## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER. " DEMOCRATIC" MEETING IN LENOIR. NO. III

The third point of opposition to Mr. Clay, enumerated by our " Democratic" friends in Lenoir, is that "he is in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the efpose.' (See Peters' Reports, vol. I. pages 634fects of which will be, first, to give away to the '5.) Such was 'he decision of the Supreme Court States the money belonging to the People, and of the U.S. delivered by Judge Marshall, every then to tax the people to replace it." This is member of the bench concurring. Such was the gravely set forth as a cardinal cause of hostility construction put upon the deeds of crossion by the to Mr. Clay, and, like all the others, is founded in Congress of 1799, and various other Congresses : the grossest injustice. For it appears to me, that and such most unquestionably was the intention any one at all acquainted with the Deeds of Cesof the original granters. And if it were necession, whereby the General Government became sary, I might refer to the reiterated recommendapossessed of the Public Domain, must be contions of Gen Jackson in his Messages to Congress, strained to admit that it now has no just title to to dispose of the Public Lands by retroceding it whatever. Distribution is but an act of simple them to the States; the passage of Mr. Clay's justice to the ceding States. It is nothing more Land Bill through a "Democratic" Congress, than an act of political honesty, and the States of which was only prevented from becoming the law this Union, so far from regarding it as a boon or of the land by the application of the famous a bounty from the Federal Government, demand it as a right which they cannot and will not relinquish, and which cannot be refused without outraging both justice and honesty, and setting an example of public perfidy and disregard of public faith, which I trust, for the honor and character of showing that they too believed that the measure my country and my countrymen, our Government was demanded alke by principles of justice and will never be guil'y of. I should indeed feel policy. But it is unnecessary to pursue the subashamed, and humiliated and degraded, if I tho't ject farther. The whole of the foregoing argusuch dishonor would ever be brought on this nament was made only to meet the question of a tion. The Federal Government received the denial of the rights of the States to the Public Public Domain at the hands of the States as Lands, or of the power of Congress to cede them, their Trus'ee for certain specified purposes ; and But neither of those points is questioned by our those objects having been accomplished, what "Democratic" friends of Lenoir. Far from it. should be the result ? What would be justice-On the contrary, they expressly admit the claims what would be honesty in this case ? If I convey of the People to them. They frankly concede that a piece of property to A, in trust to ray a certain debt due B, and A, after disposing of the property, being distributed among the States. They will opand discharging the debt, finds a surplus in his pose Mr. Clay, they say, "3d. Because he is in hands, to whom should such surplus revert !--favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the Would it belong to A or to me ! What would sales of the Public Lands, the effects of which be thought of A's honesty if he were to refuse to will be, first, to give away to the States the money pay over the balance in his hands, and claim it as belonging to the People, and then to tax the Peohis own ? Exactly such is the position of the ple to replace it." But to whom is this "money Federal Government in relation to the Public belonging to the People," to be "given away," Domains. Being the Trustee of the different if not to the States as the Agents of the People! States, and the objects for which the Trust Fund Would they have " the people" humbly approach was raised being consummated, every dictate of the Treasury Department, cap in hand, and each common justice and common honesty, uni'e in reone receive the distribution quota which would quiring a distribution of the surplus among the fall to each individual according to the proportion States of the Union." And that the General Goof the population of his State? Surely our vernment is the Trustee of the States, can be proved without the possibility of successful refutation. The official documents and Legislative Nor can I think that they believe this money berecords of the country, establish it beyond the slighest doubt. Let us examine into this matter ty. Certainly they cannot. The Lands were cea little, and see if these are mere empty assertions, or are entitled to the honest belief of all who wish to know the truth. In 1780, Congress made an appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the different States of the Confederation, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western country, to make liberal cessions thereof to the United States for the common benefit of the Union. This appeal was made for the double purpose of producing harmony among the States, some of which refused to enter the Union on account of the claims of these States to these lands, and for the further purpose of replenishing the empty coffers of the Federal Exchequers, then in a state of complete exhaustion. This appeal was met by Virginia in that chivalric spirit of liberality for which she has always been distinguished ; and in a like spirit by the other States, who all made liberal cessions of their lands as requested. But these lands were ceded as a TRUST PROFERTY, the General Government being the Trustee, to administer and dispose of it for the benefit and behoof of such States as then were, or might thereafter become members of the Federal Union. It was, in the language of the Deeds of Cession. " to be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance" (the ceding state inclusive,) "-according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." It appears then that, as I have before stated, the Public Lands were assigned to the General Government as a TRUST PROPERTY, and that was the construction put on the Deeds of Cession by Congress at the time. This is attested by the Legislative history of our Government ; for we find by reference to the Act of Congress making provision for the payment of the debt of the U. States, passed on the 4th August, 1790, that its 22d Section directs, "that the proceeds of the sales which shall be made of the lands in the Western Territory, now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States, shall be, and are hereby appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts for the payment whereof the U.S. now are, or by virtue of this act may be holden; and shall be applied solely to that use, until the said debts shall be fully satisfied." Now is it not evident that the Congress of 1790 regarded the Public Lands as a TEUST PROPERTY only, and pledged them only until the debts of the General Government were liquidated. Those debts having been extinguished, it follows of course that the Public Domain is entirely released from the pledge, and should by the terms of the deed, by the spirit of the Act pledging them for the redemption of the public debt, and by every consideration of justice, honesty, and public faith, revert to the States, and to let it sacredly perform all its engagements, and them alone. For the General Government has no more stronger claim, no greater moral right to them now, than a Trustee has to the surplus funds remaining in his hands after he has accoinplished the ends for which his Trust was instituted, and he appointed. Such is the construction, tion must put upon the act; and such is the solemu mation of the great mass of our " Democratand recorded construction put upon it by the highest Judicial Tribunal of our country. In Peters' Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Jackson against Clark, in which the title to land within the .i nits of the cession made by Virginia to the United States, we find the unanimous decision of the Court, written out and delivered by Chief Justice Marshall on this subject. After recapitulating the deeds of cossion, and referring to various resolutions of the State of Virginia, Judge Marshall goes on to say : "The residue of the Lands, (after sat slying claiman's for bounties.) are ceded to the United States for the benefit of the said States, to be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of a ch of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual

