

**NORTHERN JUSTICE.**

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter attempts a reply to our article of week before last, in which we arraigned that selfish priest for its Abolition and Disunion tendencies; and draws a distinction between the provisions of the constitution for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the duty of the Free States in respect to such delivery, which outrages everything like justice and morality. In the article to which we referred, the Editor counselled resistance to the law, and declared that it could not be executed in Washington county; and in a subsequent issue, in the same spirit, and in accordance with the same counsel, he declared that "the Pennsylvania who would thus lawfully betray (i. e. obey the law and surrender the fugitive) those who fleeing from oppression, sought temporary shelter beneath his roof, has reached a depth of villainy never reached before. "Our blood runs cold when we think our native State can produce such monsters."

The sacred duty of harboring and concealing runaway negroes; in other words, defrauding and depriving Southern men of their property; is here inculcated—and all who will not do it are vilified as monsters! Can Southern Whigs have anything in common, any political principle, even—with the Whigs of Washington county, Pa. if such sentiments of one of their organs is endorsed and acted on by them? Not only the law, but the constitution, is a dead letter as to that county;—to the State, if the counsel of this Editor prevail;—and practical nullification is enjoined as a sacred duty.

We quote the language of the Editor now, from his last article: "While we acknowledge the constitutional obligation on this subject we must claim that it be so administered as to protect the rights of the free people of color of the Northern States, and give a fair and impartial hearing to the alleged fugitive. These we do not think are secured in the late Act of Congress. The proceedings are entirely too summary, the evidence required not sufficiently guarded but too loose and indefinite, the trial by jury denied, and the writ of Habeas Corpus—the greatest safe guard to liberty, withheld from the alleged fugitive."

How foolish such a distinction! "We acknowledge the constitutional obligation on this subject," but "the Pennsylvania who would thus lawfully betray those who, fleeing from oppression, sought temporary shelter beneath his roof, has reached a depth of villainy never reached before," &c.

We repeat, that upon the enforcement of this law, in good faith, depends the Union of these States. There is not—there never has been,—but one sentiment in the South upon the subject. If Northern men nullify it; obstruct its execution under any such pretences; or set up against the constitution of their country, any "higher law," or if this Editor pleases, "sacred duty," which conflicts with the rights of the South, it will be the duty of the citizens of the Southern States to protect themselves; and all the guilt of Disunion will rest upon the North.

We enter into no argument with this Editor upon the law; our positions forbid such discussion. But he panders to the spirit which, sooner than any other, will rend this Union into fragments.—We have heretofore stood with him in the Whig ranks, laboring as we thought for the National good. We stand with him, and all like him, no longer. If the Northern people love free negroes and runaway negroes better than they do the Union of the States, (not to say the citizens of the Southern States,) the sooner our political connection ceases with them the better.

**THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.**

The spirit of fanaticism against this law waxes hotter, and rages more fiercely at the North.—We have ever been unwilling to believe that it was so wide-spread and bitter that the compromise of the constitution would not be maintained. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, however, are in such a state of furious excitement upon this subject, as almost to prevent the execution of the law within their limits in future cases. In New York, both parties are split upon this subject, the Abolition section of both carrying the day.—For the recorders from the Syracuse Convention met at Utica last to ratify the nomination of Washington Hunt, & co., and virtually surrender themselves to Secessionism. May they be defeated;—and it will give us the greatest pleasure to chronicle it, even if worse fanatics than they are succeed. But they are all "tarred with one stick"—for the Locofocals find it impossible to pass resolutions in their convention approving of Senator Dickinson's course; and we hold it nearly certain now that he cannot be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. John Van Buren, fit co-mate for Seward, will probably take his place.

Well now, for Pennsylvania. Our readers will find a decision of Judge Grier in a fugitive slave case, on our first page. It is true, he declared that he would enforce the law, if he had to wade through blood to do it. But it is evident to our mind that he was intimidated; for he rejected evidence which would have been conclusive in any other court; for the fugitive slave act provides that the seal of any court having one shall be enough to establish the competency of the proof, and is silent as to the time when the seal must be affixed. Yet Judge Grier ruled the evidence out, because the seal was not affixed to the copy of the record since the passage of the act of 1850.

