

LEGISLATURE.—On Thursday last, in the H. of Commons, Mr. Calloway, from the select committee to whom certain resolutions were referred on the subject of appropriating money amongst the States, by the General Government, made a detailed Report, concluding with the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the most fair and equal mode of making appropriations for internal improvements by the Congress of the United States, is the apportionment of the funds set apart for this purpose, among the several States, in the ratio of their representation, to be by them applied as they deem expedient:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their exertions to have the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands, or such other sources of Public Revenue as may be deemed right and proper, set apart as a separate fund, to be apportioned at stated periods among the several States, in the ratio of their representation for the purposes of Internal Improvements and Education.

These Resolutions were for the present laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Gaston, ordered to be printed.

On Saturday, the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. C. Hinton in the Chair on the proposition submitted some days ago by Mr. D. F. Caldwell, in relation to the power of Congress to make improvements within this State. The Resolution being read, the mover proposed a modification of it, by striking out certain words, and inserting others. Mr. Spaight called for a division of the question; and the sense of the committee being taken on striking out, and carried, Mr. Spaight in order to bring the merits of the question fully before the Committee, moved that the proposition be so amended as to read: "Resolved: That it is the opinion of this Legislature that Congress does not possess the power to make improvements of national concern in this State." Mr. Caldwell then spoke at considerable length, in support of the power of Congress to make such improvements. At the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Mr. Spaight, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

In the House of Commons on Saturday, Mr. Bynum submitted a series of Resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, denying the right of Congress to execute works of Internal Improvement within this State; and Mr. Gaston, submitted sundry Resolutions, affirming the constitutional power of Congress to appropriate money to all such objects of Internal Improvement as may be sanctioned by this State, which were likewise ordered to be printed.— Raleigh Register.

The Bill vesting the election of Sheriffs in the free white men of the State, having passed the House of Commons, has become a law.

It has been the practice in Congress to do little active business before the first of January. The day of the members is chiefly occupied in organizing bills in the House and preparing them in the Committee. But little, therefore, has been done since the meeting of the present Congress. Upon the coming in of the reports, however, and particularly of the reports of the committees whom the several parts of the President's message were referred, discussion will commence, and we may expect a long and animated session. Among the petitions presented, are several on the stoppage of the Sunday Mails. This matter, which was disposed of, in the last Congress, by the Report of Col. Johnson, is not likely to receive more favorable hearing in the House. Col. Johnson is Chairman of the same Committee in the House of Representatives, and will of course report the same opinion as expressed by him in the Senate.

There are four contested elections to be determined. One from Virginia, the seat of Mr. New; one from New York, claimed by Silas Wright; one from Maine, the seat of Mr. M'Intyre, and one from Tennessee, the seat of Mr. ea.

We are favored with another communication from our esteemed correspondent Marcus, whose return to our columns will be gratifying to the readers of the Sentinel.

It appears from the last London papers that negotiations in relation to re-opening the West India Trade, were in active progress. On the 7th of Nov. more the American Minister had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office. On the following day he had an interview with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury; and on the 19th another with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office.

UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH.

Mobile, Dec. 14. President's Message—92 hours from Washington! The Editors of the Commercial Register are indebted to the polite attention of Gen. Green of the U. S. Telegraph, for a copy of the President's message, communicated to both Houses of Congress at 12 o'clock on Tuesday last. It reached this City on Saturday morning by Express, at a quarter past nine o'clock. We are indebted for the extraordinary despatch with which the Message reached us, to the seal, activity and enterprise of the new mail contractors, between Washington City and New Orleans.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Raleigh Register.

Messrs. GALE & SON.—The attitude of the Bible cause in the United States has, for some time, been peculiarly interesting. One thousand copies of the sacred volume have been daily published the past season by the American Bible Society, and there is a very general movement among the friends of the Bible throughout our happy and extensive country. Their present sublime and god-like object, is to place within two years from last May, the Holy Bible, "with note or comment," in every destitute family in the Union, that is willing to purchase or receive it as a gift.

It has been estimated that this grand enterprise will require eight hundred thousand Bibles, weighing four hundred tons, and costing more than fifty millions of specie. But the amount of funds already secured for this object (the number of Bibles already prepared—and the deep and intense interest almost simultaneously excited in every section of the Union, afford the most cheering prospect of complete success. There is embarked in this cause an amount of talent, of wealth, of patriotism, of benevolence, and of enlightened piety, which will, it is believed, with the Divine blessing, surmount every barrier that may oppose progress, remove every obstacle from its way, and never relinquish the work till it is finished.

