VERMONT.

Extracts from the Message of Gov. Williams, of Vermont, communicated to the Legislature of that State October 11, 1851.

"I trust that you will, in all your deliberations, bear in mind that legislators are not only responsible to their constituents, but are also subject to a higher law, and higher power, and unless they feel and act under a sense of this subjection, the oaths, which they take at the commencement of their political service, would be but mockery. To be just and fear not, and to act in subjection to this power, is the duty of every person whatever; and legislators and rulers cannot exempt themselves from this obligation. I should consider myself very unfit to take upon me the duties of the office to which I have been elected, if I did not feel that the oath I have taken laid me under an obligation to discharge the duties of it in the fear of Him, before whom the nations "are as a drop in the bucket, and are counted as the small dust in the balance," and who "taketh up the isles as a very little thing." It is with unpleasant feelings I have witnessed, that subjection to this law has been made a subject of reproach or ridicule, or that listening to the dictates of conscience, and seeking its direction, should be treated as fanaticism, or an exploded idea of by-gone times. The laws of our Maker, and the teachings of an enlightened conscience, instruct rulers to do no injustice, and all to be submissive and obedient to lawful authority, and cannot be made a pretext for oppression, or of resistance to the requirements of law. This principle is so general, that I deem it almost idle and superfluous to mention it. The people of this State are better acquainted with their rights and duties than is supposed by many. They entertain no idea that they are absolved from obedience to law, because it does not conform to their views and wishes. This latter sentiment, I have no reason to believe, pervades any considerable portion of our fellow citizens, and I mention it with a view to assert my disbelief of any such sentiment existing among many of the citizens of this State, and not to controvert or show its fallacy.

If it were practicable, it would be desirable that every act of a legislative body should be accompanied with such evidences of its necessity and utility as to ensure a ready acquiescence in the propriety and wisdom of its provisions, and thus commend itself to the hearts and affections of the people, and not require the coercive power of government to enforce it. But as obedience and submission must be yieled to the supremacy of the laws, and a resort to compulsory measures must be had, if necessary, to ensure this obedience, it is incumbent on a legislative body to consult the general good, and not unnecessarily sacrifice the interest of one portion of the community to that of the other, nor wantonly injure the feelings and views of one, to conciliate and gratify those of another. When there is this conflict of interest and opinion, the voice of the majority must prevail.

In a republican government, having a written constitution, there are two tests to which all legislative acts must be submitted. One is public opinion, and the other is the provisions of that constitution. The former may compel a repeal or alteration of any acts or laws passed by any legislature, and the latter will try their validity. To the formation of a correct public sentiment, and to influence it, the utmost latitude must be allowed of speaking and publishing the sentiments and views of every individual. The merits of public men and measures must be subject to be discussed freely, in order to obtain that remedy, if any is necessary, which the representatives of the people in their legislative capacity can alone give. Every attempt to repress this liberty of speech and of the press, and to silence an inquiry into the propriety or wisdom of public men and measures, whether by law or the exercise of patronage, by appeals to the passions, the fears, the avarice or ambition of individuals, must be futile and vain, and can obtain no permanent favor of the thinking and intelligent citizens of the United States. For myself, I can adopt the language of an eminent individual, that "to speak my mind and act as my conscience dictates, are two branches of liberty which I can never part with." I am sure the people of this country will never consent to part with this liberty, however much it may be desired by some, to avoid a scrutiny of the acts and merits of themselves and others; and no danger is to be apprehended from the abuse of this liberty, while men are under the superintendance and supervision of the law, and amenable to public justice.

To the other test all legislative acts are also subject, and it is the province of the judiciary department to determine, when the law and the constitution are antagonistic, that the former must yield, and the latter prevail. This power of the judiciary was formerly denied, but is not doubted at this day. It is the right and privilege of any one, affected by any act of the legislature in his person or property, to bring the act to the consideration of the judicial tribunals, who will pronounce it valid or void, as it conforms to or conflicts with the fundamental law. In order to ensure confidence in a judicial decision on this delicate and difficult subject, the citizen should feel that he can present his views, that he will be heard with patience, and not be embarrassed by any previous expression of opinion, not required, uncalled for, and extra judicial, and not a decision of the question submitted. No individual, or State, should be discouraged from resorting to this mode of trying the validity of any legislative act.

