and exciting, in relation to the interpretation of the Constitution are no novelties. Bitter controversies growing out of such diversities of opinion, disturbed the country long since quite as generally as that which is referred to by these resolutions. Happily they were not of long duration. They subsided when the will of a majority of the States became known. Why, sir, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, great diversities of opinion existed among the founders of the Republic. Formidable parties in Massachusetts, in New York, in Pennsylvania, and in Virginia, vehemently opposed its adoption, and in many of the smaller States there were great objections to some of its provisions.—It is known, that it was not the plan preferred by New Jersey, and different in many respects from the one presented by that pure patriot and eminent statesman and jurist, Judge Patterson, from New Jersey. But that was the age of self-sacrificing virtue.—Our fathers sacrificed their feelings, their personal interests and ambition, to the public safety. They magnanimously asquiesced in the will of the majority of the States, and exerted their best faculties to perfect the Constitution, and to hand it down to posterity as a bond of [illegible]. Following the example of the wise and patriotic and founders of the Constitution and their cotemporaries, I can perceive no reason why we should refrain from uniting as they united, in a spirit of generous conciliation, to preserve the Constitution hereafter from infraction; and to restore that harmony and those fraternal feelings which should exist between the different parties to this compact, and which are so essential to its beneficial existence, as well as to the happiness of mankind.

Mr. President, the passage of these resolutions has given me no ordinary satisfaction. They were unanimously adopted in each House of the New Jersey Legislature.—They embody the undivided sentiment of that State. THERE, at least, no dissenting voice is now audible in opposition to the Compromise Measures. This unanimous declaration of the opinions of New Jersey, is entitled to great respect from the States of this Confederacy. It is a voice from the Founders of Revolutionary America. New Jersey is that State which, more than any other, was the battle-field of the Revolution. And is it too much to expect, that her example should exercise a salutary influence upon Congress, and the whole country for all time? Certainly not, if unsparing sacrifices for the achievement of freedom, and unfaltering fidelity in maintaining it deserve commendation and respect.

Sir, New Jersey has produced her heroes and her statesmen, but not her historian.—When her history is written, THAT will be her eulogy. There is no stain on her escutcheon. Her sons can trace back their ancestry through many generations without finding their blood curdling in the veins of a slave. Her territory was settled by freemen, by men whose prize it was, not only to be free, but just. True to themselves, and true to virtue and patriotism, no foot of her soil was wrenched by fraud or force from the original savage proprietors. The last shadow of [illegible] and fishing grounds, was voluntarily extinguished by purchase many years ago. She has as much pride in looking back to her Colonial as to her National history. In the long struggle with insolent governors and royal prerogative, her people were never driven back one hair-line from the assertion and maintenance of all the rights conferred upon them by their original grant; and when the final struggle for independence came, she was then among the first to enter the bloody arena. She threw overboard the Royal Government, and established a free Constitution before the Declaration of Independence, and in advance of her sister States, with the exception, I believe, of New Hampshire and South Carolina. Of the part which she took in that memorable struggle, she has memorials which will never perish. Bunker Hill and Lexington and Brandywine and Charleston were glorious, but not altogether successful fields. They wear the laurels of Thermopylæ. But the Marathons of the Revolution are in New Jersey. Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth—commemorate victories. From their bloody fields freedom sprung disenthralled and invigorated.—None of the "Old Thirteen" made more costly pledges to the cause of liberty and the Union. On her territory everywhere may be seen the marks of hostile armies. She was literally baptized in blood. None of her old household homesteads, but are rich with the legendary tales of plunder and cruelty suffered at the hands of the enemy. Few of her old families, but gave of their best blood to the cause; and when the struggle was ended, she reposed on the sacrifices she had made, and left to others the task of boasting of their achievements. She had performed her duty and was satisfied.

