The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AN[illegible] ORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

R. K. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., [illegible] 1853. | VOL. 13—NO. 727.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of this County, the Report of the Chairman was read and found correct, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman of the Board for the year 1853.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year 1853 be 75 cents for each child in the county, and that the Districts having 40 children be paid $30, and those having less than 40 be paid $30, provided returns are made according to law.

Resolved, That the Chairman apply to the County Court in March, when a majority of the Justices are present, for the payment to the School Fund of $150, retained by the State for two mutes from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman bring to the attention of the County Court the importance of laying a tax for the support of Common Schools in this county.

No Schools having been taught in Nos. 15, 25, 27, 29, 30 and 66, under the order of the Board the amounts due these Districts are merged in the general fund for this year.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to settle with the District No. 19.

Resolved, That the District No. 55 be divided so as to make a new District, which shall be numbered 75, and that a portion of No. 55 be added to No. 75, so as to include the families of George Wilder, Malcom McMillan, Joseph Tolar, David Thames, and N. H. Jones; and that Malcom McMillan, N. C. Beard and Joseph Tolar be the Committee in No. 75.

The following Statement shows the amount due by the Districts and due to the Districts, up to Jan'y 1853:

Amounts due to Districts up to January 1, 1853:

	Due to.	Due by.		Due to.	Due by.
No. 1.	$16 60		No 33.	$70 40	
3.	23 70		36.	23 00	
4.		$00 20	39.	32 00	
5.	84 40		46.	10 80	
6.	39 27		49.		$30 00
7.	71 20		51.		32 00
8.	80 80		52.		1 20
9.	46 65		53.	106 60	
10.	90 80		55.		2 40
12.	30 40		56.	10 00	
13.		10 00	57.	12 00	
14.	32 00		58.	195 20	
16.	60 00		60	7 40	
18.	41 80		61.	136 36	
19.	54 40		62 }	215 40	
20.	4 00		63 }		
21.		20	65.	24 87	
22.	8 18		67.	26 84	
23.	32 00		68.	15 19	
24.	32 00		69.	6 67	
28.	32 00		70.	37 00	
31.	32 00		71.	4 50	
32.	57 00		72.	49 00	

The Chairman was requested to settle and close the accounts with Nos. 41 and 74.

The calculations of the amount due to the Districts will be made on the returns up to January 1853.

From the Minutes of the Board.

EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

List of the School Committees for the year 1853.

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Jas A Johnson.
2—G W Pegram, Henry Johnson, Rias Page.
3—John A Senter, Wm Prince, H S Gower.
4—T O Johnson, L McKinney, A Bradley.
5—John Gaskins, Alexander McLeod, Wm Sexton.
6—Wm Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love
7—John McKay, Alexander Campbell, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Ryals, Thos Johnson, R J Norris.
10—Wm Stewart, Jas Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jacob West, Lovet W Godwin, Edwin Godwin.
12—Daniel McDonald, Angus McLellan, John R Taylor.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Far'd Armstrong, John McPhail.
16—Robert Williams, Jas M Smith, Jas Guy.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, John C Wright.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alex Maxwell.
19—F D Breece, John T Hornrine, John Murphy.
20—Wm Cade, Randal McDaniel Jas Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Sewell, Jonathan E Averitt.
22—Joseph Downing, Valentine Downing, Henry Carter, Jr.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L Smith.
24—Jno P McLean, N King, M J Buie.
25—Giles Ham, W B Ham, Ronald McMillan.
26—Benj Smith, Jas Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—H Elliot, Jno Elliot, H McNeill.
28—Alex'r Walker, Jno McNeill, Jr, W L Williams.
29—Sam'l D Pipkin, J W Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—John L Atkins, Major N McLean, Major Arch'd Cameron.
31—Benj Morrison, Hector McNeill, Wm Wade.
32—Mark Wade, Jno L Bethea, Jona Holley.
33—Jas M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex Gilchrist.
34—Neill Clark, Nathan Butler, Dan'l Lashley.
35—John McRae, Dan'l McLean, Malcom Black.
36—Jno Ray, Sr. Alex'r McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Dan'l McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, J S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Daniel Cameron, D Cameron (Miller,) Alexander Cameron.
40—S E Johnson, John M McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Robert Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Murdoch McDuffie, Malcom McCrainey, D McCaskill.
44—R D Gillis, Robert Graham, L Bethune.
45—Wm McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison, Thos Munroe.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, Jno Brown, Angus Ray (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Daniel Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, Jno Ray.
51—Daniel S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Daniel C Currie, Arch'd Buie, John H Hall.
53—Colin McRae, C P Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—W J Smith, J A Byrne, J C Ellis.
55—[illegible] McLe[illegible]
56—[illegible] Marsh, Is[illegible] Butler.
57—W[illegible] Shaw, Duncan Munroe.
58—S[illegible] Lindsale, Jas M Cook.
59—A[illegible] McDonald, Alex'r [illegible]son, Duncan [illegible]thur.
60—J[illegible]ker, W J Ande[illegible] Strange.
61—E[illegible] Barge, W T F[illegible] Warden.
62 [illegible]—Joseph Avey, [illegible]nson, Jno. Leonard.
64—[illegible] Carv[illegible] Andrew C Ray.
65—[illegible] McMillan, Robt McKinnon, David Murphy.
67—[illegible] Murdoch McLeod.
68—A[illegible] Gillis, M Gillis.
69—[illegible] Adams, Wm [illegible]in.
70—[illegible]
71—Daniel Smith, Angus Johnson, Sam'l Cameron.
72—James McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.
73—R C Belden, W J Kelly, James Parrish.
74—Robert Tolar, Wm A King, Thos J Page.
75—Joseph Tolar, [illegible]rd, Malcom McMillan.
Jan'y 15, 1853. 725-3t