that I have stated nothing but what the records respective proportions in the general charge and of the country prove to be jacts, then I call upon expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide them as reasonable, and candid, and honest men disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use to renounce their hostility to that great Statesor purpose whatever.", "The Government of man, and rally around him in support of the Conthe United States then received this territory IN stitution and laws of the country. In my next, I TRUST, not only for the Virginia Troops on the design to give the fourth reason assigned as cause continental establishment, but also for the use of opposition to the election of Mr. Clay in the and benefit of the member's of the Confederation; "Democrat.c" proceedings in Lenoir. and this TRUST is to be executed 'by a faithful VINDEX. and bona fide' disposition of the land for that pur-

Dec. 21st, 1843.

## THE OREGON EXPEDITION.

The following letter from a member of the Great Emigrating Party will be read with interest, though we trust few of our readers will profit by its advice to future emigrants. It will be seen that this was written in the Rocky Mountains early in August, when the emigrants had encountered little hardship : we have had advices a month later, when the party passed Fort Hall, on the Saptin, in a sadder plight. The real difficulties of this long and perilous journey commence in the Rocky Mountains, whence for a thousand miles the barrenness and the desola-Pocket Veto;" to Mr. Calhoun's bill for ceding tion are fearful. "Cut stone," volcanic lava, and them, not to all the States, but to those States wild wormwood are poor entertainment for man alone in whose limits they lie; and to the opinor beast; and game is scarcer than in Connectiions, speeches and votes of various leaders of the cut. We await with painful solicitude further " Great Democratic Family" on this subject, all advices from the emigrants .- New York Tribune.

FROM THE PLATTE EAGLE. LETTER FROM P. H. BURNET, EEQ. SWEETWATER, AUGUST 5:h, 1843.

