

RALEIGH REGISTER,

AND

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

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THE REGISTER

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FOR THE REGISTER.

THE TARIFF, NO. II.

In this number, it is my intention to touch only on one subject in relation to the Tariff question, refraining, at present, from all discussion of the general principles of the system, because that subject seems to embrace the sum of our hopes and fears, and to furnish the opponents of the Tariff the weapon of unqualified hostility.

It is undeniable, that the Cotton trade of the Southern States is a very important subject in the estimate of that policy which we ought to pursue for the security of our pecuniary sectional interests; because it forms the chief basis of our means of supply. That we should regard it, therefore, as an object of primary importance cannot be wondered at. But we are in danger of feeling so sensibly on this point, as to be excited and led away from the very means of preserving its importance and value, by clamorous and windy declamation, rather than a just view of the means of preserving it. To prevent this effect, it is proper to examine calmly the ground on which it stands, with respect to our relative situation in the Union, and to the prospects which the commerce of foreign nations present.

I shall pass over, now, the unreasonable and extravagant pretensions which are set up in opposition to the general principles of national policy which might render it necessary for us to exchange some local advantages, in order to enjoy the great benefits eventually to result from a system, inaugurating and sustaining the permanent and general advantages of the Political Confederacy of which we are only a part, and left to ourselves, a feeble and easily ruined part.

It is to the simple operation of cause, progress, and result of our Cotton Trade, that I will, at present, advert.

Is there a man in the Southern States, who knows not the origin of the Cotton Trade amongst us? Most men must be sensible, that it is a new source of employment and wealth, the creature of yesterday, and the offspring of various and changeable circumstances; neither marking a natural course of introduction, or a permanent character of stability.

Twenty odd years ago, the Southern States only produced Cotton for a few domestic purposes, and its importation formed a small item in our catalogue. At that time, Europe employed but a small portion in their manufactures, and that portion was nearly all to be had from their own or neighbour's colonies, where its production was more easy than in our country, and it presaged then no great source of wealth. Our population much inferior to its present amount, found the means of remittance for foreign supplies from our tobacco, our corn, pork, and lumber. But as our population increased, new objects were necessary to meet the increased import of foreign goods, and Cotton attracted the attention of the Government and the people. A wise foresight induced the Government to impose a tax of 2 1/2 cents per pound upon the importation, so as to give all the advantage of our own market to the Cotton grower, and to stimulate the production. A very important circumstance at this epoch occurred in our favor. The disturbances in the European Colonies destroyed the supply from those regions, and we stepped into the trade; this unnatural cause operating as a bounty in favor of our industry. But this was not all. The introduction in Europe of that improved mechanism which rendered Cotton goods a more easy fabric than any other, brought the article into the highest demand. The concurrence of these and other circumstances fresh in the mind of a politician, raised the price of Cotton to an unusual extent. We relaxed in our attention to other subjects, and bent our force to this most prosperous channel. Our Indigo was neglected, and our customers in that article found other sources of supply; and above all, we became, not only regardless of the true policy of the nation, that is, to foster our national industry in respect to manufactures, but even opposed thereto; confident that we had found the Philosopher's stone, of which we should never be deprived.

Our calculations, however, being rude and incorrect, were not long without a check. The very high price of Cotton, produced a competition from a region which even the best informed would scarcely have expected. The British, jealous of our prosperity, and looking to the interest of their own dependencies, promoted the importation of Cotton from their East India possessions to a large amount. Our momentary monopoly was destroyed: the price fell. But here we were not able to fall upon any expedient for correcting the disadvantages. This period produced other occurrences which bound to our new course. While our extending population furnished new fields of production for the other articles of the southern exports, such as tobacco, corn, pork, &c. new regulations were adopted by foreign nations, to prevent their importation amongst them; and thus restrain their increase. Hence Cotton, at its reduced price, was still our dependence. We waged a successful competition with East-India Cotton, in the English market, by the permission of the British government, and although it was no longer the source of overflowing wealth, it was the only means of our employment and supply, in the present state of our national economy. Thus we are brought to the present period.

