

# The Weekly Raleigh Register.

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1853.

NO. 30.

VOLUME LIV

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.  
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OF THE YEAR.

RALEIGH, N. C.  
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1853.

## SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered on our last issue:  
By NASS, C. J., in the State vs. Orrell, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the State vs. Williams, from Montgomery, reversing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex parte Skipper vs. Leno, from Brunswick, declining that there is error in the interlocutory order. Also, in Ward vs. Ward, in Equity, from Onslow, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State vs. Tom, a slave, from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Thacker vs. Standers, in Equity, from Rockingham, granting the injunction perpetual. Also, in Child vs. Whitfield, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.  
By FRANKLIN, J., in Stokes vs. Kendall, from Stanley, reversing the judgment below. Also, in McLean vs. McDaniel, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Kendall vs. Baker, in Equity, from Stanley, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in DeCoursey, Lafourcade & Co. vs. Barr, in Equity, from New Hanover, declining the second mortgage not valid. Also, in State vs. Groves, from Sampson, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex parte Leggett vs. Bullock, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.  
By BURRIS, J., in State vs. Jacobs, from Richmond, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State vs. Locklear, from Robeson, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Wright vs. Wright, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that the motion to dissolve ought to have been allowed. Also, in State vs. Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Comp'y, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in the State vs. Willis, from Craven, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Green vs. Allen, from Brunswick, setting aside the non-suit and directing judgment for plaintiff.

## THE 4TH OF JULY.

We briefly allude to the celebration of the National Anniversary in our last. After passing untroubled occasions upon the Oratorion, and giving credit to the officiating Marshals, we were able to see a display of military, and a procession formed by the various charitable institutions of the place, to see a whole population emulous to glory in the birth day of a nation's freedom—what did we witness? A holiday crew, composed of all the little niggers in town, with here and there a white face, and led by Boots' band! Surely, we can do better than this. Surely, city pride is not so dead that it cannot be kicked into vitality at such a time. Patriotism, however dormant, cannot be aroused at least once a year, in the heart of the most indifferent. Feelings that have slumbered during the preceding twelve months, must be awakened by the associations that cluster around the glorious Fourth. We have never to see the like again.  
But whose fault is it? There is blame some where; and we attribute it in a great measure to the liberality of our own citizens. Our country-men and their wives and daughters look to the 4th as an era in life. The celebration in the city is canvassed months before the event—day; fine dresses are prepared, gay equipages arrayed, and spare change hoarded up, in anticipation of the frolic to come. How do we compare to meet our friends? Truly, the stores are open, and the counters loaded with everything to tempt the eye and empty the purse. But there is nothing done to win—nothing to contribute—noting to make a tie between the city and the country. Cannot our business people, be brought to the knowledge that money, spent on such occasions, will repay them ten-fold? Will they never get ashamed of such idle subscriptions as half a dollar, or perhaps a little more, to objects in which National State and city pride are all conjoined?  
For our own part, we were heartily ashamed of the celebration, and the only consolation we were in the beautiful rain Heaven sent us, amidst the glorious atmospheric fire works, in lieu of the niggardly provision made by the citizens!

## MESSRS. VENABLE AND LEWIS.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Venable and Lewis will address the voters of the 4th Congressional District, at the following places:  
At Cedar Grove, Orange, 14th July; at Nutbush, Warren county, 16th July; at Johnston, Johnston county, 19th July; at Gardner, Wake county, 21st July; at Pratt's, Orange, 23d July; at Harrison's old store, in Franklin, 25th July; at Rolesville, Wake, 27th July; at Hilliardston, Nash, 29th July; at Old Fields, in Nash, 30th July; and O'Neal's, in Johnston, on the 1st of August. They will address the people of Warren, at Warrenton, on Monday, the 11th July.

## THE "STAR."

James J. LEMAY, Esq., has retired from the editorial control of this paper, and it will hereafter be conducted by W. C. DOTS, Esq. Mr. Lemay has long and prosperously conducted the "Star," and his successor has our best wishes for a like fortunate experience.