DEAR SIR: We are here in the Pass of the great Rocky Mountains, in sight of its eternal spows, and refreshed by the pure water and air of this beautiful region. I have determined, amidst the incessant labors of the camp, to write you an account of our progress thus far. It may be very brief, and it may be full. That will depend upon the time I may have to spare. The the Lands belong to the People, but object to their constant employment of a camp, and the great inconvenience we have to undergo in writing here in this wild world of hills, antelope, and buffalo, will necessarily render this communication almost illegible. My friend Col. MARTIN, by whom I shall send this, will be able to give you many particulars that I shall omit. We have come so far with great ease and safety, the difficulties of the way not coming up to our anticipations. We have had in our company one death and one birth. Mr. Claiborne Payre died night before last with the fever, (bilious) In Capt. Applegate's company, Mr Hemphray's little boy of five years old was killed by falling out of a wagon, which ran over him. In the four companies, that are now within a few miles of each other, there are about Democratic" friends think too much of the one hundred and thirty wagoos. At Kansas Ri-' dear people" to require this humiliation of them. ver we' organized, and there were one hundred and eleven wagons. The company separated a few days afterwards into three companies, and longs to "the people" in their individual capacisince into four, viz: Chile's, Applegates's Coop- the first of these camp-fire relations that we heard, er's, and Martin's. We find small companies and was so told as to leave a vivid impression most convenient. We have as yet suffered no upon us all. nterruptions from the Indians, having had nothng stolen and no attack made ; and eight or ten days will take us beyond all danger. The dan- lage settlements of upper Missouri, for the purger of interruption from the Indians is very small. The most serious difficulty we have had to meet hes been made by ourselves, and that is the grumbling and quarreling in camp ; but this is just as harmless as you ever witnessed, and always ends in mere words. However, we have had one fight, fist and skull, on the road : neither party hurt. I shall give you such particulars as I think will be useful to our friends who may wish to come after us. I have taken much trouble to earn the best mode of travelling, and such reflecions as experience and reason have suggested to me I will give you, and through you to my friends n Missouri and elsewhere. Wagons-Should be light two-horse wagons, strong wheels and axles, with good workmanship and timber, light beds, and broad strong bows. high wheels, and falling tongue. Let them be in a good state of repair, all the skanes and bands about the wheels sound and strong, and no repairs will be necessary. It is unnecessary to bring any extra axletrees, as they will scarcely be needed and will not pay for hauling, and timber can he had on the road. Those who bring strong heavy wagons with large beds will regret it. Let the wagons be loaded lightly, and almost entirely with provisions. There should be no uscless trumpery brought along. The covers of the way goos should be double and not painted, and the upper edge of the wagon bed should be levelled so as to throw the water that may run down the sheet on the outside, and the bottom of the bed should be made of nerrow plank, so that if the rain should run into the lower part of the bed it will run through the first crack in the bottom. Teams .- Mules may be preferable towards the close of the trip, but thus far oxen have done equally as well. Of our oxen we have not lost more than one out of twenty, if that many, and those that have given out were very poor old ones, not suited for the trip at all. We have as yet had no need of shoeing them, and will have none, as their hoofs seem to improve as we progress. Some of my oxen are fat enough for beef. some have fallen off very slightly, and others. have improved upon the road, and out of five yoke I have lost none. I have observed that young oxen, from three to five years old, bear the trip much the hest, as they generally improve on the way. Loose cattle keep fat all the time. But cows make a better team than oxen, as we have abundantly proven on this trip. They cost less, are easily broken, more active, walk better, stand the trip better, and are worth a great deal more in Orgegon at the end of the trip, and beyond Fort Hall horses can be procured for them from the Indians, as the American cattle are far superior to the California breed for milk as well as beef. 'They are sufficiently strong for a team, as the roads are the best in the world ; and it is not the weight of the load so much as the travel that wears out a team. Were I going to travel the trip again I would certainly buy cows and break them to work, and would furnish myself with some more than were necessary for the team, so as to relieve those that might become tired. Provisions, &c .- Not less than 150 bounds of flour and 40 pounds of bacon to each person, with coffee and sugar, teas, and dried fruit, rice, few good beef cattle ought to be brought. Milk is a great luxury on the road; and by making what we call thickened milk (a most delicious article of food) a great saving of flour may be made. Calves will generally give out on the way, and may be slaughtered for voal. It will not do to depend apon the buffalo meat on the way." You see none under 300 miles from the settlements, and the i or ly about the distance of 100 miles, until you are through the buffalo region. You will then travel about 200 miles and pass again through a space of country 100 miles in width, where you see plenty of fresh mcat; but to kill for a whole company cannot be done. When once alarmed they flee 20 or 30 miles off, and you see no more for several days. No amusement is so exciting as buffalo hunting. Horses intended for that use should not be used until you reach the buffalo. Great care should be taken of the provisions and none wasted. Sad- his broken thigh still lay, not insensible, but diers' tacks, a few tools, screws, a cold chissel, some hoop iron, wrought nails, medicines, a cold punch, and many , thers: ch articles, will be found very us eful. The wigon t res and spokes become of him, but could give them no intimation of his