I need not speak to you of our attachment to the Union, or our reverence for the constitution, or our unwavering obedience to all its requirements. A recurrence to history will show, that we voluntarily and unhesitatingly sought admission into the Union, and ratified and confirmed its constitution, and have never, even when invited by those in whom we placed confidence, asked for any important alteration in its provisions, and have manifested no wish to disturb the ratio of representation; nor have we joined with others, in acts or measures which might be considered as tending to a violation of, or resistance to, its authority. We make no loud and vociferous professions of attachment to the constitution, as such professions sometimes indicate that there may have been reason to doubt that attachment, and an uncalled for profession of faith and reverence for the Union and constitution, might imply that we had heretofore been wanting in that reverence.

Allegiance to the government of the United States depends not upon our will; we cannot, while we enjoy its protection, absolve ourselves, nor can any state, or any combination of states, absolve us from that allegiance. And should any state, or any number of inhabitants within any other geographical limits, attempt it, the laws of the United States and its constitution would still be in force within their territory, and would only be rendered ineffectual, by the want of ability and power, in the authorities of the Union, to enforce obedience. I have no reason to doubt but that the necessary power would be found, and the aid afforded, to compel submission to law and authority. For this reason I have regarded, perhaps too lightly, all threats of a dissolution of the Union as futile, and have noticed with surprise, in the resolutions of public bodies, and in executive messages, a declaration, or even an intimation, that adherence to any acts or measures of congress, is to be the condition of their fidelity to the Union, as though this allegiance depended upon their will and pleasure alone.

I hope that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the Church in the country of our ancestors, in other times, is not to be made the pretext for arbitrary and oppressive measures, or humiliating and degrading submission.

In an extended territory, like that of the United States, the different sections will have different interests, and legislators will be influenced by their local situations. Hence they will be liable to the imputation of being governed by sectional and not national views. This was the complaint against those laws which were enacted in favor of a protective tariff, and which, at one time, came very near involving the country in a civil war. It should be remembered, however, that what advances the interest of one section, in a measure advances the interest of all. The protection, which has heretofore been extended to the manufacturing interest, has also benefitted that of agriculture and commerce. An abandonment of this interest was truly a sectional, and not a national measure. We ought not to look with jealousy or envy, on the wealth which may have been accumulated, in consequence of this protection, when it has been so liberally expended in works of usefulness, and benevolence, extending to every part of this republic. We hope that we shall again witness a resort to a protective tariff, and that the doctrine of free trade will be given up as a sectional and narrow feeling, not adapted to the wants of the whole Union. Sensible, however, that in our government a majority must determine what measures shall be adopted, even if our wishes should be disregarded, and a policy still more fatal to our interests should be pursued, we shall endeavor to seek redress in the Union, and not out of it.

There is another subject, connected with the action of this state, which I ought not to pass over in silence, inasmuch as our state has been most unjustly calumniated by those who have officiously intermeddled with our concerns. Some of the states in the confederate republic, our equals, and not our superiors, have undertaken to sit in judgment, and reprove and reprimand our legislative acts, as though we were accountable to them. Those of our own citizens, who have either approved or condemned any acts or proceedings of the legislature, have but exercised the right of expressing their own opinion, and endeavoring to influence the opinion of others, which all undoubtedly possess; and so far as it evinces an anxiety to keep rulers and legislators within the pale of constitutional authority, or to protect the natural rights or liberties of man, or to procure the repeal or modification of any law, whether of the state or general government, it cannot be a subject of censure, but merits approbation. Those belonging to other states, and other governments, who have reflected injuriously on the legislation of this state, are not entitled to this charitable construction of their motives or acts. We are not bound to consult their wishes, or conform to their views, when we legislate for ourselves. It is no time for them to complain until we violate their rights.