Nor has New Jersey been less true to the Union in peace than in war. Among the first in her exertions to achieve our liberties, she yields to none the palm of superior exertions in maintaining them. When the imperfections of the old Confederation became manifest, she was the first to clothe her Commissioners to the Convention at Annapolis, in 1785, with full powers to remodel the whole form of Government. She united with New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, in giving the first impulse to the movement which produced the Constitution. She was only second to Virginia in sending delegates to the Constitutional convention; and when the Constitution was formed, she took the lead, with Pennsylvania and Delaware, in its ratification. She was the first, as I stated the other day, to approve the important amendments to the Constitution which secured freedom of religion and of speech, and the right of petition, which have been the safeguards of the States against the encroachments of the General Government. She furnished her full proportion of those great men whose eloquence and wisdom have guided your public councils, and whose heroism has adorned your military annals. The first bright names given to glory in the war of 1812, were those of Pike and Lawrence, true representatives of the Jersey Blues. The first died in the arms of victory at Little York—the other with the memorable words "Don't give up the ship," on his lips. There ship. Though small, comparatively, in territory, she yields to none in honor, virtue, and patriotism.—She has never been at your doors begging importunately for her share of the "loaves and fishes." If in the lifetime of this Government, now embracing a period of three generations of men, she has ever had more than two Secretaries of a Department, and one Judge of the Supreme Court, I have forgotten it. She has never had even one foreign Minister. With a long extent of sea coast, and with an imperfect tide water navigation running into the heart of the State, she has never received any assistance from the General Government worthy a name, in aid of her harbors and rivers. With her mountains full of iron, zinc, and other minerals—with her territory dotted all over with manufacturing establishments, she has borne without a murmur her shares of the injuries sustained from an ever changing revenue system. It may be truly said of her, that whilst she has borne her full proportion of the burdens of the Government, of its direct benefits she has asked little and received less. Still, there she stands, this day as of old, heart and hand, with her treasure and her resources, and her blood, pledged to a strict construction of the Constitution and to the Union of the States.

In the name of a patriotic, generous, and heroic constituency—aye, sir, if my colleague will permit me to say—in the name of every man, woman, and thinking child in the State of New Jersey, I place my hand on that sacred instrument, and declare for me and mine, that no letter of it shall be infracted if we can help it—neither by Northern or Southern unwise counsels. If wrong exist, they must be redressed by law, and according the Constitution. But this Union of the States—the World's wonder—is the common heritage, as it is the common glory, of all the people of all the States. We must not permit one link of that golden chain to be broken, and the hopes and happiness of mankind, for all coming time, to be blighted in the bud, by wild fanaticism or hasty passion.

FORMS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE TRANSFER OF LAND WARRANTS AND LOCATIONS.

By the first section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes," approved March 22d, 1852, it is provided: "That all warrants for military bounty land which have been, or may hereafter be issued, under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, which have been, or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or other instrument of writing, made and executed after the taking effect of this act, according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owners of the warrant or location."

In accordance with the provisions of this section, the following forms are prescribed for the assignment of the warrants and locations:

FORM FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE WARRANT.—No. 1.

For value received, I, A. B., to whom the within warrant No. was issued, do hereby sell and assign unto C. D., of and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said warrant, and authorize him to locate the same, and receive a patent therefore.

Witness my hand and seal, this day of , 185 . A. B. [SEAL.]

Attest:
E. F.,
G. H.

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is known to the officer taking the acknowledgment:

STATE OF COUNTY OF

On this day of , in the year , personally appeared (here insert the name of the Warrantee,) to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his own act and deed; and I certify, that the said (here insert the name of the Warrantee) is the identical person to whom the within warrant issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

(Officer's signature.)

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is not known to the officer and his identity has to be proved:

STATE OF COUNTY OF

On this day of , in the year , personally came before me (here insert the name of the Warrantee) and (here insert the name and residence of a witness,) and the said (here insert the name of the witness) being well known to me as a credible and disinterested person, was duly sworn by me, and on his oath declared and said, that he well knows the said (here insert the name of the Warrantee,) and that he is the same person to whom the Warrant issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment, and his testimony being satisfactory evidence to me of the fact, the said (here insert the name of the Warrantee,) thereupon acknowledged the said assignment to be his act and deed.

(Officer's signature.)

FORM FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE LOCATION.—No 2.