may be kept tight.

We have as yet had no trouble about water, having found plenty all the way. Our journey lies up the Platte, where water is plenty. Fuel is sometimes scarce, but no dread of suffering on that account need be indulged. It rains very seldom, and we have had only about four hard rains since we left Independence. In fact, our diffi cu ties have been very trifling. The roads are better than any turnpike in the United Sta es. We travelled many hundred miles up the inclined plane of the Platte-the hardest, smoothest road in creation. In the black Hill we had some steep ascents, but no worse than the Back Bone near Weston. We had not even to stop once to let our teams rest; but they went up without stopping at all. In fact, the worst road I have yet seen was the road from Weston to Independence. There was more mud, more hills, more rock, more logs, and stumps, and gutters. For perons coming from the Platte country, the route up the Missouri to the mouth of the Platte, and there across, and up the Platte, is not only one hundred miles nearer. but much the best way. Of this I am fully satisfied. Parties of from thirty to forty wagoners are amply large enough, and will travel faster, with more ease and harmony. Avoid large crowds. The trip should be commenced as early as possible, by the first of May, at farthest. In fact, by that time (1st May) they ought to be at the edge of the settlements, ready to cross the Missouri river. As many loose horses and mules as can be brought along will be very useful. Sheep, I think, might be driven

with ease and safety. I have thus given you a very few brief hints, for the benefit of those of our friends who may hereafter wish to emigrate to the beautiful region of Oregon. We have seen some beautiful and striking objects on the way, but I have no time now to say a word about them. The company starts in a few minutes, and I must gear up my teams and be off over the Rocky Mountains. have written this in great haste, and at several different times, and I know it is awkwardly done. I have kept a journal, and at a future time will send you some further account of our trip.

Wishing you and all our friends health and happiness, I remain your friend. PETER H. BURNET.

TO ALLEN M'LANE, Jr.