These remarks are elicited from a consideration of the law of the congress of the United States, on the subject of fugitives from labor, and the act of the legislature of this state, relating to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the view taken of them by others. Of the former, I have no disposition to enter into any discussion, and shall not speak of it in the language of reproach, and *certainly* not of approbation. I early learned, in the resolutions of the general assembly of this state in the year 1799, in answer to certain resolutions transmitted to them by the state of Virginia, that "it belongs not to the state legislature to decide on the constitutionality of laws made by the general government, that power being exclusively vested in the judiciary courts of the Union;" and from that year to the present time, I have never seen any great practical good from passing resolutions on subjects not immediately connected with legislation, as the representatives and senators are usually sufficiently acquainted with the wishes and feelings of their constituents, without the aid of resolutions and instruction.

I may remark for myself individually, that whatever other powers congress may possess, in order to insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, or warrant the passing of the laws in question, I have not been able to find in it that clause of the constitution, in relation to fugitives from labor, and have rather coincided with the opinions of a learned chancellor of New York, and of a judge of the supreme court of the United States, and of some of the distinguished statesmen of that portion of the Union who are the most sensitive on this subject, that no legislation by congress was authorized or required. But upon this, as upon all other similar subjects, I have endeavored to conform my own views to judicial decisions, considering all decisions of the supreme court, upon a point directly in issue, as final and conclusive, though I have not yielded the same authority to the reasons which they may express for coming to such decisions, which are frequently given by the way of illustration or explanation only. I should have much preferred to see the authority in congress maintained from the words of the constitution, and not from contemporaneous history, which I have never been able to find, and from acquiescence, when those who were the subjects of its provisions had no other way but to acquiesce, and had not the means or ability to try the validity of any acts passed by congress, on any question of constitual construction. I am not insensible that others, whose opinions are of very high authority, have different views. Those who think congress are under any *constitutional obligation*, by the article referred to, to enact laws to carry the same into effect, may be justified in passing this law, and will probably have to resort to other measures more stringent and effectual.

Those of the representatives and senators in congress who neither voted for the law in question, nor proposed any alterations or amendments, I have no reason to believe, had any such views of constitutional duty or obligation. But I have no wish whatever either to discuss, agitate, censure, or approve the law in question, and will only add that it is no reason with me, either to withdraw my confidence from any administration, or any men who think differently, or to withhold it hereafter, if they were honest and upright in their convictions of duty. Unanimity, or a perfect coincidence of opinion, is not to be expected in any legislative body, on every question before them, either of ordinary legislation, or of constitutional rights or duties. Nor can I hesitate to express my approbation of the executive, in carrying into effect, either this or any other law passed agreeably to the forms of the constitution. Indeed it would be an anomaly, and a dereliction of duty, for any executive to refuse or neglect to execute a law, which has passed the legislature, and received his official sanction. It is not, however, a matter of much importance what may be my opinion in relation to the law in question. It is sufficient on this occasion to say, that of the constitutionality of the act, both in the whole, and in its particular provisions, very great doubts have been entertained. The President of the United States withheld his approbation, until he had obtained the opinion of the Attorney General. Others, not convinced of that opinion, still continue in the belief that congress had assumed powers not delegated to them, and had disregarded the principles of civil liberty, and the constitution.

One branch of the legislature of this state, without any apparent dissent, had pronounced the act a violation of the principles of civil liberty and the constitution, and set forth the reasons for such an opinion. The other declared their disapprobation of the act, and urged its repeal, or such modifications as would protect the rights of our own citizens, thereby implying that those rights might be in danger. Not having any reason to doubt they were sincere in the belief of these opinions expressed by them, the passing the law in relation to the writ of habeas corpus, and extending its provisions to persons *claimed* as fugitive slaves, cannot be made a subject of reproach. The law of this state is probably the first act of any legislature, designed to give the person claimed as a fugitive from service, the way and the means of having his claim to freedom established by a judicial tribunal, and proffering the professional aid of the state's attorney, to defend him from any unlawful seizure, not warranted by the law and the constitution. Of the necessity, propriety, or expediency of such an act, it is not for me to decide. Never having heard that such an act was in contemplation, until the evening it passed, I nevertheless examined its provisions, and though I had doubts of its necessity or expediency, I had none of its constitutionality, and gave it my approval.

