

of the votes of all other secret societies and factions? If this be so, then the opponents of our party are not opposed to secret political clubs bound together by unimpeachable and unimpeachable and ignorant foreigners—but are opposed to them when formed by native Americans. But we are charged by the same party or combination with being intolerant bigots, notwithstanding we have declared otherwise in our platform.—The American Party hold no such doctrine.—They have declared, over and over again, that the principle is by no means to be encouraged in this free and happy country, where all men have an undoubted right to worship Almighty God in the form and manner most congenial to their consciences—that men should be opposed for office or refused any political privilege, on account of their religious faith.—But when the politics and religion of any sect, seem to be inseparable, we may become slaves to both political and clerical tyranny, through a false tenderness in regard to the religious opinions of others. This matter will appear in a plainer light by the following extract which is taken from the Boston Pilot of Oct. 19, 1844, one of the leading Catholic Journals of this country. Speaking of the Presidential election, it says to its Catholic friends: "We recommend to you no party—we condemn no candidate but one, and he is Theodore Freelinghuysen. We have nothing to say to him as a Whig; we have nothing to say to Mr. Clay, nor to any Whig as such; but to the President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the friend and patron of the Kirk & Cox's, we have much to say. We hate his intolerance—we dislike his associates, and we shudder at the blackness of that school of secretaries to which he belongs, and amongst whom he is regarded as a leader and chief." Were it necessary, I could take many other extracts from this paper, all of which would chime in most beautifully with the above, and prove most conclusively, that the aforesaid Pilot was not only an official organ of the Roman Catholic Church; but also a very zealous advocate of the doctrine of the Democratic party, as were the Freeman's Journal, and all other Catholic papers then published in the U. S. What can be more Jesuitical or insidious than the Pilot's attack on Mr. Freelinghuysen, and its open expression of aversion to him on sectarian grounds, which, according to the views of our opponents, should never be mentioned in political discussions—no more. Still we see the Catholics in 1844 did not hesitate to discuss politics, in their Church Organ, but actually went so far as to declare opposition to Mr. Freelinghuysen solely on the ground of his religion, and that he was the President of the American Board of Foreign Missions. And why were the Catholics opposed to this Board? Simply because it was engaged in translating, publishing, and disseminating the Bible, the word of God, into every language, and among all nations—thus breeding heretics, and filling the world with confusion and error, according to the Catholic faith. Consequently the Catholics worked hard in 1844 to defeat Clay and Freelinghuysen—and when by the Plaquemine and other gross frauds they succeeded, we find that they assembled around the residence of the latter gentleman in great numbers, in the city of New York, the night after the Presidential election, and there expressed their joy and contempt by giving three cheers for the "God"—President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who was aiding to send the word of God to all people free of charge! And what the Pilot and Catholics did in 1844, they have been doing ever since, and will continue still to do, with this difference only—they will become more zealous as their numbers and strength may increase, seeing that our opponents reward them with the best offices in their gift for their services. I remember well the emotions excited in my breast in 1844 when I read the extract I have just commented upon, and the following letter in the Pittsburg Spirit of the Age as will be seen by the letter, it was written by a Catholic Priest, pending the gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania, and also pending the application for a new trial, for two Irish Catholic criminals, name-sakes and relations of the Priest which was not granted.

EBENBURG April 4, 1844.

GEN. MARKLE, Esq.—Dear Sir: Permit me to intrude upon you under very emergent circumstances. I presume you have already noticed the case of the Flannagans, now, upon the expiration of two years confinement at Ebenburg, charged with murder. But, sir, after an industrious course of perseverance during the two recent sessions of the Legislature, we have succeeded in having a new trial, which will take place immediately; length of time with heavy expenses, has reduced my circumstances so much that I am necessitated to call upon my political friends. Then, sir, I wish to instruct you that my politics have been the cause of all. You can, if you doubt my veracity, ask Gen. James Irvin, now member of Congress, also Mr. John Linton, House of Representatives, what my influence is; it was by my instrumentality the above named gentlemen were elected; if you assist me now I will warrant your election; I am a Catholic clergyman, and it is in my power to obtain for you a majority of the Pennsylvania Irish; the Governor would not do anything for me, because I differed with him in politics. I will return you whatever you will forward me if you are not elected, there is nothing in my power but what I will do because my intrusion, being a stranger to you.

Very Respectfully, &c.,  
REV. T. FLANNAGAN.