I will now take the trade as it actually stands. It is seen that we stand on the footing of ordinary industry and successful competition in a foreign market, with our hands shackled in respect to every other source of employment. I will first notice, in this state of things, the nature of the competition I have spoken of. It may be a proper subject of enquiry, how it happens that the British Government, whose great system of policy is monopoly, should suffer us to drive out of her own market, the East-India Cotton, or rather, should not foster its production and import. Some will tell us, it is because the staple is not such as will suit as well as ours. This remark can only apply in a small degree; because two-thirds of the East-India Cotton, would answer every purpose in manufactures, and a small portion of our best Cotton would only be requisite.

But another, and a very imposing reason is given, and that too, by the anti-tariff orators in Congress, viz. that Great-Britain has become sensible of the folly of commercial restrictions. A more absurd, fallacious, and unfounded notion never entered into the brain of a politician. Here is the reason.—The East-Indies are but tributary or colonial dependencies. The object of keeping them in that state, is to make by them, by drawing more wealth from them than they can gain by her. This is the only motive for possessing colonies or dependencies. Such has been the state of internal industry and manufactures in India, that only a limited exportation of British goods can be circulated there, and if more is derived from importation, than can be sold again to other nations, or made available in promoting her own general course of trade and monopoly, she loses the advantage of her colonial system. Here her calculations are brought to bear upon different points. We have been her best, surest customer, her most faithful and persevering supporter, by furnishing her more stable resources in all her adversities than any other country. She has taken care to manage us so far by intrigue, by false shows of liberality, and professions of good will, whenever we appeared a little dissatisfied, that she holds us in a state of colonial dependence, always taking care that the balance of trade shall be greatly in her favor, and that we shall continue to serve her as a milch cow. Cotton is the only thing for which she has left us a passage, with only moderate impositions on its entry. She knows this is the binding link. If she prefers her East India Cotton, she loses in the exchange with her own colonies, and loses all the profit of our immense supply. The East-India Cotton stands ready to meet us in the market, and prevent all rise beyond the minimum price; but it is not her interest to protect it further. Here lies the secret; and these remarks apply to all other countries from whence she receives Cotton in exchange. She grants us no privilege in the market; but courts the importation from all countries where she can vend her manufactures; thus increasing the competition, and lowering the price to her manufacturers, whereby she is enabled to beat all other nations in the supply of the fabrics made from it. Her policy leads us under her commercial dominion and caprice. She encourages the exportation of her goods here in anticipation of exchange. Our merchants become her debtors. They make our planters their debtors. Our Cotton is thus mortgaged before it is made; and when the time of payment comes, we have no alternative but to pay it, at whatever price it will bring. The more Cotton she can thus induce into the market from all quarters, the lower she gets it, and if the raw material costs but little, her superior skill and constant habit in manufacturing it, gives her the decided advantage in the market for her return goods.

We stand now, then, in relation to foreign trade (for Britain is the centre) upon our good behavior, and subject to all the disadvantages of such a system as I have described. But we have a home market. A home market! did I say. Mention not that idle theme, say the anti-tariff men. We will not be the sport of Yankee pedlars. We will not agree to be duped by the cunning of northern folks! It would be well, indeed, if you would keep your word; but you have all along been the dupes of those northern and southern folks too, who, themselves the transit agents of British commerce, have taken care of themselves in exchanging your products and your supplies; while, if it bore hardly and unequally upon the community, the loss fell upon the planter. The northern market has been produced by two causes, most propitious to the southern planter.—First, the temporary check which was given to importations by the non-int-course system. Secondly, by the partial increase which has been made to the duties on imports, certain descriptions of cotton goods seem to have acquired a permanent existence, which require a large supply of our cotton. This supply, being less fettered by the policy of anticipated exchange and mortgage, has afforded a better price than the foreign, & has contributed during the last three years, to prevent the greater depression of the article; for, when at the season of payment, as is always the case, the cotton goes to market, and is there bantered down by the transit gentry, a stay has been afforded by the expectation of the demand for the home market; and thus has cotton been kept up several cents higher than it would otherwise have been if left to the cupidity of the foreign agent.

I have only now to remark on the present state of the cotton trade, that it stands upon minimum ground, and is there stationary.—It is held in check by the East-India cotton. It is met in the market by the cotton of the West-Indies, of the Spanish, Portuguese and British Provinces, situated in regions the best adapted for its culture, where there is no winter to impede its progress or preservation. The quantity we supply to the foreign


market, is as much as that market will bear. And now for the future. Wise men might be expected to look beyond the present moment; but our creed, at present seems to be, to look neither before nor behind; but to look steadily at our feet, and deny the existence of every thing beyond our limited view; saying, let us alone, for we don't chuse to be incommoded. We might, indeed, raise our heads, and, looking back, perceive that our cotton trade has vastly changed in its value; for one hundred bales of cotton used to bring as much as two hundred and fifty now; and there must be some accountable cause for the decline. If we would condescend to take this view, perhaps we might be induced to turn round, and look to the future.