As early as the year 1786, this state found it necessary to provide against free persons being transported out of this state, and sold as slaves, and our permanent laws make such practices highly penal. I can see no good reason why an inquiry may not be had, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus, whether a person is arrested or imprisoned by *lawful authority*, or is about to be sent out of the state without such authority. Instances have not been wanting, where persons have assumed to act as commissioners without any authority, and where, in a summary manner, they have taken jurisdiction over a person not a fugitive, and not subject to their jurisdiction or authority. The habeas corpus act passed by the legislature of this state, in the year 1814, met with the same objection and opposition as the act of the last legislature, and yet no attempt was made to procure its repeal, and its provisions have since been incorporated into the constitution of this state.

It is not, with me, among the objectionable provisions of the act of our legislature, that it provides for carrying the subject, by appeal, to the courts of law, where, from the decision of the highest courts of this state, a writ of eror will lie to the supreme court of the United States, nor would it have been objectionable if they had made the writ returnable, in the first instance, to the supreme court of the state. It is declared by the constitution of this state, that "the writ of habeas corpus shall in no case be suspended; it shall be issuable of right, and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy, in all cases proper therefor." It protects the citizen from all unlawful imprisonment, and it matters not how obscure the person illegally detained, or how high the pretended authority who claims to detain. Congress, in the plentitude of their power, cannot suspend it, nor can they direct how a trial shall be had in the same, before what tribunal, or at what time.

If, as I remarked before, the legislature were sincere in their convictions of the unconstitutionality of the act of congress, or even if they had any reasonable doubt upon the subject, they took the method least liable to objection, when they made provision to refer it to a judicial tribunal, whose decision was still liable to re-examination before the highest courts of this state, and of the United States. That there is nothing novel in referring to the writ of habeas corpus for relief against any act of congress, supposed to be against the provisions of the constitution, I may refer to the expressed opinion of Mr. Jefferson, whose authority will be listened to in some of the states which have manifested hostility to the law of this state. Writing to a distinguished foreigner, who was liable to be removed by virtue of an act of congress called the "alien law," and inviting him to the state of Virginia, he says: "that should you choose it for your asylum, the laws of the land, administered by upright judges, would protect you from any exercise of power unauthorized by the constitution of the United States. The *habeas corpus* secures every man here, alien or citizen, against everything which is not law, whatever shape it may assume." Having the same high confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the judges of this state, I have no doubt, that in the administration of this law, they will not contravene the constitution, either of the United States or this state; that they will not hesitate to inquire into any assumed authority of commissioners, or others; will protect all within their jurisdiction from unlawful seizure and imprisonment, and remand any one, brought before them, who is held by lawful authority.

An interesting and important question, on the subject of fugitives from justice, is under discussion in the state of Maryland, in which they have directed *their Attorney General* to set such proceedings on foot as may bring the same before the supreme court of the United States for its adjudiction. I mention it, only to show, that questions arising under the constitution of the United States, on the subject of fugitives, whether from labor or justice, and of the powers and duties of the executives and legislative branches of state government, are not of so easy solution, as to warrant the imputation of hostility to the Union, or constitution, or treasonable disaffection to the government, in any of those who may entertain different and discordant views of these questions.

I do not look with disfavor on any attempt to try the validity of a law of congress, or of a state legislature, by appeals to the judiciary, while I wholly discountenance all attempts of forcible resistance; but I have not formed so low an opinion of the stability of the Union, or the authority of the general government, as to suppose that either can be materially affected by any violent outbreak of popular indignation, or the indiscretion, even of large bodies of the people. Nor am I willing so to confound the distinctions between crimes, as to magnify them to the crime of treason, the highest which can be committed in a state.