## THE CURE ALL.

Every one who reads the papers, or has watched the signs of the times, knows that here, at the South, nearly all the honorable and profitable offices have been conferred upon Secessionists. They have been made heads of Departments, Ministers to Foreign Courts, Collectors of the revenue, Postmasters, and, in short, they wield all the influence which attends the possession of office under the Federal Government.

This, says the "Tuscaloosa Monitor," is supposed to be an experiment on the part of President Pierce, the object of which is to endeavor to manufacture "good Union men" out of the fire-eaters and Nashville Conventionists of 1850-51. It is a novel plan, and reverses all previously known ways of conversion from error. It is to be hoped that it may be successful, for it is hardly in the nature of things that men should conspire to break up a government, from which they are deriving such tangible benefit. It is, however, somewhat ominous of the failure of the President's plan, that these men should persevere in maintaining an obstinate silence as to their having undergone any change of opinion. Not one of them has made a public recantation of his error in opposing the Compromise, and advocating disunionism. They stalk grimly into the offices, apparently under the impression that they are only receiving the just reward of their patriotic conduct, in attempting to destroy the Union. Should another struggle ensue—such as that of 1851—it is probable that this line of "patriotism" will be extensively patronized, seeing that it has proved to be the most direct road to preferment and distinction.

The above is only one part, however, of President Pierce's plan for metamorphosing malcontents and disorganizers into staunch supporters of the government and laws. He is making, on a large scale, the same experiment with the Northern abolitionists. He seems to regard "treasury pap" as such an unfailing specific—such a "king cure all"—that however different may be the constitution of a secessionist and a freesoiler, however unlike their disease, the "pap" is certain to bestow on both healthy and radical change. And to show that he has perfect reliance upon the efficacy of this "cure," he selects from the abolitionists the very worst "cases" that can be found. Here is a new nest of these traitorous miscreants, perfectly leprous with abolitionism, whom Pierce has selected for promotion, in a small circuit around the city of Boston. We quote from a Boston paper:

"Little, of Marshfield, the late free-soil member of Congress from the second district, has been appointed Collector of Plymouth. Lewis Josselyn, late Coalition Clerk of the Senate, has been appointed Surveyor of the district of Salem; J. S. C. Knowlton, late Coalition Senator from Worcester county, has recently been appointed Postmaster of Worcester; Mr. Treneh, editor of a Coalition paper, Postmaster at Springfield, Mr. Sawyer, of Roxbury, Postmaster of that city; Mr. Caldwell, of Cambridge, Postmaster of that city; and Mr. Merrill, an out and out abolitionist, Postmaster at Gloucester. We could mention others, but these must suffice. The men are all anti-slavery Coalitionists; men who were part and parcel of that Coalition which placed Henry Wilson at the head of the Senate of Massachusetts, and sent Charles Sumner to the Senate of the U. States. If the new article which President Pierce has introduced into the materia medica shall work a cure on such 'cases' as these, it will show Dr. Townsend's sarsaparilla completely into the shade. The great danger, however, is, that enough of the article cannot be furnished to keep both the Secession and Abolition hospitals fully supplied, and that if the patients are 'turned out' before a complete cure is effected, there is a dead certainty of a relapse."

## THE MAILS.

A Communication from the Postmaster General appears in another column. We have barely room for it, and none for comment.  
We are glad to learn that the prepaid letter envelopes, which were ordered by Congress, at its late session, have at last been put in circulation, and that the Express line of Adams & Co., have been given the duty of distributing them. A bust of Washington, embossed and encircled by a brick-red background, occupies the appropriate corner. Above and below the figure are the words signifying the value of the stamp. These envelopes are sold at the post office for three dollars and twenty cents per hundred, which is less than plain envelopes of equal quality can be bought for. The post office does not sell less than a hundred. The back of the envelope is gummed ready for sealing.

The Albany Argus, a supporter of the administration, says:—"An analysis of the list of appointees to office in this State, recent and remote, would exhibit similar free-soil triumphs here—proportionally even greater than those in Massachusetts. Four-fifths at least of the whole number belong either to the Free Soil—or what is infinitely worse—the 'Soft' or 'Coalition' category."