In North Carolina, the Bible cause has just assumed a new and cheering aspect. The great meeting on the 10th ult. in the Capital a high-light constitutes a new era in the history of Biblical operations in this region. Since that meeting, eight thousand Bibles and one thousand Testa-

ments to the eastern and middle Counties, for the purpose of making, during the winter, a general effort in those sections of the State.

Four Agents have been appointed, viz: the Rev. Alexander M'iver and the Rev. Francis Dutton, of the Presbyterian Church—the Rev. John Armstrong, of the Baptist Church, and the Rev. Thos. Halloway, of the Methodist Connection. They will immediately enter upon the duties of their agency. Others will join them as soon as the Society shall be able to secure the services of suitable men. It is expected, that the Rev. Mr. Gould, of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Dowd, of the Baptist Church, will act as General Agents, under the direction of the American Bible Society. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! and unite their efforts, their charities and prayers, in promoting the dearest interests of their fellowmen, the glory of their Saviour.

Before we close this communication, we will make a few statements and calculations.—

In two counties, Granville and Caswell, all the destitute families have been supplied with Bibles; and what is very creditable to these counties, after having accomplished the good work within their own bounds, they discover a readiness to afford a liberal aid in supplying the whole State. Iredell county is nearly supplied, and full payment has been made for 1400 Bibles and 800 Testaments.—This county, it is believed, will afford its proportion of aid to the general cause. Wake county has newly supplied its own wants, and has just resolved to raise \$1000, towards the supplying of the whole State.—So much of this liberal sum has already been secured, as affords every encouragement to hope the whole will, in due time, be obtained.

In Robeson, Orange, Guilford, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Burke, and perhaps a few others, considerable progress has been made in supplying their own wants. In Moore, Person, Pitt and Edgecombe, the good work has recently been commenced under favorable auspices.

Investigations actually made in several counties which we have mentioned, and which are not surpassed in wealth, intelligence and piety by any counties in the State, have brought to light an alarming destitution of the Holy Scriptures. From facts thus obtained, the number of destitute families in North Carolina has been differently estimated by different gentlemen. We fear the number does not fall much short of thirty thousand, i. e. one third of all our families. We are aware, that some persons have calculated the number at fifty thousand. This we believe is too high an estimate.

Some persons will probably be greatly surprised to learn, the magnitude of the work which we have undertaken, and the important measures which have already been adopted, and from which we cannot now recede with honor. There is, however, we apprehend, no just cause for alarm, either as respects the final success of the enterprise, or the amount of the pecuniary means which it may be necessary for individuals to afford. Under the smiles of a benign Providence, we rely for success chiefly on small sums which the friends of the Bible in moderate circumstances can give without inconvenience. Are there not in North Carolina, twenty thousand persons who will readily contribute each one dollar, to secure so noble, so glorious an object? Are there not a considerable number in the State whose ample means and benevolent feelings will prompt them to give their five, their tens, their twenties or even their fifties or hundreds? We know there are some of this description; and doubtless there are many others of whom we have no personal knowledge.

This is not a sectarian work. It is the blessed Bible, "without note or comment," which we are invited to aid in giving to all our destitute families. It is not a "money making business," for Bibles of as good paper, as beautiful print, and substantial binding, cannot be procured in the whole world, on as low terms as they are afforded by the American Bible Society and its Auxiliaries. But it is a work of extensive benevolence, commending its claims to the consciences of good men.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President's Message on its appearance, threw the whole coalition camp into confusion. The tribe of noisy factionists, who had been drilled and organized into a perfect chorus of calumny and abuse; who had, with most admirable concert, re-echoed each others groans, chimed in with each others lamentations, and faithfully endorsed each others lies, expected a glorious fight for their joint work of detraction, in the President's Message. For a little season, they relaxed the vigor of their petty warfare, and cavilled and carped somewhat less than was usual with them, in the assurance of an opportunity for rhetorical and critical display, in abusing the disjointed, ungrammatical thing called a Message, which was to proceed from General Jackson,—the man who could not spell female, and who was too ignorant of the English grammar to dot his i's, or to begin a sentence with a capital letter. One coalition paper came out with a ludicrous programme of the expected production, and the whole coalition world looked with malicious satisfaction over the prophesied disgrace of the country, in its Executive, and solaced themselves with their coming triumph. We doubt not that at least fifty Jeremiahs were penned in advance, and ready for publication, mourning over the degeneracy of the executive literature, and recalling the halcyon days of rhetoric and metaphor, bombast and Mr. Adams.