## From the N. O. Picavune. PRAIRIE & MOUNTAIN LIFE. THE BEE HUNTERS.

Our evenings around the camp-fires were generally whiled away with pipes and chat, now and then a song, and sometimes a varn, either fanciful or true, from some of the rude characters around us. Encamped upon the Wahka roosi, or Big Elk, when journeying outward only some sixty unles beyond Westport, we listened one evening with intense interest to the following narration, given, perhaps, with more effect in the uncou h words of the story teller. It was one of It was sometime in 1832, that a party of fifteen or twenty persons collected among the little vilpose of a bee hunting expedition out upon Grand River. As is usual on such occasions, there were more novices than practical woodmen among them, and in a few days, before a single bee tree was found, their provisions began to run low, while no sign as yet appeared of either honey or game. Thus critically circumstanced, an old man by the name of Vanderpool undertook, with his son, to return to the settlements, and bring out further supplies for the rest; but the mar and boy were only a few hours out of sight of their companions when they became bewildered, and by mightfall the two were thoroughly lost .-Their only course now was to lay down and wait patiently until daylight came to assist in setting them right again, but during the night the unfor tunate old man in some accidental manner discharged his rifle, the ball passing through his left thigh and shattering the bone in a most dreadful way. Night wore slowly away over them, while the old man lay in horrible agony, and without prospect of assistance, until as day dawned, H was determined that the boy should seek the settlements alone, and hurry back with aid to his father. Accordingly, the youth set off alone, invoking Providence to guide him, while an old and faithful dog was the only living thing left with the wounded father, to lick his feverish hand and listen to his moans. More fortunate than he anticipated, the son did in a brief period reach the settlements, from whence he set out again immediately with every necessary assistance, both for his father and the unlucky bee hunters upon the Grand River. But the poor boy was now worse lost than ever, and he could neither find the place where he had left his father, nor direct the friends who were with him where to look for the main party. All this time the old man lay in most acute affliction, unable to stir an inch. while enduring the maddening agony of thirst. and with a cool stream rolling but a few yards from him, through a deep cleft in the prairie, overhung by a broad speading growth of timber He lingered in this way until the third day after his son left him, when the desolate invalid began to feel his brain wandering beneath the severity of his sufferings, and in this situation his poor friend, the dog-the only thing that seemed yet mbued with knowledge and sympathy for himpresented the unhappy man with his only cruel and desperate method of prolonging life. Coaxing the affectionate creature near enough to him by the feeble motion of his hand, he made a desperate plunge at the animal's neck with his knife, and was fortunate enough to sever the jugular artery, and the poor dog, expired almost without a struggle by his side! Old Vanderpool then, by great exertion, turned himself so as to touch the flowing blood with his lins, and in this way he managed to imbibe a sufficiency of strange sustenance to give him a partial restoration of strength, with which he dragged himself by slow degrees down to the edge of the creek. Here the wounded man slacked his three day's thirst, and fell at once off into a happy unconsciousness of pain and suffering, his body quite hidden from view by leaves and the thick undergrowth of wild shrubbery around him. Some hours after, poor Vanderpool's companions, the other bee hunters, came past this very spot, they having waited his return until patience. had expired, and now having determined to at audon their search after bee trees, and make the way homeward as soon as possible. They found the dead dog, which, though already partially torn by wolves, they at once recognized as Van-derpool's, but neglected to search the vicinity with such scrutiny as might have discovered to them their unfortunate companion ; and, only satisfying themselves that he was not there, they hurried on their way homeward. The boy, too, at length succeeded in bringing his friends to the spot, and finding various footprints around, his father gone and the dog killed. his natural conclusion was, that either friends or enemies had been there and carried the old man off. This opinion fastening itself at once upon them all, they left the place and turned Lack to the settlements, while poor old Vander, oot with speechless and powerless, among the bush is on the margin of the stream ! He heard his friends scearching for and wondering what had become loose occasionally in the mountains, and the tires near whereabout. He heard his son's voice, and

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A. D. 1843. Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It appearing to the Court that a Subponta and ulian Subpoints have been duly issued in this case, and that the defendant, John Buckner, cannot be found and that proclamation hath been publicly made at the Court-house door by the Sheriff of Chatham County, for the said defendant to appear and answer as command d by the sald Subpoena; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper printed in this State, for three months, for the said defendant. John Buckner, personally to be and appear at the Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition of Milly Buckner, for Divorce, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard according to the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided. Witness, John Thompson, Clerk of the Superior Court at Law, for the County of Chatham, at Pittsboro', the third Monday of September, A. D 1843. Pr. Adv. \$9. TOTICE .- At the November Term 1843, of Wayne County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator of the estate of Philip Hooks, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. of their recovery. Dec. 12. the year 1840: 4 CT - FULLY AND THE PARTY STATES AND A STATES AND A

may be tightened with hoop iron with great case. | could gasp forth no tone or muranir loud enough and by wetting the wheels every evening they | to give warning of his presence. They were preto give warning of his presence. They were pre-paring to depart, to leave him there for the last time, and he was alone in the desolate wilderness. helpless, wounded, starving and dying, with now not even the dog to crouch by h.s side, and seem in some sort a companion to him. The helpless old man could not drag his mutilated body up the bank again, and the remaining flesh of the dog was torn by woiwes atmost in his right and hear ing while the horrible conviction alone remained that in dread probability his own body would prove the next meal for the ferocious heasts! In this miserable condition, sinking beneath hope in bodily and mental auguish, the poor old beehunter passed another night, and yet with firm tenacity nature clung to life, and feeble existence lingered in his frame.