The notorious Wm. J. Brown, who attempted to foist himself into the chair of Speaker of the House of Representatives, by a bargain with abolitionists, during the memorable thirty-second Congress, has received from President Pierce an appointment in Indiana. This is, no doubt, exceedingly pleasing to the Southern Democracy.

No Washington, Baltimore or New York papers of later dates than Monday last.

Why is an oyster the greatest paradox in the world? Because it has a mouth but no teeth; a beard, but no chin; and is taken out of bed to be tucked in.  
"Have you much fish in your bag?" asked a person of a fisherman, who was returning home. "Yes, a good deal," was the rather slippery reply.

## MEN AND THEIR DOINGS.

NO. XVI.  
BOSTON, JULY 3, 1853.

A jaunt into the interior, to the great Manchester of America, Lowell, and other manufacturing places, has by no means lessened my admiration of the industry, enterprise, ingenuity, thrift, skill, intelligence, and "cuteness" of the New England people, or, as we call them down South, "Yankees." To a Southern their thrift is really a matter of wonder. How they can live and thrive upon such poor, rocky, sterile land as some of them at least cultivate and get rich upon, is a mystery to all but the uninitiated; and yet poor, rocky, cold and ungrateful as some of their hills appear to be, they every where present the appearance of comfort, and in many places, of luxury. Not an old decayed or dilapidated house have I seen in my last jaunt out of the City, but thousands of neat, white cottages, with green blinds and neatly cultivated grounds, indicating refinement, comfort, industry, and economy on the part of their inmates. Even the Irish, of whom there are occasional settlements, partaking of the spirit of the native inhabitants, and becoming imitative, as man is apt to be every where, build neat houses from which they discard the pig, the cow and the donkey, and live in a comfortable, and to them, a luxurious manner.

The country around Lowell is generally sandy and rocky; the soil is consequently thin and poor; and yet, so thickly is it inhabited, so numerous the white houses, large and small, and some of them like palaces, that it seems to be almost a continuous village. Lowell itself, is a large city—a perfect hive of operatives, yet as orderly as a quaker meeting. The factories are generally immense, four, five, or six story buildings, filled with tidy, well dressed men and women, who live in the midst of a "hum of industry" perfectly deafening to one not accustomed to it.

Standing upon a sugar loaf hill about two hundred feet above the level of the sea, which overlooked the country for many miles around, and from which I could see and count the white spires of eight or ten surrounding towns, I could not but ask myself "from whence come all this wealth and thrift which lie scattered around my feet?" The answer soon suggested itself: industry said, "I have done it." Man here makes every element labor for him: he harnesses the steam and keeps it steadily at work for his benefit; he compels the river and even the falling "branch" or mill, to turn the wheel that puts in operation some curious machine which his own, or the ingenuity of some one else, has invented to save labor, or rather to perform ten times the labor in the same space of time. He receives orders for his products from distant parts, by lightning, and forthwith he sends them off to the place of their destination in a car whirled away by an "iron horse" that puffs and blows and screams, but never tires. Another message by lightning announces that in less than time it formerly took to get a letter by stage, the articles ordered are safely arrived!

Every thing goes on with the regularity of clock-work, and the speed of "the fastest time;" all are as busy as ants, not a man of them all having time to stop and "take a drink," much less to invite others to do so.

Such is New England; but this is by no means all of New England. Not to speak of her common schools, her academies, colleges and "meeting-houses," would be to leave out the part of Hamlet in the play of Hamlet. These are her special pride; it is to these that she owes her intelligence, her morals, and her religion. Here her youth are trained, not merely in the way they should go, but are fed with a reasonable share of "reading, writing and arithmetic," moral lessons and physical education; the rod and reason each doing its share to put them in the right path; catechism and custards, long sermons and "short sauce," going to make up the inner and outer man, from infancy to the age of discretion.