How was the whole scheme frustrated, the opening of the coalition campaign of triumph defeated, and confusion, irreconcilable confusion, thrown into their ranks, when the long expected document appeared, and, in full accordance with the wishes and the just expectation of the country, it was found to be pure in style, and sound in principle; fearless in meeting responsibility, and an unanswerable witness of the honest purposes, unswerving industry, devoted patriotism, and lofty capacity of the President. There was silence among the disorganizers "for the space of half an hour." Some, even of the most hardened, surprised into honesty, hastily uttered phrases of high commendation; and, for a brief season, there were tokens of peace. But "the Ethiopian cannot change his skin." A little delay, a little concert, and we have the whole pack unloosed in full cry, although not yet in perfect accord. Petty cavillings have succeeded to faint praise; to petty cavillings, loud objections, and finally, furious denunciations have proceeded from men, whose first sentiments were, that it was the best Message they had ever read. This is coalition morality—coalition consistency. A Lynchburg paper thinks General Jackson decidedly wrong in some sentiments, but alleges as a crime, that he has been always so,—has been consistently wrong. Another (N. Y.) paper charges upon the expression of the same sentiments, that he has most outrageously contradicted his former opinions, and that though right now, his motives are bad. The National Intelligence complains that he is dictatorial towards foreign nations; the New York Daily Advertiser says, that he is

too supple and subservient; and while his friends, who are opposed to the Tariff, frankly admit that he favors that measure, his tariff opponents are denouncing him as an enemy, and accusing him of sinister views. So inconsistent is political hatred with truth and with itself. In the mean time, the honest of all parties,—all true lovers of their country, are rejoiced in the high reputation which our government will sustain under the Administration of Gen. Jackson, conducted upon the principles of this Message, and with the ability for civil rule, which it displays.

But Gen. Jackson did not write his own Message! This is the last resort of defeated malice. Who, then, did write it? With all respect to the distinguished persons with whom Gen. Jackson is familiar, we know of none among them capable of having produced it,—none who can compare with Gen. Jackson himself; and we certainly conclude, that if there be a man in or about Washington, who has the capacity for public affairs; indicated by the Message, it is a pity that he has not been employed on Executive Messages for the last four years. He might have gained the last Administration credit, and saved the people from the disgrace of some bad writing in high places. This nonsense, thus kept up about the incapacity of Gen. Jackson, in the face of the highest testimony, is a disgrace to the understanding of those who practice such worn out tricks.

MARCUS.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR.—Improvement, either with individuals or States, is a source of wealth and convenience.—It is from a rude state of nature that the luxuriant field has been drawn by the hand of industry and act of improvement. But in our State, as much has been done on a general scale. We have talked about it, and paid just enough money to render improvement unpopular. It seems that North Carolina, reckoned by some, the fifth State in the Union in natural resources, is behind all in its improvements. We are favored with fertile lands, ample rivers, and a salubrious climate—and yet, our population, limited as it is already, is draining off to the West and South, and with it much of our wealth and strength; and instead of a rapid increase, we are either stationary or retrograding. There may be a combination of causes. I wish to call the attention of the public to one, that is, the difficulty of our navigation. It proves a great detriment and inconvenience to our ship owners and merchants, it trammels their operations, curtails their profits, jeopardizes their property, and alas! destroys the lives of many of our valuable seamen. All these things make a drawback upon the value of all kinds of produce, but too sensibly felt by our farmers and landholders—for passing on to Wilmington to the South, and Virginia to the North, there is sometimes on some articles, fifty and even a hundred per cent against us; for instance, one article—staves sold at those places, when compared with ours at Newbern, at the difference just named. Is it because their timber is better? or is it owing to the difficulty of our navigation? Shall we be told that this inconvenience will presently be obviated, for they are about to deepen the Swash or bar at Ocracoke? I wish with all my heart it may be so. Suppose the desired object is accomplished, still there are two great difficulties. One, the zigzag course of entrance from the sea; the other, it is a terrible and hazardous roar or harbour—where, in waiting for a fair wind, (which is sometimes two or three weeks) many valuable vessels and lives have been lost. Within our recollection, perhaps it will not be unsafe to say, more vessel property has been lost at and near Ocracoke Bar, within the last twenty years, than Newbern now owns! But suppose the case, that the removal of the sand from the bottom, which is done with much and continued labor and expense, is rendered abortive by every succeeding gale of wind, then the whole of this expense of money and time, will go for nothing and avail nothing. Would not a stranger after seeing and hearing all this, be surprised and astonished to learn that we have a most excellent outlet and bar to the ocean in our neighborhood, and at half the distance to Ocracoke, but refuse to make use of it, because we will not remove a few miles of earth in the form of a canal. Our produce, much of it now passes across our northern and southern line to the sister States, which in the event of a Canal would come to Newbern. Penned up as we are, our citizens are removing, our lands depreciating, and business and men of business at a stand, and a kind of indolent stagnation seen upon the whole face of things. But, only clear the way, open the canal, a ship canal, and there would appear mighty changes for the better. There would come merchants, and shipping, and capital, from the East, and the North, and the South, to trade for the products of the State, and shipping of sufficient tonnage could pass over Beaufort bar, to trade to Europe, or any where else. Much of our goods and merchandise might then be received direct from Europe, and our shipping pass thither, and to the Mediterranean.