The boy and his friends, as well as the other people of the tee hunting party, arrived at their homes, fully expecting to hear of some lucky chance having brought the old man in before them, but consternation and alarm at once succeeded to this hope, when they were told that Vanderpool had as yet neither been seen or heard of ! With instant and humane despate h, the whole party, joined by as many more fresh recruits, hurried away for a general and thorough search after the missing man, and, proceeding once more to the spot where his son had left him, a more careful investigation had the happy effect of at last restoring the unfortunate cripple to his friends. They found him among the leaves and shrubs, by the edge of the water, just where he had dragged himself nearly two days before, wholly insensible, and fast hastening toward a condition beyond the reach of human aid. Yet that old man was living when the story was told to us on the Wahka Roosi, and is still a hale old fellow at the date of this writing ! The veracity of our simple informant was never doubted among us, but our interest in the story was increased when, on our return several months after, we accidentally met with further intelligence of "Old Vanderpool," fully confirming the anecdote we had heard of his critical adventure when out, nearly twelve years ago, with the bee hunters.

How much is there daily occuring in real life that leaves the pen of fiction in the back ground! How many occurrences fade constantly away unrecorded in oblivion, (in despite, even, of the evereager daily papers,) full of all the elements calculated to enlist sympathy and interest. How whimsically must it seem to us that the world moves, when we reflect that a vast region of romancers, poets and story-tellers exist by coining, with great labor, fanciful resemblances of things that pass in truthful reality every day unnoticed before our eyes in the great panorama of nature. And how much more welcome do we ever find the real picture that we recognize, than the ornate and elaborate creations of fancy. Old Vanderpool and his neighbors, with whom his story has long been an ordinary and almost forgotten affair, will doubtless be surprised enough at seeing a simple anecdote of their far locality picked up at last and put into print.

Milly Buckner,

John Ruckner.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,-Chatham County. Superior Court of Law--Fall Term, Office, the 6th December, 1843. WM: HEN GUY C. C. C.

TO UNAWAY .-- Taken up and committed to Jail in Beaufort County, October 11th, a Negro Man, who says his name is JOHN sude that he belongs to Dr. Samuel Vance, in South Caro-lina, Union District ; that he was formerly the prop erty of Lawson Alexander, in Mecklenburg County in this State ; was sold at his sale by the Administratos and purchased by John R. Harrison, who sold him to Dr. Vance ; that he ranaway on the fourth of Ja. ly, was taken up in this State and committed to Jail n Chathare, and says that said Jail was burnt on the 28th of August; when on fire, he was taken out and earried to Hillsboro'. he remained in Jail 3 days when his owner came after him ; nine miles from that place. he got away from him

Said Negro is a stout black man. 5 feet, 104 inches high, and weighs 178 pounds ; thick and heavy about the neck and jaws; his two small toes on left foot are off to the first joint-he says frost bitten about two years since. Said negro is well acquainted in and shout Charlotte in this State, and can read but not write. His owner is requested to come, prove proper-ty, pay charges, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JACOB SWINDELL, Jailor Oct. 30 1843 88 tf STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-Pitt Coun-ty.-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term 1843.

Henry Drake and others,

Hardy Scarborough wife and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the said Hardy Scarborough and wife, 1 Soloman Philips and wife, Enos Newell and wife and Gray Drake are non residents of this State : It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of our Court to be held for the County of Pitt at the Court House in Greenville on the first Monday of February next, then and there plead, answer or demur. or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the Petition heard accordingly.

Witness, Archibald Parker, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of November A. D. 1843. ARCHIBALD PARKER, Clerk.

Pr. Adv. \$5 623 104-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-Jounston County.-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. November Term, 1843. David H. Holland,

Isaac Munden, Adm'r. of William Munden, dec'd. Action of Debt. Administrator pleads "fully administered-no assets," which pleas are admitted by Plaintiff.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Needham Munden, one of the distributees of the said William is not an inhabitant of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six we ks, notifying the said Needhum to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said Founty, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of February bext, and shew cause (if any he has) why the lands to him descended, from his said ancestor, shall not be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, William H Guy, Clerk of said Court, at