Called out, in the early part of my life, with a detachment of militia, to enforce the laws of the Union, I then witnessed instances of resistance to the authority and laws of the United States, by bodies of armed men, property seized under the authority of the United States rescued by violence, and by men armed for the purpose, soldiers fired upon, wounded, and some of them shot down in the discharge of their duty, professional ingenuity taxed to the utmost to screen the offenders, and to render the laws ineffectual; and although some of the offenders were convicted of murder and manslaughter in the courts of this state, yet I was taught by the courts of the Union, that no treason was committed. The integrity of the Union was not destroyed or impaired by such violent and lawless acts, although they were constant and continued for a long time. I was then taught a lesson of reverence and submission to the laws, which made a lasting impression on my mind. A resistance, and particularly a resistance by force, and by men armed, and by murderous assault, was not acceptible to me then, nor is it now, and I hope the majesty and supremacy of the law will ever be vindicated. But I have no fears that the government will be seriously affected by any such tumultuous and popular commotions.

It is not with pleasure, that I have felt it necessary to say thus much on the laws of the United States and of this state:—a respect both for the Union, and for this state, would not permit me to say less.

I have received several communications from other states, and from constitutional conventions, which will be transmitted to you. A communication from the state of Virginia, and also one from the state of North Carolina, were so disrespectful and offensive to this state, that I deem it not consistent with the respect I bear the legislature, to communicate them to you, except at your request, and the governors of these states were so informed."