We should then more properly assume our rightful grade amongst our sister States, and, I think, be a more prosperous people. It would stay the tide of emigration, and raise the value of the soil, and draw emigrants to us. We should then, in process of time, see a city like Norfolk or Baltimore rising into existence. Perhaps that very old Newbern, would be so magnified and improved—and a town of some note would consequently rise at the other end of the canal—Beaufort, or some better place, if a better can be found, might be the spot. The countrymen's boats, and wagons, and teams would not be pelted to encounter the broad waters of the Neuse, and therefore, Newbern would be the place of exchange and traffic; and instead of a lumberage, heavy insurance, detention, and shipwreck, the merchant might stand at the further end of the canal, and in an hour see his ship safely sailing upon the high seas. And as soon

as the canal is in progress we might begin about the rail road, and some improvement of the rivers, if thought best.

Does some one say all this would be good, but it is impracticable? Look what they have done in Europe, what they have done in America, and what they are now doing in some of the States. New York has made a canal more than 300 miles in length, Ohio also has connected the waters of the Lakes with her great river by a canal 300 miles long. The Chesapeake and Delaware are connected by a canal—and cannot North Carolina make a canal ten or twelve miles in length, to attain such important objects? Let us, fellow-citizens, lay our shoulders to the wheel and our hands to the spade, and see what great effects will follow. If the Legislature would esteem it worthy their consideration, (and if they saw it as I do they could not do otherwise,) they might, aided by the General Government, soon accomplish this important work.

A COUNTRYMAN.

To the Editors of the Newbern Spectator.

Gentlemen, Your courtesy in responding (in your journal of 26th inst.) to my answer on the subject of what I would or would not do in a certain case, ought not to be passed over without a suitable acknowledgment.

From the accusation of having borrowed from Mr. Clay, I willingly acquit you, as corresponding ideas on such familiar subjects, as steam, steamboats, and election, in the neighbourhood of a thorough-going, high pressure steam miller, must naturally occur.

That you "seldom read long speeches from any source," is an evidence of your good sense. There are but few subjects, except abstract ones, which require such a string of words,—kicking each other heels, as we find in our Congress, Convention, Fourth of July, Legislative, Electioneering, Barbecue, Public Dinner, &c. Speeches. Clay's Louisville and Barbour's Richmond harangues included—may, some of our Presidential Messages have been tinged with the same prolog characteristic.

My not "meeting or sustaining the President's proposition about the advantage of frequent changes of officers," proceeded from other causes, than perhaps, you are willing to give me credit for; first,—my intention was not to criticize your remarks, but merely to remove your doubts, and next, (as you might well have known) a becoming diffidence in my ability to do justice to the author of such a production as the address is altogether r. But lest you should fall into the egregious error of supposing that a Dutchman when he speaks has got nothing to say, I will give you my opinion, by rod, yard, foot and inches, on the matter in question.