P. S. If you write, direct to Ebenburg, for the Rev. T. Flannagan. I also pledge myself that no person will know anything about it; it is of course presumptions on my part to address a gentleman with whom I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance! Please to answer me upon receipt of this. With sentiments of great respect for your welfare, I remain your friend.

Truly,  
REV. T. FLANNAGAN.

I repeat, when I read this letter and many other articles that were published in the Catholic papers, I not only became excited but alarmed for the future, and the alarms then created have been increasing ever since. Nevertheless there are those in our country who seem to entertain no fears of danger from this source, and cry out against any attack against a man's religion, as if this was not a *very* day business with the Catholics and their church. The truth is, many who now profess to be Protestants, go so far with their liberality as to defend the Pope, thereby serving him in the same purpose in this country that the French troops now do that are stationed around the Vatican in Rome. The Catholic church in their eyes, on account of its immutability and indisputable services to their party, is always right, do what they may, in Church or State, at the hour, in our common schools, with the history of our country, or with the sacred word of God. With all such Protestants and politicians I beg to differ. I contend, that when politics and religion are inseparably connected, I have a right to attack

one, or both; and I ask every candid man to tell me how I can expose Bishop Hughes' politics, without reference to his religion. Are the infamous mantras he delivers at St. Johns Hall to the Catholic Irish, political or religious sermons or speeches? What was his controversy with Mr. Brooks, a political or religious one? Does he not write and speak for the same purpose, to gain a benefice to his Church? He does. Hence the zeal of our opponents for the Jesuits and their bitter abuse of the American party—not that they believe the Catholics are right—but because they know from long experience that they can, like the Rev. T. Flannagan, be made available in carrying elections. The Anti-Americans know as well as the Americans do, that no one can point to a single spot upon the face of the green earth under Popish rule, in the last thousand years, where every temporal privilege, and everything that pertained to politics, were not absolutely subservient to the will of the Pope and Priests, and therefore prostituted to advance the interest of the Roman Catholic Church whose sovereign pontiff claims to hold in his hands the keys of Heaven and hell and has the right committed to him from God to rule over the bodies and souls of men every where upon earth. If it be true that we cannot strike their politics without hitting the Church, whose fault is this pray? It is certainly legitimate and proper for the Americans to show the danger of the former by holding up the horror of the latter. Their "Articles of Faith" made at the council of Trent, are still unrepealed. And where is the American who can contend that these articles of faith—the rule of the church—are not horrible in their conception, awful in their blasphemy, and boldly in violation of our Constitutions, and the laws of God? Say, Protestants! Patriots! Americans! Can you subscribe to such monstrous propositions as these? Can any one who loves his country contend, that such principles may prevail among us, and your political (to say nothing of your religious) privileges, still be secured to you and your children? Here is the political freedom guaranteed to you by the great favorite and bantling of the anti-American party—the church of Rome—Article 3d. "We acknowledge the supremacy of the Holy Father, our Lord God, the Pope, who is St. Peter's successor in the chair." Article 6th. "We are bound to believe that the late Holy Massacre which happened in Paris and its vicinity, against the Protestants, was lawfully put into execution, and that we should continue the same, as long as we can do it with safety to our lives." It will be remembered by you all no doubt that on this occasion no less than thirty thousand Protestants were murdered in their beds, in cold blood!