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership [illegible] existing between Wm. W. Jones and [illegible] Nicholson is this day dissolved by mutual [illegible]nt. And all persons indebted to the late [illegible] JONES & NICHOLSON, either by [illegible] are respectfully notified [illegible] the old firm and settle before the [illegible] they will [illegible] papers in the hands of [illegible] All had better come [illegible]
[illegible] JONES.
[illegible] NICHOLSON.
Jan'y 14, [illegible] 2tpd

State of N. Carolina—Cumberland County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1852.

Neill McMillan and wife and others vs. Daniel Bain and others.
Petition to divide Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel Calhoun, Jane H Calhoun, Daniel, Malcom, Christian, Nancy, John and Archibald Calhoun and Felix Lemington, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, published in Fayetteville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday of March next, to stand to perform and abide by such decree as the Court may make in the matter.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1852.
JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

COUNTY CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the county are requested to present them to John McLaurin, Clerk of the County Court, forthwith. Those neglecting to do so previous to the 1st day of February, will lose the opportunity of having their accounts passed.

[illegible] to all County Officers, receivers of public monies—to have their several accounts ready to lay before the Committee of Finance on Tuesday the 1st day of February next, as required by law.

G. DEMING,
WM. McMILLAN,
JAS. W. STRANGE,
Committee of Finance.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 15, 1853. 725-3t

Union Academy.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 17th of January under the care and direction of Mr JAMES PATTERSON, who is well known as a competent and efficient instructor.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months, viz:

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Mental Arithmetic, $6 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, 9 00
Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy for six dollars per month, including washing, &c.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.
January 15, 1853. 725-3t

BLADEN SUPERIOR COURT.

Melvin and others vs. The Executors of Daniel Melvin.
Petition for distribution.

It having been referred to the undersigned Commissioners to take the account in this cause, the distributees of the late Daniel Melvin and all in interest, are hereby notified to be and appear before them at Elizabethtown on Friday the 4th day of February next.
MAUGER LONDON,
WARREN WINSLOW.
Dec 3, 725-3t

WANTED,

3000 Barrels common Rosin, immediately.
Apply to BRANSON & JOHNSON,
Successors to H. Branson & Son.
Jan 15, 1853 tf

☞ All in favor of low rates for all persons, and clergymen being admitted to pass free of charge, are requested to meet at the Market House, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY of the Extra Term of Superior Court week, in February, for the purpose of forming a Company to build a new Bridge across Cape Fear River near the Clarendon Bridge.
January 15, 1853. 725-5t

30 Sacks Wm. R. Holt's FLOUR, in 100 lb. sacks.
2000 Lbs Superior Mountain Butter, in small Firkins,
100 Casks Lime. For sale by
D & W. McLAURIN.
Jan'y 10, 185[illegible] tf

LUMBER RIVER HOUSE.