But this is not all. In many parts of Pennsylvania, the presses declare that public opinion is so much opposed to the law that it can never be enforced; and they speak ever of Southern men as slave-catchers, kidnapers, robbers, &c. Old Quaker Pennsylvania goes all for negroes and nothing for Union.

But Massachusetts is the hot-bed—old Federal Massachusetts will probably hold another Hartford Convention on this subject. The negroes are encouraged to resist the law aimed to the teeth, and blood has already been shed. In fact, we apprehend that President Fillmore will be called upon to subdue the Disunionists of the North, before he will have time to turn his attention to those at the South.

These things fill our mind with dreadful forebodings.—Though the repeal of the law is loudly demanded, that cannot take place during the present Administration. In the first place, a bill for that purpose can never pass the Senate, as at present constituted; and in the second, if it could, it would not receive the sanction of the President. It is, however, public sentiment at the North should

**effectually prevent the execution of the law, the constitution of the United States is no longer of any value to us, and the Southern States must provide for their own safety. We have strength enough, spirit enough and wisdom enough to do it.**

The Fayetteville Observer concludes an article on this subject as follows: "The Whig convention at Utica, N. Y.—the convention called solely because the former convention at Syracuse had endorsed Seward's course, and for the purpose of repudiating that endorsement,—met and adjourned without saying one word about the fugitive slave law, though it approved of the other compromise measures. This omission is a fearful sign that the law cannot be sustained in that great State. Another of equally evil portent, is the letter of Mr. Hunt, the candidate of that convention, in which he declares that the law "could not have been well considered, and needs essential modification"—a declaration at war with the well known fact that the bill was before Congress for months, was fully discussed, and many votes taken on proposed amendments.

The conclusions to which we are forced, by these and many other signs at the North, contrary to our original and strongly cherished hope and belief, are, that the law cannot be sustained,—that, even if it be not repealed, it cannot be enforced.—In the few cases where the courts and officers will do their duty, mobs, black and white, stand ready to defeat their action, or to deter the owner from invoking it.

Well, what then is to be done? We do not hesitate to say, that the Union cannot stand, and ought not to stand, if this, the only one of the series of measures which is of any real value to the South, is either repealed or nullified. To say nothing of the baseness of allowing a series of acts to be passed, with the understanding that they were each and all part of a compromise of conflicting claims, and then that the stronger party should stand to all that had been conceded to itself and repeal the only one it conceded to the other party—to say nothing of this, the South has a constitutional right to this law, and to its faithful execution,—a right which neither its honor nor its interest will permit it to relinquish at any hazard, even of disunion itself.

It is with great reluctance that we have admitted the above conclusions. They are, however, forced upon us by the state of things at the North, and it is our duty to let our readers at the South see, as we see it, what is going on there. If Southern papers have any readers at the North, we would add, that it is due to them to be warned of the fatal tendency of their movements."

GOV. MANLY has ordered an election to be held in the County of Johnston, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next to supply the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the recent death of James Tomlinson, Esq., the member elect.

**CONSUL TO CUBA.**

It gives us great pleasure to state that this highly honorable, and at the present time interesting and important, post of diplomatic duty has been tendered to our fellow citizen, HUGH WADSWORTH, Esq. of Orange; and we learn further that he will accept. It is a most excellent appointment, and one which will give great gratification to the friends of the Administration in North Carolina. Mr. W. is a gentleman of fine talents, and agreeable manners, and will reflect honor upon the American name wherever he may sojourn. We wish him health and happiness, in the pleasant residence to which he is going. But for the public service which calls him, we should regret any circumstances which caused his absence from our State.

**LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**

We learn that Governor MANLY has appointed Col. JAMES F. TAYLOR, of this City, an Agent, through whom societies and individuals in North Carolina, desirous of forwarding articles for admission at the Industrial Exhibition to be held at London in May, 1851, may correspond. The appointment is an excellent one; and we trust that public attention will now be effectively directed to this important subject.

We notice also that the President of the United States has complied with the request of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Exhibition, that a vessel be placed at their disposal for the purpose of transporting such productions and specimens of manufacturing skill as the citizens of the United States may be disposed to contribute. The communication of the Committee having been referred to Gov. Graham for an answer, he reported favorably; and was thereupon directed by the President to make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the object in view.

**A DANGEROUS BEVERAGE.**

Water is composed of certain gases, one of them quite explosive. The other night, when Professor Howland, in Pittsburg, was decomposing water, and causing terrific explosions of its component gases, a rather fiercer liver in the audience, exclaimed as he held his hand to his ear: "Catch me putting water in my brandy after this! I might be blown up like the boiler of a steamboat!" He was quick in the practical application.

**CLERICAL ANECDOTE.**

A writer in the Knickerbocker tells the following story of a preacher of singular character, "way down East" in the State of Maine: On one occasion, he was endeavoring to give his congregation a specific idea of the magnitude of Noah's ark. He proceeded to tell them how many animals went in thereat, beginning at the smallest kind, and going up through the various gradations of size to the elephant; then raising his voice to the highest pitch, he exclaimed, "Yes, my hearers, and the great old who's-whos went in, bless the Lord! and there was room for all on 'em!" On another occasion, he took his text from Rev. Mr. c. 5th v.: "And I beheld, and lo! a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand." Unfortunately, in reading that text, he mistook balances for bellows; and went on to describe what kind of bellows they were. "These bellows," said he, "beat at the bellows the housewife blows the fire out; neither were they like them which the blacksmith uses; but they was God Almighty's, great and eternal bellows; that he blows sinners to hell with!"

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 24th, 1850.**

The Baptists of Michigan in a convention of that sect, in that State, resolved terrible things against the Fugitive Slave Law condemning all who voted for it, pronouncing it an edict of Satan and calling on every body to disobey it. This done, they collected thirty-two dollars as a donation for the American Bible Society, and then appropriated that sum to making Gen. Cass a life member of that society. Lewis Cass, you will remember, voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill! Of such inconsistency are religionists, who meddle in politics constantly guilty.

Boston, Oct. 27.—About 4 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, R. J. Knight, who is alleged to be a slave catcher from Georgia, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Rugg on a writ for slander.

The writ alleges that Mr. Knight charged William Crafts, a citizen of Massachusetts, with being a slave, to the damage of his business and detriment of his character, in the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Knight was taken to Mr. Rugg's office, where a great crowd soon assembled, composed of whites and blacks—abuse was heaped upon Mr. K., but no violence offered. Mr. Knight, after remaining in custody about half an hour, obtained bail in \$10,000, and was set at liberty.

This is said to be one movement of a series by the opponents of the fugitive slave law to render its execution an obnoxious possibility.

The committee of vigilance have had several sessions, and have, it is said, resolved to invite the suspected fugitive slave-seekers to leave the city forthwith.

So far no attempt has been made to arrest a fugitive. The warrants lie dead in the Marshal's office.

The excitement is great. Many say the law should be enforced, while others say it shall not. A number of fugitives, fearing they cannot be protected, have gone to Canada.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Mr. Knight, who was held to bail on Saturday, was again arrested to-day, with another Georgian named Hughes, by the Sheriff, charged with conspiracy to kidnap negroes. They gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each, and were discharged. A crowd assembled around the Sheriff's office with violent intentions. Messrs. Knight and Hughes took refuge in a carriage, which was burst open as the horses were started at full speed.

**Nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law—Great Excitement at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The city council of Chicago has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress respecting the fugitive slave law, and releasing the police from obedience to it. This act of the city authorities has caused great excitement, and last night a meeting of four or five thousand people was held, the mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a powerful speech, sustaining the acts of Congress in passing this bill, and also the compromise. His speech had a powerful effect on the meeting, and caused a change in public opinion in favor of the law, and against the acts of the city council.