Article 12th. "We are bound to drive the heretics out of the land with fire, sword, fagot and confusion, as our holy father saith." Article 13th. "We are bound to absolve without money or price, all those who imbue their hands in the blood of heretics." The conclusion of the 25th Article reads thus,—"And lastly that our Church cannot err." There, gentlemen, is the record—no one need say it is false, for I received it from the hands of as true a Catholic as lives. Read it. Ponder over it, and tell me what you think of it. Is this republican doctrine? Is this religious toleration? Were our forefathers right or wrong in providing a clause in our Constitution, prohibiting all members of such a faith from holding any office of trust or emolument in the State? Is not a religious political organization, like this church, dangerous to our lives, our liberty and the pursuit of happiness? If so, then away with the whining charge, that we, as a party, attack any man's religion, when we oppose the rapidly increasing influence of foreigners and the Catholic church in our country. It is not religion, but rank, bold, yet insidious, God-defying, home nurtured treason at which we strike—like all other ecclesiastical bodies, the Church of Rome has but one head and one body; she "cannot err." She is the same at all times, past, present and to come. We have in fact as much to do with the Pope, as though he fulfilled his anathemas from the capital, or had his palace in the city of Oaks. Though he sits in Italy he is on our shores, and may yet have his feet upon our necks—for his power—his arm reaches across every sea. His will is law throughout the world. Wherever a subject of his church is found, he has a blind and bigoted tool ready to be sent to do his bidding—even to subvert the liberties of our country, destroy the constitution—all our free institutions, to deface the institutes in our free schools—burn all our Bibles and strive to drive us out of this land of freedom with fire, fagot and confusion—"If the Holy Father our Lord God the Pope give us the command." Such, gentlemen, is the creed of Popery—such are the allies of the anti-Americans—and such is the character of our enemies and defamers. All that is necessary to invigorate our faith and cause us to redouble our diligence as Americans is to study well the conduct, history, and character of our unprincipled opponents, and then if we be true patriots and lovers of our country, we will go forth and in the fear of God determine to struggle until we shall rout them horse, foot and dragon—determined that the cause of Protestant civilization shall go forward and the Bible, the great civilizer, chart and compass for man while upon earth, shall remain free and open in our Churches, houses, and above all in our schools—and America a Protestant land—and Americans to rule America. And, in conclusion, let me say, I hope that these anticipations will nerve us as men and as a party to go forward against the combined forces of the Fusionists with more spirit and determination than we have ever yet done. If we will but do this, victory will perch upon the banner of the native American host. Be kind enough to accept my best regards—and believe me to be your friend in the cause of our Republic, an fathers.

D. F. CALDWELL,  
Messrs. N. W. WOODFIN, J. D. LYMAN,  
and others, Asheville, N. C.

1855. AUTUMN SALES. 1855.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

WE are now prepared to exhibit to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased these goods early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention. One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance of Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe. Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the Lowest Market Rates, will find our style and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

Sep. 1855. STEVENSON & WEDDELL

Banking—Internal Improvements.

Mr. Editor:—An emergency claiming my attention in another direction and upon a different subject admonishes me to greater brevity. I will, therefore, instead of elaborating the principles involved in this discussion, content myself by sketching the outlines of the policy which I desire to see inaugurated in North Carolina, accompanied with some of the reasons in support of the system proposed.

One mode of forcing the speediest interest of the State to contribute to the construction of useful public works, has already been pointed out, to-wit: demanding an equivalent for all Bank charters. But in lieu of this, I would prefer in all such enactments a discrimination in favor of the holders of Railroad stock. As a substitute for the old Banks, so frequently referred to, whose stockholders for more than fifty years have been accumulating fortunes from the productive capital, without adding a penny to the aggregate wealth of the State, I would have Banking privileges conferred on the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroad companies. The first, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and with its principal business in Wilmington, could have supplied the increasing wants of that enterprising city; and the latter, with a capital of \$4,000,000, occupying the line of the North Carolina Rail Road, would be equal, for a while, at least, to the demands for Bank accommodations from Beaufort to Charlotte. With proper guards to prevent too great and sudden an increase of Bank paper, these could have gradually made to supplant the old Banks; as the latter withdrew their notes from circulation, the former could have filled the vacuum and supplied the growing demands of trade, and with judicious management and honest purposes the two could have been worked in beautiful harmony, avoiding the evil predictions and dissipating the fears of those who apprehended a general pressure from a sudden diminished circulation. And though connected with the railroad companies, they should form separate and distinct corporations, and be under the management of separate and distinct Boards of Directors. In other words, the principles upon which "The South-Western Rail Road Bank" was created—an agent called into existence to aid one of the most gigantic enterprises that ever characterized the efforts of any age—should prescribe the boundary separating and regulating the connection between them. And here I might say several further remarks, and throw my weight upon the various success of this institution for a period of eighteen years, as plenary proof of the practicability of the system. During this period, plenty had to test the usefulness and practicability of any financial agent, it has been an important adjunct to the Railroad with which it is connected, and, at the same time, made as large dividends, afforded as much accommodation to the community, and commanded as much of the public confidence as any of its cotemporaries. Notwithstanding the "sound and fury signifying nothing" that we have so often heard from interesting sources about the danger of connecting banks and rail roads, and banking on rail road stock, experience in this and other instances has convinced me of the previously expressed opinion, that such institutions are as safe and as useful to the community as any others that the wit of man has ever conceived and put in operation. In fact the proposition is self-evident. The Banks herein recommended are to be based on Specie—the only basis of successful banking operations—with all the guards for public protection thrown around the present banks, and in addition thereto rail road stock of equal amount is pledged as collateral security for the solvency of the Banks. And if it be admitted, as it is by the present Bank advocates, that these institutions are safe, I am at a loss to perceive how the pledge of other stock as collateral security can render them less so. It is simply preposterous so to argue—and I imagine the objection is made merely to frighten the timid and unreflecting.