Statistics of the Late Census, Prepared at the Census Bureau.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Colored females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishments.
Alamance,	1,516	1,516	3,806	4,118	164	160	8,248	3,196	107	923	38
Alexander,	827	827	2,274	2,379	9	15	4,677	543	29	633	4
Anson,	1,166	1,166	3,298	3,258	48	53	6,657	6,832	159	675	32
Ashe,	1,407	1,407	4,102	3,994	45	41	8,182	595	53	1,253	3
Beaufort,	1,663	1,673	3,764	3,899	439	465	8,567	5,249	198	594	73
Bertie,	1,070	1,070	2,560	2,784	153	160	5,657	7,194	135	542	50
Bladen,	1,005	1,007	2,539	2,516	163	191	5,109	4,358	127	486	61
Brunswick,	771	771	1,816	1,835	155	164	3,970	3,302	116	385	80
Buncombe,	1,942	1,942	5,914	5,687	56	51	11,708	1,717	105	1,105	19
Burke,	983	984	2,669	2,808	77	86	5,640	2,132	116	373	22
Cabarrus,	1,296	1,296	3,502	3,441	62	57	7,062	2,684	132	875	44
Caldwell,	926	927	2,455	2,551	43	65	5,114	1,203	55	366	8
Camden,	770	770	1,776	1,796	142	148	3,862	2,187	112	579	15
Carteret,	972	972	2,546	2,621	58	91	5,316	1,487	57	208	19
Caswell,	815	817	3,420	3,661	205	213	7,499	7,770	241	707	56
Catawba,	1,237	1,239	3,582	3,690	8	13	7,293	1,569	61	957	3
Chatham,	2,210	2,211	5,986	6,178	160	140	12,464	5,985	183	1,633	48
Cherokee,	1,020	1,020	3,154	3,339	5	3	6,501	337	38	459	5
Chowan,	613	613	1,371	1,573	45	59	3,048	3,673	110	344	23
Cleaveland,	1,526	1,526	4,327	4,265	34	23	8,649	1,747	91	961	16
Columbus,	777	782	2,138	2,119	77	72	4,406	1,503	52	399	5
Craven,	1,842	1,842	3,583	3,639	692	844	8,758	5,951	97	388	67
Cumberland,	2,531	2,559	6,135	6,312	436	510	13,393	7,217	233	959	105
Currituck,	925	926	2,223	2,377	95	94	4,789	2,447	92	501	—
Davidson,	2,308	2,338	5,979	6,160	102	87	12,328	2,992	167	1,231	18
Davie,	1,027	1,027	2,804	2,809	45	37	5,695	2,171	66	404	37
Duplin,	1,419	1,419	3,526	3,639	176	166	7,507	6,007	169	923	57
Edgecombe,	1,649	1,649	4,088	4,277	139	138	8,642	8,547	218	737	14
Forsyth,	1,739	1,765	4,664	4,999	68	84	9,815	1,353	111	936	80
Franklin,	1,115	1,115	2,734	2,951	255	266	6,206	5,507	122	588	25
Gaston,	1,072	1,072	2,947	2,981	15	18	5,961	2,112	35	724	10
Gates,	880	880	2,015	2,143	184	213	4,555	3,871	210	490	22
Granville,	2,093	2,093	5,092	5,204	511	577	11,384	9,865	351	1,074	55
Greene,	684	684	1,538	1,721	64	52	3,375	3,244	123	372	37
Guilford,	3,048	3,048	7,868	8,006	337	357	16,568	3,186	181	1,668	55
Halifax,	1,759	1,792	2,825	2,938	882	990	7,635	8,954	385	868	4
Haywood,*	1,110	1,137	2,984	2,947	6	9	6,656	418	105	653	—
Henderson,	931	931	3,013	2,879	21	16	5,929	924	46	413	1
Hertford,	831	831	1,703	1,850	428	445	4,426	3,716	141	378	20
Hyde,	923	923	2,338	2,460	107	104	5,009	2,627	151	293	6
Iredell,	1,834	1,846	5,108	5,439	14	16	10,577	4,142	163	1,096	28
Johnston,	1,704	1,704	4,412	4,488	96	67	9,063	4,663	124	1,002	102
Jones,	440	440	1,049	1,090	73	69	2,281	2,757	62	240	14
Lenoir,	702	702	1,775	1,792	72	73	3,712	4,116	94	362	17
Lincoln,	1,022	1,038	2,734	2,927	14	16	5,691	2,055	76	711	61
McDowell,	860	860	2,367	2,410	110	97	4,984	1,262	59	508	29
Macon,†	936	951	2,833	2,780	56	50	5,840	549	67	631	18
Martin,	923	923	2,353	2,262	154	171	4,940	3.367	99	510	17
Mecklenburg,	1,632	1,645	4,148	4,136	62	95	8,441	5,473	144	1,030	16
Montgomery,	902	904	2,515	2,540	24	20	5,099	1,773	72	541	14
Moore,	1,286	1,286	3,476	3,721	79	90	7,366	1,976	75	718	4
Nash,	1,248	1,258	2,908	3,064	312	316	6,601	4,056	126	718	24
New Hanover,	1,884	1,884	4,094	4,096	409	488	9,087	8,581	269	559	186
Northampton,	1,341	1,341	2,875	3,119	418	412	6,824	6,511	229	644	7
Onslow,	963	963	2,427	2,578	79	91	5,175	3,108	72	349	27
Orange,	2,186	2,186	5,639	5,691	239	242	11,811	5,244	142	1,082	17
Pasquotank,	1,150	1,150	2,319	2,292	596	638	5,845	3,100	94	530	11
Perquimons,	818	818	1,831	1,798	218	232	4,079	3,252	143	505	21
Person,	1,070	1,078	2,723	2,870	153	142	5,888	4,893	114	684	17
Pitt,	1,315	1,318	3,255	3,409	40	60	6,764	6,633	196	684	41
Randolph,	2,512	2,523	6,869	6,926	202	195	14,192	1,640	154	1,173	41
Richmond,	949	950	2,409	2,481	120	104	5,114	4,704	102	496	1
Robeson,	1,513	1,513	3,636	3,654	551	620	8,461	4,365	155	1,112	10
Rockingham,	1,693	1,703	4,245	4,502	202	217	9,166	5,329	166	717	43
Rowan,	1,842	1,868	4,844	5,057	63	52	10,016	3,854	202	1,070	108
Rutherford,	1,833	1,890	5,150	5,275	104	116	10.645	2,905	140	959	28
Sampson,	1,582	1,582	4,175	4,249	267	209	8,900	5,685	161	948	53
Stanley,	946	951	2,708	2,729	25	24	5,486	1,436	81	515	10
Stokes,	1,268	1,311	3,575	3,689	78	71	7,413	1,793	70	591	34
Surry,	2,797	2,806	7,933	8,238	120	152	16,443	2,008	147	1,503	48
Tyrrell,	635	635	1,636	1,665	64	66	3,431	1,702	57	210	41
Union,	1,422	1,422	3,997	4,021	26	25	8,069	1,982	107	877	9
Wake,	2,844	2,844	6,747	7,430	636	665	15,478	9,409	284	1,410	56
Warren,	905	905	2,236	2,368	235	206	5,045	8,867	205	543	20
Washington,	670	670	1,586	1,630	121	114	3,451	2,215	105	444	24
Watauga,	569	573	1,684	1,558	16	13	3,271	129	23	442	1
Wayne,	1,576	1,576	3,817	3,985	348	316	8,466	5,020	224	668	69
Wilkes,	2,050	2,050	5,258	5,488	94	117	10,957	1,142	58	1,097	9
Yancey,	1,322	1,391	3,965	3,844	24	26	7,859	346	66	970	10
	105.542	106,023	272,369	280,095	13,226	13,970	580,491	288,412	10,207	56,916	2,523