This establishment in LUMBERTON, N. C., is now open for the reception of travellers, resident boarders, or transient customers. The buildings are new and well furnished, and the table will be constantly furnished with the best the market affords. The stables are good and well arranged and the best attention will be given to them. It is the intention of the proprietor to make those who patronize his house feel at home. He is thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received.
B. FREEMAN.
Lumberton, Jan'y 15, 1853. 725-3t-pd

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Fayetteville, N. C.

From the Raleigh Register.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THE DEEP RIVER COAL.

From Prof Emmons' forth-coming Rep[illegible]

§ 93. The two varieties of coal, [illegible] bituminous and semi-bituminous, passing into anthracite, are known in this coal field. The bituminous is scarcely equalled for fineness and excellency, in this country, and it has been said by a gentleman, who is well acquainted with [illegible] coals, that [illegible] will burn twice as [illegible] A direct comparison has not been made, to my knowledge, but that the assertion has much truth in it, I have no doubt. The Deep River coal is, in the first place, quite free from smut; it does not soil the fingers, but in a trifling degree. It burns freely, and forms a cake; or it undergoes a semi fusion, and agglutinates, and forms a partially impervious hollow cake, within which combustion goes on for a long time. When a small [illegible] of it is made upon the ground, it may be ignited by a match and a few dry leaves or sticks. It may be ignited in the blaze of a lamp or candle. The coal is, therefore, highly combustible, easily ignited and burns with a bright flame like lightwood, for a long time. It may be burnt upon wood fire. It may be burnt in the common fire-place, and it is not a little strange, that gentlemen, who have used it for many years, in a blacksmith's forge, should not have used it in their parlors, instead of green black oak.

This coal is adapted to all the purposes, for which the bituminous coals are specially employed. Thus, for the manufacture of the carburetted hydrogen, for lighting streets and houses, there is no coal superior to it. It will require less expense for furnishing; because, it contains so little sulphur, from which sulphuretted dydrogen is formed. So, also, in the grate, it will be far less offensive, for the same reason. But, as it is rich in bitumen, it will furnish a large amount of gas, and that which is, comparatively, pure. This advantage is one of great importance. It should, also, be stated that it furnishes an excellent coke, which may be used for manufacturing purposes, and as it is left very porous, it is in a condition to absorb a large quantity of the solution of cyanide of [illegible] and is well adapted to the work of reducing the metals. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is admirably adapted to steamings, inasmuch as its flame is free and durable. For forge use, it is not surpassed by any coal in market; and for parlor grates, it is both pleasant, economical, and free from dirt. If a chimney has a poor draft, it is liable to the objection common to all coals of this kind,—the escape of soot into the room.

The qualities of the Deep River coal are of that character, then, which will give it the highest place in the market. The localities which have been best explored, and where coal of a decided character has been attained, are at Hornelsville and Farmville, both in the same neighborhood. The Taylor mine, the Gulf or Horton, and the Murchison mines, all furnish a bituminous coal, which may vary in some minor points, yet is quite similar as a whole.—The Horton mine has been used the longest.—It was known in the revolution, and a report made to Congress, respecting it, is still extant. Had the propositions or views been carried out, which were expressed in that report, we can scarcely tell what the results would have been, not only upon the population of Deep River, but also, upon the enterprise of the State. It must be noticed, that Deep River is central, and, in the interior of a country, abounding in iron; that it is navigable, by aid of certain improvements, that it communicates with the ocean, and finds a market abroad, for surplus of the products of manufactures and agriculture; that a use of natural advantages, to a partial extent only, makes a home market. But the time had not come for improving the resources of this district. They are, therefore, reserved entire for the present, and they cannot be neglected longer, unless a suicidal State policy is pursued.

But however fine and excellent a coal may be, it is necessary that it should form extensive beds, in order to have a commercial value.