The prospect for the future, upon the ground of our present policy, is most appalling. We deny ourselves the advantages which would inevitably result from a wise regulation of our trading system, so as to encourage, by every means, the extension of our home market, not only for Cotton, but for Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo and other dye stuffs, &c.; and insist upon being left to the foreign trade, because our Cotton yet finds a market abroad, and pays for our supplies, or nearly so. We send there 600,000 bags of Cotton. This supply meets a demand, leaving us about 13 cents per pound on an average, after paying carriage, expenses, &c. One third more Cotton thrown into the foreign market, would create a glut and greatly reduce the price. Does not every man see, that this bears no comparison with the increase which must immediately take place. I will admit that some increase will take place in the foreign market, but what comparison can this make with the increase of the product? Even in our section of country, the culture is greatly extending, when we turn to the new regions of the South and West; to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. So much is within our own view. But this is not all. The Provinces of the Spanish and Portuguese Main, where the climate is so genial, are settling down in independence; and a vast supply will come from thence, beyond all common calculations.

Here we may see the event of our policy. But we are too wise to learn, and too confident to consider. Nay, but this is not all. We very confident Southern politicians may lose even the advantage of our own Northern market. I am aware that this will be treated as an idle notion, but I will state my views upon it. The protecting duty on the importation of cotton is two and a half cents. Although, from the situation of the American Provinces near the Equator, where cotton can be raised with such advantage, but little has been seen of their advance in its culture; and although the price has been greatly reduced by our own extensive supply of the article; yet, it appears from the last Treasury Document on the subject of our trade, that nearly sixty thousand dollars worth of Cotton was last year imported into the United States. Shall I be asked the cause? It is this. Northern vessels go to the West Indies and South American Provinces with articles of trade, and find there Cotton at a price which will enable them to pay the duty and sell it as low as our Cotton is sold to the Northward. If they make no profit upon the Cotton, it answers better sometimes for remittance than other articles. And, if ever those countries get into the full pursuit of this trade, we Southerners may rely, that, with the present duty, many thousand bags of Cotton will be imported into the Northern States, unless the price with us is so low as to leave us the mere slaves of every trafficking master.

Our policy ought to be, to procure the greatest protection we can for every article we can raise—our Cotton, our Tobacco, our Indigo, &c. &c. To promote, with all our souls the introduction of manufactures into the country; thereby bringing within our own domain a certain market, and creating such a division of labor and pursuits, as would render us free from the distresses incident to the failure of one particular pursuit, in which a particular section of country has embarked its fortune.

AN INDEPENDENT CITIZEN.
Warren County.



BY AUTHORITY.

An act to procure the necessary Surveys, Plans, and Estimates, upon the subject of Roads and Canals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made of the routes of such Roads and Canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail; designating, in the case of each Canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation: the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to carry into effect the objects of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ two or more skillful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: April 30th, 1824.

An act to alter the times of holding the District Court, in the District of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court, for the District of Missouri, shall hereafter be held on the first Mondays in March and September, in every year; any thing in any act heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with, by the said Court, at the times fixed in the first section of this act, in the same manner as if no alteration in the times for holding said Court had taken place.

Approved: April 29, 1824.

An act making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to wit: For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows:

For Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Turn, on the river Mississippi, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Chef Menteur, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Mobile Point, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, ninety-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, ninety thousand dollars.

For topographical reconnaissance, repairs, and contingencies, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and collecting materials for the projected work at New Utrecht Point, one of the works intended Point, one of the works intended to defend the Narrows, in New-York harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site, and collecting materials for the projected work at Brenton's Point, Narraganset Bay, Rhode-Island, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved—April 29, 1824.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.'" Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the person or persons who shall or may be commissioned, either by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by any District Judge of the United States, to administer the oath prescribed by the act entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed on the sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, shall, and may have full power and authority to issue a citation, directed to the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either lives within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, requiring him to appear at the time and place therein mentioned, if he see fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be administered.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the creditor, his agent, or attorney, lives within fifty miles of the place of imprisonment, only fifteen days previous notice by citation shall be required.