For value received, I, A. B., to whom the within certificate of location was issued, do hereby sell and assign unto C. D., and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said certificate of location, and the warrant and land therein described, and authorise him to receive the patent therefor.

Witness my hand and seal, this day of 185 .

Attest: A. B. [SEAL.]
E. F.,
G. H.

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is personally known to the officer taking the same:

STATE OF COUNTY OF

On this day of in the year , personally appeared (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his act and deed; and I certify, that the said (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) is the identical person to whom the within certificate of location issued, and who executed the forgoing assignment thereof.

(Officer's signature.)

Form of acknowledgment where the vendor is not personally known to the officer; and where his identity has to be proved:

STATE OF COUNTY OF

On this day of in the year , personally came before me (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued,) and (here insert the name and residence of a witness,) and the said (here insert the name of the witness) being well known to me as a credible and disinterested person, was duly sworn by me, and on his oath, declared and said that he well knows the said (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued,) and that he is the same person to whom the certificate of location issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment; and his testimony being satisfactory evidence to me of the fact, the said (here insert the name of the person to whom the certificate of location issued) thereupon acknowledged the said assignment to be his act and deed.

(Officer's signature.)

Assignment No. 1 and acknowledgment must be endorsed upon the warrant, and No. 2 and acknowledgment upon the certificate of location; and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Land Office, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of deeds resident in the State from which he derives his appointment; and in every instance where acknowledgment is made before any other officer than the Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgment was made, and also of the genuineness of his signature.

All assignments of bounty land warrants issued under the act of September 28th 1850, made before the date of this act, are invalid and void.

The same section provides, "That any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land, shall be entitled to use any such land warrant in payment of the same, at the rate of $1 25 per acre for the quantity of land therein specified."

By this provision, all persons entitled to pre-emption, whether on offered or unoffered lands, can use a military bounty land warrant in payment for the tract pre-empted, reckoning the said warrant at $1 25 per acre for the quantity therein specified, whether the land so claimed is at the usual or enhanced minimum.

Should the area of the tract claimed exceed the amount called for in the warrant, the pre-emptor will have to pay for the excess in cash, but if it should fall short, he is not entitled to a refunding of the excess.

It is further provided by the same section, "that the warrants which have [illegible] issued according to the legal sub-divisions of the public lands, in one body, upon any lands of the United States subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: Provided Further, That when said warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than $1 25 per acre, the locator of said warrant shall pay to the United States, in cash, the difference between the value of such warrants at $1 25 per acre, and the tract of land located on."

By these provisions, where the lands are subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre, the holder of an eighty acre warrant can take any two forty-acre lots, forming a compact body of eighty acres; and the holder of a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres can take two eighty acre, or four forty acre tracts, forming a compact body of one hundred and sixty acres.

Where the minimum price of the lands subject to private entry proposed to be located is more than $1 25 per acre, the holder of the warrant can locate, in accordance with the instructions contained in the foregoing paragraph, the quantity specified in the warrant, by paying the difference in cash.

This act does not authorise the holder of an eighty-acre warrant to locate therewith a forty-acre tract of land at $2 50 per acre in full satisfaction thereof, but he must locate by legal subdivisions, the compact body of eighty acres, as near as may be, and pay the difference in cash. So also of 160 acre warrants, except in pre-emption cases as hereinbefore stated.

Each warrant is to be distinctly and separately located, so that it follows that no body of land can be located by an assignee of various warrantees, with a number of warrants, nor can a pre-emptor in any case use more than one warrant in the location of the land pre-empted by him, and the excess, if any, must be paid for by him in cash.

The second section of this act provides, "that the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices shall hereafter be severally authorised to charge and receive for their services in locating all military bounty land warrants, issued since the 11th day of February, 1847, the same compensation of percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of $1 25 per acre, the said compensation to be hereafter paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants."

The third section of this act provides "that Registers and Receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, for services heretofore performed in locating military bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the act entitled 'An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the Land Officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants,' approved May 17th, 1848. Provided, That no Register or Receiver shall receive any compensation out of the Treasury for past services who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants. And provided further, That no Register or Receiver shall receive for services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law.