As an evidence of the attention they pay to common schools, and the importance they attach to them, I must mention that in the village of Chelmsford, four miles from Lowell, I examined a school house, which cost the school district five thousand dollars, the number of school children in the district being about 70 or 80. The tax laid by the inhabitants on themselves to build this, was from ten to three hundred and fifty dollars each! The tax of one individual not having a child to send to school, was \$325, which was paid as cheerfully as one would pay a physician's, or a grocer's bill.—Speaking with him on the subject, he said, "I have had my share of the benefits of a New England common school education, and an English willing now to do something in return, for those that are to follow me." Now, when I add that there was already in this district, what we should call, down South, an excellent brick school house, though not of the most modern and approved construction, I cannot but fear some of your readers will suspect me of romanticism. I confess I looked upon the circumstance as something extraordinary, but, at the same time, characteristic of the people, and, as such, worthy of note.

But methinks I hear you exclaim, "this may all be very well, but we should like the people better if they would mind their own affairs and let our's alone." I respond to the sentiment; but while I do so, I must say that I have been agreeably surprised to find so many who warmly condemn the proceedings of the abolitionists and free soilers, and all agitation of the subject of slavery. I have been gratified to fall in with so many Whigs who are ready and desirous to cut all connection with free-soilers, and to join any sound, patriotic men, whose cardinal principle shall be the preservation of the Union, and peace and harmony among all its geographical sections. The Clay Whigs and the Webster Whigs are sown upon these subjects wherever I have met them, and are resolved not to be mixed up with "the Abby Folsom party" in any future election. If the present administration

## A SERIES OF CALAMITIES IN N. YORK.

The Steamboat Explosion—Fire and Loss of Life—Extraordinary Hail Storm—Great Damage to Property—Scenes at the Crystal Palace—Several Persons Killed and Wounded—Effect of the Storming of the City.

A series of calamities occurred in New York on Friday last, involving the loss of fourteen lives, the maiming of as many more, and the destruction of a large amount of property. The first was the explosion of one of the boiler flues of the steamer New World, (as mentioned in our telegraphic despatch on Saturday,) as she was about to leave for Albany, at 7 o'clock in the morning. By this accident Eli Buel, John Reid, John Donnelly, Jos. Fostick, James Porter, and John J. Monks, firemen, were so badly scalded as to cause their deaths; and John Foster, a waiter, in his fright, jumped overboard and was drowned. Washington Hawes, the chief engineer, and Edward Martin, deck hand, were badly scalded, and several others slightly.

The fire on the same morning, which resulted in John Cushing being burnt to death, and Mrs. Sophia Healy being killed by jumping from a fourth story window, was at the bakery of Gas. Donegan which was entirely destroyed. Two entire families came near perishing in the flames. They were compelled to leap from a fourth story window.

On the same morning a little child of John Oberthur fell into a large pot of coffee, which he scalded to death.

But the most serious calamity of the day ensued from a violent hail storm, accompanied by lightning and a high wind, which passed over the upper section of the city between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, lasting about half an hour. The hail stones, or pieces of ice, as they are represented, were of extraordinary size, and clattered down upon the roofs of the houses like a shower of bricks. It is said the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Collyer, at the Dry Dock, was covered with irregularly shaped pieces of ice, or large clusters of hail-stones. Several of them were measured, one of which was 6½ inches in circumference, another 7 inches, and a third measured 3 inches long and 2 inches thick.

The inhabitants of a house in Waverly place were startled by a solid ball falling in the front yard, and on proceeding there found a number of pieces of ice, which appeared to have been originally one piece broken by the fall. When gathered up, they weighed about two pounds. The accident at the back of the house had also a large number of pieces of ice scattered over it, and a skylight at the top of the house was smashed by the hailstones. A piece of ice fell on the pavement before a gentleman's window, of the size of a man's fist, followed by one much larger, which, however, broke in fragments when it struck the ground. The force of the hail stones broke several skylights, and after the ice-balls had lain for some time, and were considerably dissolved, a hailful could be taken up, averaging the size of hens' eggs. The Commercial says:

The grandest exhibition that will ever be seen in this city, was witnessed at the Crystal Palace. About ten minutes after the storm burst, the most terrific hailstones ever saw began to rattle like discharges of musketry upon the tin roof and glass sides. Some of the masses of ice were as large as hens' eggs. There were probably a thousand excited workmen in the building, and a great many curious visitors, among whom were some twenty ladies. A portion of the frame work of the addition next to 42d street went down with a terrible crash, and a part of the brick wall of the engine house on the opposite side of the street, was blown over, crushing two or three shanties, fortunately without hurting any other persons than the occupants of the store.