"But the fact is and they may as well own it, the principle of the administration on this matter is proscriptive for opinion sake." They may own what they please, but Jackson to the hub, if I do. No! may I pay all my debts,—get out of all my troubles,—never be served with another warrant or writ,—never see the face of the little Roan, and (after a hundred years) as rich as a Jew, die in the least ditch, if I do! There! smoke that in your Dutch pipe, while I am drawing breath.

Now, after blowing off the steam like a porpoise, for ten full minutes, to save the boiler of my complicity from the danger of explosion, (for gentlemen, we amateur editors are not like your regular built review drudges, living on bullocks' liver,—no; faith, we know how good turkey, ham, bullocks, oysters and lightwood may taste,—the latter, if you cannot bite, you may burn,) let I should, my classical friends, again be tempted to run into one of my long-winded details, choke my safety valve, go the whole, and be blown sky high, to the irreparable loss of those twenty four United States, but to none more than yourselves, for the want of my penetrating views of the reasons which led the President to turn out such an immense number of the most honest, enlightened, patriotic, attentive, industrious, electioneering, coffin-handbills inventors, printers, publishers and distributors, (O dear, I'm almost gone!) I will even commence the task, with a prayer to all the gods and goddesses to enlighten your minds, and enable you, where you cannot understand what I am going to say, to give a charitable construction.

It appears then, that Mr. Clark, Treasurer of the United States, was unshipd "before he was warm in his place,"—well, he must at least, have saved his trousers from this terrible executive conflagration. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Barbour were appointed by Mr. Adams in the eleventh hour of his reign, more to reward their services in the electioneering campaign, than for any capacity or seal displayed by them in the cause of the country. And, admitting that they might not have served as spies in the camp, and by their conduct frustrated the views and rendered odious the intentions of the Administration, yet it cannot be denied, that the President was justifiable in removing from such high trusts, men who had deprecated and opposed his election, and in whom, therefore, he could have no confidence.

As for the rest of the lamented removals, if we deduct from the number, those who were known to be defectors; those who were strongly suspected, but whose defection could not be known to its full extent until their removal; those who, either by neglect or incapacity, were unfit for the offices they held; those who had perverted their offices into engines to corrupt and oppose, instead of faithfully serving the people; those who were removed upon strong representations of their fellow citizens; and lastly, those who, like your humble servant, left their offices, to the great injury of the public, while they were engaged on the county wharf sporting politics; if, I repeat, you deduct these, I have no doubt the number will dwindle away like some of my scuffling,—to three by nothing.

But "Gen. Jackson rewards his friends." Well, who the d—! should he reward, if not his friends? Let me tell you, gentlemen, there are many of his warmest admirers whom he cannot reward, and who would not receive a reward from him. There is, for example, your own excellent friend—myself, (for, believe me, we Jackson men possess magnanimity; and although opposed to you in the choice of President, we love dearly to see your long faces since your last out)—yes, if Jackson has a warmer friend than I am, he must be found in a hotter place than I have yet come across,—and all that I and millions more ask from him, is to "laissez-nous faire."

In regard to the advantage resulting from the proposition of limiting all appointments to four years, I admit there may be objections, but will leave you to find them out, while I give you my opinion of the good effects the measure will have, independent of those pointed out in the Message itself.

Let us suppose there are 16000 officers, to be filled every four years, and that to each office on an average, four aspirants, who could not expect to be appointed unless they were properly qualified, in character and education; here then, are at least 64000 individuals in sixteen years, who would have an additional incentive to their mental and moral improvement. Again,—persons in office, who know beforehand that nothing but their own misconduct can remove them until a fixed period, and that then they must return to private life, will, by habits of industry and economy, prepare themselves for some new avocation; and, it is my impression, that a public servant who was subjected to neither the frown or favour of the executive, would find in the independence of his office, a strong incentive to the conscientious performance of his duty.

These are my views of the proposition; others there may be, but I am tired, and I expect you are so too; I will therefore make my bow, and wish you a happy new year.

Jan. 1st F. NARSTED.

MARRIED.

In Twiggs County, Georgia, on Thursday Evening 10th December, by the honorable Judge Holt, ST. PHEN F. MILLER, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss HARRIET T. ARRINGTON, daughter of Thomas Arrington, Esq. deceased.

DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday last, Mrs. M. HETABLE CARRAWAY, wife of Mr. Charles Carraway.