ded to the General Government by "the people" in their sovereign capacity. It was done by the different State Governments, as agents of "the people," and it is to them it must be paid, and when in their hands, it will be for "the people," through their respective Legislatures to say what disposition is to be made of it. "But our " Democratic" friends say it will be "giving away the money belonging to the people of the States." If complying with the dictates of common justice and honesty, and returning to the States what has been too long and too unjustly withheld from them : if the voluntary relinquishment of property to which the Government has not the shadow of claim beyond that which possession can confer, be "giving away" the "money of the People," then Distribution is certainly a "giving away." "Giving away." Let us see. Judge Marshall. and every member of the Supreme Court; Gen Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and several " Democratic" Congresses, besides several Republican Congresses, have decided that distribution was no boon, no gratuity, no donation to "the people." Our "Democratic" friends authoritatively pronounce it a "giving away" of the people's money. Now whose opinions are entitled to most weight in the eyes of the nation : Judge Marshall and the Supreme Cour', Gen. Jackson, "the last of the Romans," and various Congresses, and some of the wisest S atesmen of the country, or our " Democratic" friends of Lenoir ? But should we pause to consider what "the effect" of any measure, when it is both just and right? Should we not first strive to ascertain what is right, and then regardless of consequences, pursue the path of duty ? But the "effect" of Distribution, say our " Democratic" friends of Lenoir, is further to cause the people to be taxed to replace the sum distributed. If the money justly and rightfully belongs to the people, is it " Democratic" to withhold from them their just dues because the taxes will be augmented by the payment of them ?--What system of Moral Philosophy is it that teaches that we are not to discharge our just and honest debts merely because we may suffer some pecuniary disadvantage thereby ? Surely this cannot be " Democratic" doctrine. I cannot believe that it is. I know that the great mass of the " Democratic" party cannot support such a monstrous doctrine as this. Their united sentiment will be, must be, "If the money belongs to the People, pay it to their agents, the State Governments; let it go to those to whom it justly and honestly belongs, and we will cheerfully sustain any increased taxation that may be necessary. Let justice be done to the States; let them no longer be deprived of their just dues, already too long de'aved, and we will never murmur, we will never complain, even if we have to contribute more liberally to the support of our Government. Let it be a righteous and an honest Government ; redeem its solemnly plighted faith; let it preserve unsullied and untarnished the public honor; and it will receive the blessings of Heaven, and the support of the stardy yeomanry of the and o her necessary articles. But, above all, excountry, the boue and sinew of the nation, un- | cept flour and bacon, plenty of milk cows and a influenced by any sordid fears of increased taxwhich, it appears every man of sense and reflec- ation." Such I am sure would be the excluic" breilaren throughout the Union; for I could not think otherwise, without believing that they possessed neither moral purity nor exalted patriotism. And such I know would be the impulse of our " Democratic" friends of Lensir, if they do not allow their prejudices to warp their judgments. and their party predilections to overcome the nobler dictates of their natures. In conclusion, I will only say to them, examine carefully and minutely into this matter; investigate the evidences; explore the Legislative records of the country : scrutinize rigidly the deeds of cession of the good "Old North State," and the various other States that ceded their lands to the Federal Government; and if they do not find the facts as I have stated them, then let them continue their opposition to Mr. Clay, "because he is in favor of the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands." But if, on the contrary, they find (as they surely must,)

Pr. Adv. \$5 621. CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -Northemp-, ton County .- Court of Equity, Fall Term. 1843. William C. Spillman, Samuel Calvert and Thomas M. Pierce.

Howell Peebles and Mary S. Boykin.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant, Howell Peebles, in this suit, is a non-resident of this Stere : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, a newspa-per published in the City of Ruleigh, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court house in the Town of Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso against him.

Witness, Henry Peebles, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in the Town of Jackson the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. HENRY PEEBLES, C. M. E. 1843. Pr. Advt. \$5 621. 99-6-

To Planters and Merchants. THE Petersburg and Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, having during the past year, put their roads, engines and cars in perfect order, and reduced their rates of transportation, are now prepared to carry any quantity of merchandize to and from Gasion, with greater certainty and despatch and cheaper then ever. All merchandize deposited in the Depot at Petersburg up to 4 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, will be sent to Gaston on the following days : Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ; and all produce brought to Gaston up to the same hour on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be sent to Petersburg on the following

The rates of transportation, have been reduced an average of 30 per cent. On Cotton, Tobacco, Groceries and Dry Goods, the rate is now 25 cents per 100 pounds between Gasion and Petersburg. The raies of fare for Passengers have ulso been reduced.