One of the editors of the Tribune, who happened to be in the vicinity, and took refuge in the building during the storm, says:—"We had scarcely passed the northern entrance and reached the gallery by the nearest flight of stairs, when (it was not rain, but an avalanche of water) struck the building; the gutters were filled on the windward side in a moment, and poured over in an almost unbroken sheet of water, which was driven through the venetian blind ventilators, into and half way across the north-west gallery, and also through the upper galleries, falling upon the main floor of the north transept. Workmen hastened to close the blinds, but that did not prevent the deluge. The timing of the dome being unfinished the water came down in showers all over the centre. For a time the water was nearly two inches deep on the gallery floor, and poured down the stairs in miniature cascades."

A great number of boxes, hales, and packages of goods lay upon the main floor, among which the water poured down from the edge of the gallery floor, in destructive quantities. Fortunately but few goods were opened, and upon the tables, or the damage would have been irreparable. As it is, we fear some of the goods are injured.

During the storm, a most disastrous accident occurred opposite the Crystal Palace, by which three persons lost their lives and seven others were severely injured, some of whom it is expected will not recover. The scene of the accident was in Forty-third street, at a newly erected frame building opposite Lattin's Observatory, which belongs to Dr. S. P. Townsend, and was not entirely completed. During the storm this building, which was two stories high, and roofed in, was overturned instantaneously by the hurricane and levelled in the ground. A portion of the steel-work of the building, No. 3 Lafayette place, owned and occupied by a Mr. Johnston, which was greatly injured. Damage to the church and house, about \$6,000.

The steeple of the Rev. Mr. Porter's Dutch Reformed Church, in Fourth st., Williamsburg, was torn off, and fell across the roofs of houses Nos. 120, 113 and 116 Fourth street, occupied respectively by the Rev. Dr. Melane, Dr. Ward and Mr. Stearns. The bell of the church, which weighs about one hundred and seventeen pounds, fell on the roof of the lecture room of the church, which is in a separate building, immediately adjoining the church, and it is supposed that the roof, and rested on the beams inside. The roofs of the other houses above named were also completely broken in by the weight of the spire.

The ropewalks of Messrs. Waterbury, Thurston and Lawrence were completely destroyed, together with a number of cottages. Loss to the three firms about \$15,000. Sixty-two other houses, including the City Hall of Wil-

liamsburg, were unroofed, several struck by lightning and greatly damaged, and many persons injured. A number of the hailstones which fell in some parts of the city were from four to five inches in length and three to four inches thick. Scarcely a house can be found that did not suffer more or less from either the wind, hail stones or lightning.

## A TEMPERANCE ROW.

Telegraphic news from St. John's to the last instant state that great excitement prevails there in consequence of an attempt to enforce the Maine Liquor Law. The Temperance Hall has been blown up with gunpowder, and ruined.

## DIED.

In Tallahassee, Florida, on the evening of Tuesday, the 21st June, 1853, John S. Shepard, Esq., in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was born in Newbern, North Carolina, in May, 1807. His first wife was Miss Maria Long, of Halifax, N. C., with whom he had three children; and his second wife was Miss Louisa Donegan Gamble, of Va., (niece of the late William Wirt) by whom he left two children. He removed some twenty years since, to Tallahassee, in which place he devoted his attention to planting with much skill and success. He was possessed of large wealth, and was a man of uncommon vigor of mind and of high social qualities. In point of intellect he stood among the foremost in his adopted State.

He was confirmed, and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, by taking the communion, one week previous to his death. His death is deeply deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME.