The first point gained by the adoption of such a policy is the inspiring the friends of public improvements with confidence, by the assurance given, that they possess the goal will and sympathy of the community, and that if Banks are necessary, they will be conferring peculiar social, political and moral influence and power on the community, and an impartial, lenient exercise of the power with which I propose to invest them. The second point achieved is the organization, in connection with Rail Road companies, of a convenient and safe financial agent, identified in interest, from which mutual advantages will arise. And in the third place, the State, which is a large stock holder in these railroad companies, would have an opportunity of embarking more extensively in Banking; and, as a consequence, securing to herself the profits which by the present system go so partially to individuals. The stock owned by the State in the existing Banks might be transferred, without disturbing the current of business, to the new ones, and the residue of stock to which she would be entitled, (2,500,000) could be raised without difficulty on 25, 25, or 30 years time, at an interest of 6 per cent. to be paid semi-annually. From this point, the Bank demagogues, upon whose objections I have already commented, would be rendered powerless, and the means of increasing the public good, and accounts in smoothly turned sentences the evil of such a policy. Let not this declaration, worthy of consideration when properly applied, deter the reader from a proper discrimination. It depends entirely upon the object in view—the use to be made of the money borrowed—whether a public debt is a burden or a blessing. And in this particular instance, the object in contracting a debt is to get out of debt. Two millions, five hundred thousand dollars, or any other sum borrowed at an interest of 6 per cent., invested in Bank Stock, yielding 8 per cent., will meet the accruing interest and discharge the principal in 25 years. This position was adjudged recently to the writer of this article, by two of the ablest financiers in the State, now at the head of two of the most successful Banks in operation within our limits—Each of them, without hesitation, stated that, if he had the credit to borrow a large sum of money, as the State is admitted to have, on 20 year's time, or more, at an interest of 6 per cent, and the privilege of Banking upon it,

under a liberal charter, he would do so, and be able, after paying all expenses and interest, to make the principal clear in 25 years. If, then, the judgments of these gentlemen are to be relied on, or the success of the Banking institutions which have been committed to their supervision is to be taken as the gauge by which to measure future profits from similar investments, no risk is incurred by the State in extending her operations in this aspect, and appropriating to herself a greater amount of profits to be derived from this source. And the principles here insisted on, being in due time applied to the Raleigh and Gaston, the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and the Eastern and Western Extensions, as the business created by them, and the expiration of other Banks, make it necessary, an impulse will be imparted to the spirit of improvement, an upward tendency given to railroad stocks, that will enable the State to make available, at par value, her present stocks, transfer them to new companies, and thus coupled with individual enterprise and liberality, go on from point to point, until the barriers of the Alleghanies shall be broken up, every section of the State subdued by the power of steam, and every neighborhood accommodated and brought into close proximity with every other portion of the Old North State—dissipating sectional prejudices and uniting in all the elements of prosperity, social, enterprised and political and commercial success, every interest in the State.

The vantage ground from which to command all these results, and put fully into operation this legislation of last winter. But an inviting field still spreads out before us, and if the people will but seize the opportunity and force to their aid an engine that has often enlarged the commerce of cities, energized communities to renewed efforts in public enterprise, and even relieved Governments from pecuniary embarrassments, the future of North Carolina is made brilliant by the well-founded hopes of a glorious destiny.

LEON.

P. S.—I beg to add, in support of the foregoing argument, the following paragraphs, cut from newspapers of recent date, to wit:

"The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, for the past six months; and it has, besides, been able to carry near 3 per cent to reserved profits. Its new Banking House is nearly finished."—Fay. Obs.

"The Annual Report of the President of the Commercial Bank showing a highly profitable year's business; the Bank having declared two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. each. The continuing fund, including the profits of the last three months, are now equal to 22 1/2 per cent, nett."—W. H. H.

Thus it will be seen, that while the community is oppressed, the Banks flourish. Last year the profits of the Commercial Bank were 18 per cent; and this year it divides 10 per cent, among the stockholders, and increases its reserved fund to 22 1/2 per cent. The Wadesborough Bank has made, for the last 6 months, at the rate of 16 per cent, per annum, upon its capital, clear of all expenses. If the Banks sought to be created do as well, or even half as well, the State will be able, in a very short time, to rid herself of debt, and reduce the taxes to the old standard.