Office Petersbusg R. R. Co. 7 2-1m January 1, 1844.

The Star and Standard, Warrenton Reporter, Greensboro' Patriot. Oxford Examiner, Milton Chronicle and Danville Reporter will insert the above one month, and send their Bills to the Rail Road Office in Petersburg

VALUABLE PLANTATION is offered for sale, near Tallahassee, Florida. The Subscriber, wishing to remove to a more Northern climate, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, on which he resides, situated about 8 miles from Tallahassee, in Leon County. There are 1600 acres contained in the Tract, a very large proportion of which is of very superior quality. The place is plentifully watered, with excellent water ; and there are not more than 30 acres of waste land in the body. About 750 acres of land are cleared, from which, with a force of forty-five or fifty hands, in a favorable season, 800 or 350 Bales of Cotton can be produced in a season, and more Corn than would serve the Plantation. The land is so situated, that it can be divided into two sepstate Tracts if preferred. There is good land enough to employ from seventy five to eighty hands to advanatage. The natural growth is Sweet Gum, Post Oak, Red Oak. Cherry, Ash and Degwood. The upper terminus of the Rail Road, leading from Tallabassee to Stewart's, is only 8 miles distant, and the Railroad is twenty-three miles long.

The improvements, including buildings of every description, are extensive and convenient, A large white family can be comfortally acrommodated ; and there are Cabine enough for the convenient accom-

modation of about 80 Slaves. There is a newly

erected Gin House on the place, with all necessary

appendages. The society of the neighborhood is of the most de-simble kind, and the lands adjoin the Plantations of the Messra Cotton and N. Thompson from North Carolina. There are also several Churches, conve-

November 15, 1843. att instruction of 95-6m

JAMES H. T. LORIMER.

Leon County, Florida.

and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar JAMES GRISWOLD, Adm'r. December 1, 1843, 98-HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY.

JOHN THOMPSON, C. S. C.

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Agent.

HE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 8th of January 1844. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 5 months each. The Trustees have engaged the services of Mr. Ww. H. Bass, who is a Gruduate of Randomh Maron College, and is bighly recommended both for his moral deportment as a gentlemen, and for his qualifications as a Teacher. In this School will be aught every thing necessary, to prepare young men for College, or for the ordinary avocations of life .-Henderson is a beautiful and flourishing village, immediately on the Rail Road from Raleigh to Gaston-45 miles from either place-remarkable for the healthfulness of its location. and for the intelligence and morality of its inhabitants, and those of its vicinity The location of the Academy is quiet and retired, sufficiently remote from the business part of the village. Particular attention will be paid both to the moral deportment and the intellectual advancement of the Pupils, Board, including washing, lights, &c. can be had in respectable private families in the village at \$7 per month t and in the country, at \$5. Each Session will close with a thorough examination of the Students on the Studies pursued during the Term. TERMS PER SESSION.

For Eastish branches, Clussical course, JOHN D. HAWKINS, President of the Board of Trustees. 100-

Sirieripipip's salle. WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the fown of Lenoir, Caldwell County, on the 4th Monday in Jan'y. next, the follow-ing parcels of Land, for the Taxes due thereon for

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Tale & Creek	1 913	2 65
a soule Lutte	river. 160	2 00
	Hare's Creek	Middle-Lutteriver, 100

THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPA-NY, of flartford, Comm. Offers to insure Buildings and Merchandize, against loss or damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times. This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Companies in the United States, and payasts losses prompt-Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its vi-

ciuity. to be made to. 8. W. WHITING. May 4, 1843.

Fresh from the Press, ND just come to hand, at the North Carolina Bo Astore, Raleigh, N. C.; Geratstein, a Sequel to the Mysteries of Paris. A Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of Monsiour Violet, in California. Sonora and Western Texas, by Capt. Marrysti, C. B. American Biography, by Jaremy Betkunp, D. D in 3 vols. The Eneld of Virgil, with English notes, critical and explanatory, by Chas. Anthen, 1.L. D.-For sale by TURNED & RUGHES. January 1.