Where parties may desire to avail themselves of the privilege of having their warrants located through this office, as provided for by the act of 28th September, 1850, they must take the necessary steps to pay to the Register and Receiver the fees to which they are entitled. The same course must be observed by persons remote from the District Land Offices in making application by letter to those officers. Without the payment of those fees the warrants cannot be located.

By the terms of this law the fees are as follows:

For a 40 acre warrant, fifty cents each to Register and Receiver—total	$1 00
For an 80 acre warrant, one dollar each to Register and Receiver—total,	2 00
For a 160 acre warrant, two dollars each to Register and Receiver—total,	4 00

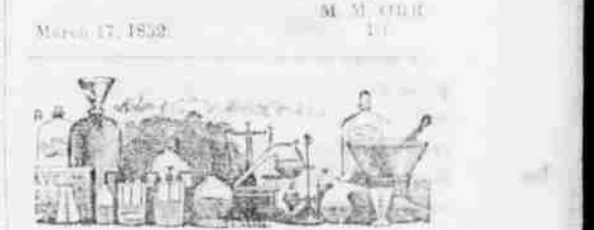
J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner.

☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Fox & Orr is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make immediate payment.—The Notes and Books of the concern are in the hands of Dr. C. J. Fox, who alone is authorised to settle the same.

C. J. FOX.
M. M. ORR.

March 17, 1852. [illegible]



MEDICINES, &c.

Charlotte Drug Store.

New Establishment.

FOX & CALDWELL,
Successors to Fox & Orr.

DRS C J FOX & P C CALDWELL having formed a copartnership in the above business offers for sale the largest and most general assortment of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c., &c., ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold lower for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, than ever before offered. They hope by short [illegible] Physicians and Country Merchants to [illegible] their patronage.

Persons from the Town and Country may rest assured that [illegible] compounded. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:

Acids, Nitric, Citric, Muriatic, Sulphuric, Tartaric & Oxalic Acids; Crude and Pul. Aloes, [illegible] Alum, [illegible] Ammonia, [illegible] Aloes, [illegible] Copper, Jamaica [illegible] Bermuda Arrow root, [illegible] Benzoin, [illegible] Bismuth, [illegible] Burgundy Pitch, [illegible] Russian Cas[illegible] Sulphur, [illegible] Angustura, Bayberry, Canel[illegible] Cascarilla, [illegible] Mezereon, Pe[illegible] Red & yellow & Pomegranate Bark; [illegible] Tinctures, Brown's [illegible] Oils; Castor, Turpentine, and Toilet Soaps, great variety; [illegible] of Mercury, and [illegible] Mercury and Potassium, [illegible] Prussiate of Lime, Chloroform & Cubebs. [illegible]

Glycerine, Celatins, Plasters, and Paints, Shop Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Charlotte now presents [illegible] first market, [illegible] in our line to be found in the interior, having [illegible] conducted Drug Stores, and with the prospect of heavy sales, we now offer to Physicians and country merchants, every article in our line, cheaper than ever offered in the back country.

Our stock entire is fresh and warranted [illegible]. To it such additions will be made from time to time, as the wants of the country may demand.

March 23, 1852. [illegible]

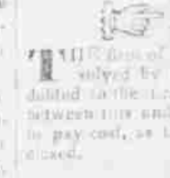
☞ Dissolution.

THE firm of Welston & Bigler is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle between this and April Court, or they may expect to pay cost, as the business of the firm must be closed.

WELSTON & BIGLER.

January 1, 1852. [illegible]

Removal.



THE subscriber having purchased [illegible] Tin and Sheet Iron [illegible] has removed to the house of R. H. Bowler, [illegible] J. B. Kerr's Hotel, where he hopes to see all of his old customers and [illegible], he is determined to sell Tin Ware lower FOR CASH than it has ever been sold in Charlotte, either by the Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase would do well to give him a call before [illegible].

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work or ware.

☞ JOB WORK, such as Roofing, Guttering, Stove Pipes, &c., done at the shortest notice.

☞ ORDERS from a distance punctually attended to.

SAMUEL WELSTON.

January 1, 1852.