INDIANS.

*Haywood—males,	357	†Macon—males,	63
females,	353	females,	58
Total,	710	Total,	121

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling-houses in the State,			105,542
Families do.			106,023
White males,	272,369		
White females,	280,095		
		552,464	
Indians—male,	420		
female,	411		
		831	
Free colored males,	13,226		
Free colored females,	13,970		
		27,196	
Total free population,			580,491
Slaves,			288,412
Total population,			868,903

Deaths during the year,	10,207
Farms in cultivation,	56,916
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually,	2,523
Federal representative population,	753,538

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

On Saturday, the 13th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, the well known and desirable country residence called Harrison's or Upchurch's old place, lying 12 miles South from Louisburg, in Franklin county, near Poplar Spring Church. The said land is situated in a fertile section of country and has on it a large and comfortable dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings; a mill and mill-seat, a well constructed country store house, a new gin house, a blacksmith's shop; a well of good water at the store, and never failing springs in abundance on the land. The tract contains about

1000 Acres,

lying on the waters of Crooked Creek, a large portion of which is fresh and productive, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. The house is well situated for a public house, and the Store is regarded as the best country stand within the bounds of the county. Several fortunes have been realized by the sale of goods at that place.

At the same time, I shall sell three other tracts of Land, all on a credit. The above described tract will be sold by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with security will be required in all cases.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

October 18th, 1851. 890—w3w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of Thomas Bryant, if they see proper.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884. 6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1851.

German Eatmon and Alexander Eatmon and his wife Martha, *vs.* John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane.

Petition for Division of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD C. C. C

October 1, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 888—6w.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20, 1851. 66—

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS
IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,
Sign of the R. R. R. R.
Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour and grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend.

I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona.*" I have labonred hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

MASONIC INSTITUTE.
GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the pnblic generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

Mr. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages, - -	$30 per year,
English and Mathematics, -	20 - -
The Primary branches, - -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees,
J. F. HILL,
I. S. GIBSON,
DR. W. W. STEDMAN,
A. SCALES,
J. A. BITTING,
DR. B. JONES,
E. BANNER,
DR. W. WITHERS.
S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Bigg's Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassameres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

Star, and Biblical Recorder insert 4 weeks.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a yellow boy named SAMPSON DEW, about nineteen years old, had on when he left a green coat and blue pantaloons. Said boy was bound to me until he attains the age of 21 years. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or $5 for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him. ALFRED MITCHELL, *alias* BOOTS.

Raleigh, October 20th, 1851. 101—

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution, will take place on the 5th and 6th of November ensuing. The friends of the Young Ladies and the public generally are requested to attend. Concert on the evening of the 5th.

DANIEL TURNER,
Principal.

October 24, 1851. 102—2tw.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A PRIME lot just in Store and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.