§ 94 The next question, then, of interest to the community is, (for the community is interested as much as the owners,) will it bear mining, and the expenditure of the necessary capital, to take it to market. To answer this question, it is necessary to make some calculations, by which we may form some just view of its quantity? In doing this, we may venture to assume, on a geological basis, that the coal seams, which outcrop from beneath the sandstones, extend beneath them, and for what appears to the contrary, the slates, with their coal beds, are coextensive with the under and overlying sandstones. This formation is known to form a belt of rocks, from 12 to 14 miles wide. The line of outcrops of the slates, upon which coal has been raised, is about 20 miles But the line of outcrop of the unexplored state, which embraces the coal, is at least 60 miles within the State, on a line running south of west. We may assume the following data, viz: that the coal beds extend from their northern outcrop, three miles beneath the sandstone; which is about one third their natural extent; and that the line of outcrop, upon which coal is, and will be found, is thirty miles. If the thickest seam of coal is worked, which has a thickness of 6 feet, exclusive of a thin band of slate, it will give for every square yard of surface, two square yards of coal. A square acre has 4,900 superficial yards; hence, there will be 9,800 square yards of coal, in each acre, and as a square yard of coal weighs a ton, there will be for every acre, 9,800 tons of coal. A thousand acres will give 9,800,000 tons of coal, or a square mile, [illegible] 12,000 tons. This coal field is known [illegible] thirty miles in the direction of outcrop, and to be workable, for a breadth of three miles. We may, from this data, calculate how much accessible coal we may expect to find, in this quite limited field. If the field covers only 43 square miles, the lowest estimate to be taken, we may calculate its value, by the following mode:

If one hundred tons of coal are taken out daily, thirty thousand tons would be removed annually, reckoning three hundred working days to the year. It would, at this rate, require over three hundred years, to remove the coal from a thousand acres, or, over two hundred years, to remove that which underlies a square mile, or, eight thousand six hundred years, to remove the coal of forty-three square miles. If in estimating the value of this coal field, we base our calculations upon time, they should satisfy us; or, if we base them upon quantity, they will warrant the investment of capital. In these calculations, we have both time and quantity, and the State, in encouraging improvements, as well as individuals, may look forward with confidence, on the permanency and safety, in investments, in this kind of property. The wants of the world are with the population—indeed, they keep ahead of simple increase of individuals. The quantity to be removed annually may be increased, and have the time sufficiently long, to satisfy the investment of capital; or the time may be increased, by diminishing the quantity, and still the annual profits of the investment should satisfy the capitalist.—But while population increases at a rapid rate, the resources of the forest for fuel are diminishing at a greater ratio, than the simple increase of population; therefore, there is no way in which capital can be so safely [illegible] as in coal lands.

If the foregoing calculations are correct, they justify the work, which has been undertaken to improve the navigation of Deep River. It is prudence, to be cautious in schemes of this kind, but in this case, the amount of property beneath the surface or in the rocks, upon this river, is enormous—it should be dug out; and what it costs to do this, will be turning materials and labor into money. If the whole enterprize is begun, and carried on in a proper spirit, every nook and corner of the State, from Currituck to Buncombe, will feel an invigorating influence.

But the calculation, as to the quantity of coal, will probably far exceed, than fall short of the estimates. In the first place, only a part of the area is taken into the calculation, and then, in assuming the thickness of the principal beds, as only six feet, it may be regarded as only the minimum thickness. It will rather increase than diminish; this view of the matter is supported by observation. For as the slopes have been carried along the dip, there has been a perceptible increse already. It is also to be considered, that at the outcrop, when vegetable matter forming the coal is only upon the outer vein, it should be twice that at a distance from outcrop; for we may suppose, that, in the middle only, of a coal basin, do we obtain the maximum thickness. Thus, one of the coal seams in the Richmond basin is forty feet thick. The Deep River beds, not having been broken up, or not having suffered an uplift through the middle of its trough or basin, exhibits no where near the surface, an outcrop of coal, except *up on the rim*, or outer edge of the basin. As we penetrate into it, we have grounds which justify the view, that the seams will increase steadily in thickness, as the slope penetrates into the basin, towards the centre, and then the seams which now appear only upon the outer rim, will thicken, and perhaps unite and form one distinct heavy seam towards the middle of the basin or trough.

The foregoing views as to quantity are founded upon data derived from observation, the phenomena of coal fields, and theory, which is well sustained, respecting the manner in which successive seams of coal have been formed.

The calculations as to the quantity of coal in the Deep River coal field are based upon what is known, and without reference to what we may possibly find by exploration hereafter.—These calculations must be regarded as satisfactory, and such as will justify the hopes and expectations of the owners, and those who are interested in the improvements of the day.

CARRAWAN ARRESTED.—We learn that Geo. W. Carrawan who mudered Mr Lassiter in Hyde county in November, and then escaped, was arrested at his house in Hyde, on Friday night last.—*North State Whig.*