At Raleigh, on the 25th December, RUBEN SANDERS, Esq. Senator from Johnston county.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Schr Mary, Tarbor, Turks Island, sail to Mr. Delisle.

CLEARED.

Schr Hope R turn, banking, West Indies. Schr Treat, Luther, New York. Schr Philadelphia, Fresh on, Savannah.

to the Friends of the Bible.

THE REV. DANIEL GOULD, Agent of the American Bible Society, would respectfully inform the Public that with the leave of Divine Providence, he will deliver an Address in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, on the subject of supplying all the destitute families in the United States, and especially all in North Carolina, with the Holy Scriptures.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed Trust, I will sell at the Court House in Newbern, for cash, on the 15th instant, all the lands purchased from Silas S. Stevenson by Andrew H. Richardson, lying at the Fork of Neuse and Dover Roads, 11 miles from Newbern. The improvements are a good Dwelling House and other convenient out houses.

JOHN C. STANLY, Trustee.

Newbern Jan. 2d, 1836.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office January 1st, 1836.

Stephen G. Anderson, Henry Augustus.

W. H. Borden, J. Burgwyn 3, Benjamin Borden, S. & P. H. Brown, Lucas Benner, Lewis Bowen, Jno. M. Bryan, Joseph W. Britain, J. A. Bostelle Benjamin Brown 2, K. Bas, P. Bryan, John Burney, Henry Black, Joseph Borden, John Brown.

Elisha Craven, John Coart 7, Mary Churchill, Sally Collins, Hardy B. Croom, John C. Cray, James Cutbert, Moses Coday, Malachi Cartwright Olive Crocker, Elijah Clark, Jos. Clark, C. Mc C. Churchill.

Christopher Delamar, Smith Delamar 2, Craven Dickinson 2, Durus Dursfee, Kiziah Dickson, Daniel M. Dulaney 2, Sacker Duberly.

Thomas J. Emery, Michael Ellis, John Eborn, Ervin Eborn.

Polly Franks, Graves Fonvielle 2, Rodney Fullord, David Fraler, Richard Fonvielle.

Daniel B. Gibson, James Y. Green, Daniel W. Gaskill, John Griffin.

Frederick Hooker, Oliver Hart, Thomas Hedder, Durant Hatch, Sen John Harvey 2, Henry Harvey, Wm. Holland 2, Edmund Hatch, Wm. Hicks, Mathew Hardford, Hannah Hart, John Harris, (Ray River).

Roger Jones, Gideon Jones, James T. Jones, John Ives, Wm. Jones, Martha Jones, Moses Jarvis, Richard Jones.

Wm. W. King, Joseph King.

Secretary St. John's Lodge 3, George Lane, Margaret Little, Hardy E. Lane, W. D. O Lary, James Lovick, Allen Lupton, F. F. Latham.

Stephen Miller, M. McKinlay, Daniel Murray, Redick Moore, Wm. Mitchell 2, James Michan, Wm. E. Morris, Elizabeth Morning, John S. Middleton, H. P. McLean, John Miller, Mrs. Marshall, Guilford Murphy, Francis McIvaine.

John Neale 2, Willie M. Nelson, Joseph Nelson, Henry H. Nicholson, Elizabeth Neale, Christopher O'Neale.

John Osgood, Wm. Ormabee, Clara Oliver.

Wm. S. Perkins, E. Patrick, John C. Patcher, H. W. Preaton, John Powell, Abner Parker 2.

Luke Russell, Thomas Robinson, John Richardson, Susan Richardson, Thomas Richardson, James Roberts.

Charles T. Saunders, John Sneed 2, Mary Shaw, Z. Slade, Robert J. Sparrow, Benjamin Smith, Sheriff of Craven, Robert Spier, Lucy Stanly, Samuel Simpson, (F. B.) 3, D. W. Sanders 2, Silas S. Stevenson.

Daniel Tolson 2, John Tubman, Lewis Thomas, Mr. Tolson, W. G. Taylor, Wm. Tisdale.

Mary Walker, Stephen W. Winn, H. & S. W. Watson, James White, James S. White, Jr. John Watson 2, John G. Willis, Maria Wilson, P. L. Wicks, John Wright Isaac Whitford, Charity Willis, Wm. Wade, Bryan C. Woods.

THOMAS WATSON, P. M.