Judge Manly's Recent Decision.

We cheerfully comply with the request contained in the subjoined note from Judge Manly. In publishing recently without comment, the resolutions of the Sampson Convention of Universalists, we did not mean to intimate, (as we were very far from believing,) that any decision of Judge M's, could proceed from any motive but a high sense of duty, and an enlightened conviction that it was the law of the land. The statement of his Honor is calm and clear, and as the point involved is a new one, will be read with general interest.

Judge Manly, however, has been misinformed as regards the first publication of the Sampson resolutions above alluded to. They were originally published in the Tarboro Southerner, from which paper we copied them. W. H. H.

RETHURBORO, Dec 1st, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—The Resolutions of the Sampson Convention having appeared for the first time in the Wilmington Herald, as I am informed, I hope you will do me the favor to publish also in your paper the statement of the matter which I herewith send.

I am respectfully, your ob't s'vt.,  
MATT. E. MANLY.

A decision of mine in Jackson county has been made the subject of denunciation by a State Convention of the Universalist denomination of Christians in Sampson county. Public censure coming from so respectable a source requires of me to make a statement of the facts; which are necessary to enable the public to judge rightly. Except the form of affirmation provided for Quakers, Mononists and Dunkards, there are only two forms of oaths by which persons can be qualified to give testimony in North Carolina. An oath on the Holy Gospels, and (for those who have scruples of conscience about swearing,) an appeal to God with uplifted hand. These forms may be seen by reference to the Revised Statutes in the beginning of the chapter on the subject of oaths.

The witness in question, when offered, declined taking an oath upon the Holy Gospels in the usual form, on the ground of conscientious scruples; and the clerk was about to swear him in the alternative form prescribed by the act of Assembly when it was objected that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Upon examination, he stated he believed "all persons would be saved from their sins, and exempted from pains and penalties for them, although in the next world—that sin had its punishment in this life, but none in the life to come." By a reference to the terms of the oath which it was proposed to administer to him, it will at once be seen that he could not take that form of oath. It is in the following words—"I appeal to God as the witness of truth and the avenger of falsehood as I shall answer the same at the great day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known, that the evidence that I will give."

Here the sanction appealed to is accountability at the great day of judgment. As he did not believe in this sanction, and declined taking the oath on the Gospels; and as these are the only two forms in which persons (except Quakers &c.) can be sworn in North Carolina; it follows that he could not be sworn at all without forcing his conscience. In his case therefore the court was relieved from the duty of deciding what are the sanctions appealed to in the common form of oath, and whether, with his belief, he could have taken that oath if he had relied to do so. Upon this plain statement I think it might be safely submitted to the sober second thoughts of the Convention in Sampson itself, whether their de-

SCHOOL FUND, 1855.

Dist. Amt. due Dist. Amt. due Dist. Amt. due

No. 1	\$58 90	No. 26	47 74	No. 51	25 25
2	70 84	27	53 13	52	25 25
3	74 69	28	83 33	53	75 75
4	70 07	29	77 77	54	70 70
5	61 60	30	93 94	55	70 70
6	82 39	31	87 01	56	90 90
7	71 01	32	81 62	57	90 90
8	100 87	33	81 62	58	90 90
9	67 76	34	108 57	59	70 70
10	74 60	35	46 97	60	70 70
11	53 90	36	74 60	61	90 90
12	53 90	37	96 25	62	90 90
13	46 97	38	132 44	63	90 90
14	48 51	39	26 95	64	90 90
15	58 52	40	48 12	65	90 90
16	68 91	41	68 91	66	90 90
17	45 43	42	66 90	67	90 90
18	57 75	43	63 14	68	90 90
19	88 55	44	49 28	69	90 90
20	21 56	45	57 75	70	90 90
21	60 83	46	66 22	71	90 90
22	71 61	47	65 45	72	90 90
23	107 80	48	90 86	73	90 90
24	81 62	49	45 43	74	90 90
25	52 36	50	88 55	75	90 90

\* Alterations have been made in a few of the Districts, which will vary these amounts.  
E. W. OGBURN, Clerk.

Dec. 5, 1855.