THE first number of a new volume of this Journal is just issued, being the ninth of the present series, and the 8th year of its existence. The Farmer is designed particularly for the Middle and Southern States, and the great increase within the last few years to its subscription list, in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, shows the high estimation in which it is held in those States, where it has been instrumental in awakening a spirit of improvement, which will soon make them take rank with those which are entitled, from the facilities of improvement within their reach, their climate and geographical position, to the same rank. Terms \$1 per annum; 6 copies for \$5; 13 for \$10; and \$1 for \$20. Address: SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher, 128 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md. July 8th, 1853. 3t-5t

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Raleigh, on July 1st, 1853.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Arnold, Candis        | Kelly, Joseph         |
| Bashford, James       | Murphy, Henry         |
| Barnes, John J.       | Michael, Leroy        |
| Benny, Wm             | McKnight, S W         |
| Baker, S S            | Moore, Mrs S W        |
| Beyers, George        | Miles, Alonzo         |
| Battle, Dr. L L       | Marlin, Hon. Barclay  |
| Boughton, John        | Moore, Stephen        |
| Bright, Catharine     | McCollins, Edwin S    |
| Bixby, R              | Moore, T              |
| Bridges & Durham      | Moore, John M         |
| Bond, James H         | Moore & Hooper        |
| Brown, John           | Mitchner, James       |
| Buffalo, John         | Moore, A L B          |
| Cook, Miss Lucy F     | Noble, W G            |
| Codner, J C           | Parish, Willis        |
| Cook, Dr. James H     | Pool, Thomas H        |
| Cunningham, John      | Patterson, Rev. Wm C  |
| Cooper, Nancy         | Patterson, Agents for |
| Chadler, James        | Pearson, Agents for   |
| Canton, Lewis B       | Parish, William       |
| Cramer, Miss Charli M | Parish, Wm            |
| Cooper, Nancy         | Parker, H O           |
| Chavis, John          | Parish, James         |
| Daniel, Mr D P        | Parish, John          |
| Dozier, William       | Parish, John          |
| Dunston, William      | Parish, John          |
| DeComi, miss          | Parish, John          |
| Daffron, G W          | Parker, Jacob         |
| Eaton, James          | Parker, John W        |
| Ellison, Stewart      | Parish, R             |
| Frank, Lorenzo        | Roberson, Hattie      |
| Floyd, Mrs A H        | Roy, J P              |
| G. J. P.              | Richardson, D S       |
| Green, W W            | Randolph, Osborn      |
| Greenwood, Moses P    | Speight, Miss Julia A |
| H. H.                 | Simms, Mrs Martha     |
| Hubbell, Wilson       | Shaw, Miss Martha     |
| Harding, E H          | Smith, Larkin A       |
| House, Linzey         | San, Edward           |
| Honey, Candis         | Stuart, Mrs John      |
| Hartsfield, Mrs Mary  | Sorrell, Elijah       |
| Hodges, H B           | Sorrell, Matthew      |
| Hudon, Hinton         | Stuart, T B           |
| Harris, H             | Smith, Dr. Elijah     |
| Hunter, Jacob         | Sasser, Mrs Lucinda   |
| Hobbs, Martha         | Thompson, Nelson T    |
| Horton, William       | Terry, William        |
| Horton, Joseph L      | Thompson, Alexander   |
| Hester, Jesse         | Terry, William        |
| Hire, Thomas          | Weaver, Mrs Elin      |
| Hinton, A P           | Wheeler, Jos          |
| Jordan, Joseph        | Whitaker, Sam'l       |
| Johnson, Miss Mary A  | Watson, Jno H         |
| Johnson, W H          | Whitsitt, A           |
| Jones, John B         | Watson, Mrs Juliana   |
| Jones, Levy           | Wood, J B             |
| Jones, Mrs Susan      | Woodard, Jas M        |
| L. L.                 | Wildor, John          |
| Littlejohn, Chincy    | Williams, Zaney       |
| K. K.                 | Warren, Miss C A      |
| Knowles, Horatio      | Wood, D H             |

Persons asking for the above letters, will please say they are advertised in the Register, July 8, 1853. WM. WHITE, P. M.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—GRANVILLE

COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1853:

Hunt & Higgins, vs. Robert T. Pelham. Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert T. Pelham, the defendant in the foregoing case, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said Robert T. Pelham, to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, and plead to his said suit; otherwise, judgment by default shall be entered up against him, and the property levied upon, sold according to law.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May, 1853. A. LANDIS, Clk.

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