Approved, April 22, 1824.

Bridge Contractors Wanted.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Orange for the purpose of building a Bridge over Haw-River near Murphy's Mills, will be ready to let the same to the lowest bidder on the 22d of May next at the place where the bridge is to be built.

The Commissioners have not yet determined whether the Bridge shall be built with Stone or Timber piers. Plans and Specifications for both descriptions will be seen in the hands of Dr. James A. Craig, Haw River Post Office, after the 15th of April next, and in the meantime every information respecting the Bridge will be given at the State Engineer's Office in Raleigh.

Signed,
DAVID MEBANE,
JO. CLENDENIN,
MICH'L. HOLT,
W. MONTGOMERY
ALEX'R. ALLEN.

March 25th, 1824.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Person county, seven miles from the Court House, on Mayo Creek, on the tenth of February last, a Negro Man by the name of EDMOND. He is about 22 or 23 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high; has a good countenance and tells a fair story; is rather of a light complexion, and has a small beard. There is one particular mark on him, one of his legs is larger than the other, owing to his formerly having an ulcer on it. He was tolerably well dressed in homespun; had on a fur hat half worn, a mixed coat, or a olive yarn one, trimmed with red, and had on booties. I suppose has the appearance of a traveller. The last account I had of him he was on his way to Oxford, Granville County, and from thence he intended to go to wards Raleigh. Some person has given him a good deal of free pass. It is said he intends to call his name John Jones, of Rockingham County. Any person catching and delivering said servant to me, shall be entitled to the above reward of 20 Dollars; and any information of said Negro man so that get him again, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

THOMAS LAWSON.
March 1.

State of North-Carolina.
Edgecombe County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1824.
Henry Drake, Original attachment—
vs. Spencer L. Hart, summoned as Garnishee.
Exum L. Holland, summoned as Garnishee.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, has removed himself out of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday in May next, and plead to issue, the property will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

From the minutes. Test,
MICH'L HEARN, C. C.

State of North-Carolina.
Edgecombe County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1824.
Evans, Runyon & Tompkins, Original attachment—
vs. Exum L. Holland, summoned as Garnishee.
Spencer L. Hart summoned as Garnishee.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, has removed himself out of this State, so that the usual process of the law cannot be served on him: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, and plead to issue, the property will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

From the minutes. Test,
MICH'L HEARN, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,
Johnston County.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1824.
Robert H. Helmie, administrator of
Thomas S. R. Brown, Original Bill of
vs. Henry Guy. Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Henry Guy, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said Henry Guy, appears at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Johnston, at the Court-House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte.

Test,
D. H. BRYAN, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina,
Sampson County Court,
February Term, 1824.
Peter Cromarte and Sally Cromarte his wife, Jones Parterson and Winifred Peterson his wife, and Bathsheba Hering, co-heirs and heiresses of Richard Sessions, dec'd. of the county of Sampson,
vs. Joseph Sessions, Richard Sessions, Jesse Sessions, Wm. Sessions, Uriah Sessions, Philip Sessions, John Dodd and Mary Dodd, his wife, and Beon Sessions, co-heirs and heiresses with the Plaintiffs of said Richard Sessions, dec'd.

THE petitioners having filed their petition praying for a partition of the lands of Richard Sessions dec'd. among his heirs at law, and it appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are inhabitants of other States: Ordered, that publication be made for 6 weeks successively in the State Gazette, and at the Courthouse door to file their answers by the next term of this Court, or the Court will proceed to cause partition to be made according to the prayer of the petition.

TEST, JAMES HOLMES, CLK.

State of North-Carolina.
Edgecombe County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1824.
Lavinia Norvell, Original attachment—
vs. Spencer L. Hart, summoned as Garnishee.
Exum L. Holland, summoned as Garnishee.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, has removed himself out of this State, so that the usual process of Law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Tarborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, and plead to issue, the property will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

From the minutes. Test,
MICH'L HEARN, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,
Granville County.
February Term, A. D. 1824.
Original attachment—levied one tract of land on the waters of Grassy Creek adjoining Willis Lewis and others, containing 1500 acres one, other tract adjoining H. Strum & others, 36 negroes & other property.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, plead, answer or demur, or final judgment will be entered up against him.

Witness Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Oxford the first Monday of February, A. D. 1824.

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