Office N. C. Rail Road Company.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1855.  
SALE OF N. C. RAIL ROAD STOCK.—This is hereby given, that on the 21st day of December, 1855, at Greensboro, the number of shares subscribed for by the following persons, in the capital stock of this Company, on the Books of the same, will be sold at public auction, for the purpose of paying the balance due on said subscription—to wit:

No. of shares	No. of shares
Henry S. Anderson,	2 John M. Mitchell,
Benjamin Cleveland,	1 William McCalley,
James E. Evans,	9 A. C. Murdock,
Peter Fogelman,	1 John Smith,
Levi Foster,	1 James C. Stewart,
Thomas H. Fentress,	1 Peter C. Smith,
M. M. Gladon,	1 Patterson Thompson,
Levi Houston,	2 Samuel N. Tate,
Milton Knight,	1 James C. Terrell,
John O. Long,	1 J. B. Tamm,
L. M. Leach,	1 W. B. Vandyke,
Jos. B. McMurtry,	5 E. F. Watson,
John W. McMurtry,	2 William Ward,
D. C. Mebane,	11 Moses D. Young,

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Treas.  
December, 1855.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

New York, Virginia.

ARE prepared to make quick and advantageous sales of Flour &c., from Guilford Orange and neighboring counties. All accounts promptly rendered and remittance made.

Refer to

Hon. Thomas Rufin, Dr. P. A. Holt,  
P. C. Cameron, Esq., J. W. Carr,  
John H. Baughman, W. J. Bingham,  
John F. Lyon, John Newlin,  
Alex. Dickson, John Ward,  
J. A. McMamren, James Webb.

Dec. 6, 1855.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING.

RECEIVING & FORWARDING.—I have a number of persons who may wish to send out of any kind, or receive and forward goods to any part of the country. He has made arrangements to have in Wilmington, Norfolk and other places, and will produce at the highest market prices, and remit promptly for the same. J. McCORMACK, Dec. 4, 1855.

STOKES & Co. Carriers and Commission Merchants.

STOKES & Co. Carriers and Commission Merchants, No. 31 Front Street, Richmond, Va.  
ALEX. M. STOKES, Jr. Refer to  
J. H. Hawks, Esq., Geo. M. Anderson,  
George H. Hayes, Esq.,  
Wm. B. Hayes, Esq., Jesse H. Lusk, Esq.,  
Nov. 23d, 1855.

Notice to the Public.

Notice to the Public.—My wife and I have let my land and board without any cause. Self defence compels me to inform persons against trading with or trusting her. I will pay no debt contracted by her.  
CALVIN W. ALEXANDER,  
December 3, 1855.

Leather Belting or Bands.

Manufactured by the subscribers in the best style, made from the best Belting Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and coppered at New York prices.  
LINES & HERRICK,  
New Market, Greensboro, N. C.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a person who understands the business of a Librarian, for which a liberal salary will be paid. Call on J. W. PATRICK, Greensboro; April 18, 1855.

Five Thousand Acres of Land.

To sell my lands lying on Tom's Creek in Surry county, N. C., on which is a Forge and Mills and some thousand acres cleared land under fence. As fine Tobacco land as can be found in the county is on the Tract. I will sell on a part, as may suit purchasers. Ten thousand dollars can buy the Tract, containing about five thousand acres, two thousand acres of which is good Tobacco land. Call and look at the lands. WILLIAM HILL,  
Nov. 1855.

Weather Boarding.

Weather Boarding,	\$9 00	per thousand feet,
Lock Nail,	29 00	" " " "
Cement,	28 00	" " " "
Truck Hairs,	\$10 00	" " " "
Rough Edge,	\$5 00	" " " "

We hope by furnishing the very best article at reasonable prices, to receive a share of the patronage of the public. Orders addressed to Asheboro' or Stone Lick, will receive prompt attention.  
B. F. HOWER,  
W. W. VIRDIN, Jr.,  
Nov. 2th, 1855.

Pure White Lead in Oil.

Pure White Lead in Oil. Warranted pure and to hold out in weight. R. G. LINUSA.  
April, 1855.

New Crop Molasses.

New Crop Molasses.—Just to hand, and for sale by  
H. G. LINUSA.

SCHOOL FUND, 1855.

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10	74 60	35	46 97	60	70 70
11	53 90	36	74 60	61	90 90
12	53 90	37	96 25	62	90 90
13	46 97	38	132 44	63	90 90
14	48 51	39	26 95	64	90 90
15	58 52	40	48 12	65	90 90
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17	45 43	42	66 90	67	90 90
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21	60 83	46	66 22	71	90 90
22	71 61	47	65 45	72	90 90
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24					