THE TEXAS TEN MILLION.—The Galveston (Texas) Civilian proposes to make very novel use of the money to be received from the United States. It thinks that after paying off the debt of Texas three millions will remain. This sum is to be received in the United States bonds bearing five per cent. interest, which will yield a revenue of \$150,000 per annum—more than sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the State Government. This would enable Texas to do what no other State has done—abolish all taxes.

**STEAMER SEIZED.—Another Expedition Afoot.**

We learn that some fortnight since the steamer Apure, Capt. Wakefield, built at Philadelphia, and destined, as was supposed, for Venezuela, left Philadelphia secretly in the night without clearing at the custom-house and without papers. Accordingly orders were dispatched by telegraph to all the Southern ports to seize her in case she should enter one of them. Finally, on the 13th inst., a stress of weather compelled the captain to put into Wilmington, N. C., in a very badly damaged condition. There the steamer was seized and prosecution commenced against her commander for violating the revenue laws. We understand that she did not belong to Venezuela and was not destined for that country. From the best information we can obtain, (and this is by no means precise) she was on her way to St. Domingo, and is supposed to have been intended for an expedition against Cuba, of which that or some other West India island is to be the rallying place. When she was seized there were no arms nor military stores on board of her.—N. Y. Tribune.

STANLEY ADRE.—The New York Tribune corrects its report about this little steamer which has been seized at Wilmington, North Carolina. It says she did not leave the port of Philadelphia secretly; she has no connection with any expedition against St. Domingo, or any other country; and no prosecution has been commenced against her or her officers. She is designed for the Oronoco and Apure rivers. The truth is that the Apure was seized simply because she was not "cleared" at the custom-house; her captain having neglected that important matter.

FROM WASHINGTON.—John C. Clarke has been offered the post of Charge to Ecuador, which he has declined. He is now tendered; it is said, the post of Charge to Bogota, (about to be vacated by the return of Dr. Foote.) Should the post of Solicitor of the Treasury thus be vacated, it will be tendered to Hon. John A. Collier, of N. York.

MAJOR HOBBS.—The N. Y. Tribune gives a rumor that Major Hobbs, First Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned that post, and accepted the Presidency of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum. This the N. Y. Post has reason to believe is a mistake, and says: "We understand that the condition of his health has determined Mr. Hobbs to resign, and that he has received applications from several large steam and telegraphic associations to assist in their management, but that he has not determined to accept any such responsibility until his health is restored."

**ITEMS OF NEWS.**

The Synod of North Carolina at its late meeting at Centre Church, passed the following Resolution, viz: "Whereas, the Governor of the State has appointed Thursday, the 14th of November, inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, Therefore Resolved, That this Synod recommend to all the Churches and Congregations under its care, to observe said day for the purpose mentioned by the chief executive officer of the State."

WASHINGTON AND RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.—The North State Whig says that upwards of \$30,000 have been subscribed at that place to this projected work, and further that \$30,000 will be subscribed in Pitt county. This will be nearly as much as will be required.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—The Hon. Mr. Harless, member of Congress, after a lingering illness, died here on Friday last.

JOHN McDONOUGH, a well known citizen of this place, reputed to be worth over ten millions of dollars, and distinguished for his extreme miserly disposition, died here of cholera on Saturday, after a brief illness. It appears that he was a native of Baltimore, and the Pictayune says he left all his immense amount of money to be divided among the poor of New Orleans and Baltimore. The proportion to be divided towards these charitable purposes, however, is not stated. The cotton market is firm. Sales on Saturday of 20,000 bales at 13 1/4 to 13 3/4 cents per lb. for good middling. The week's sales amount to 23,000 bales. The Irish citizens of Brooklyn have pledged their "unremitted exertions" to secure the election of Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor of New York, on account of his exertions in Congress on behalf of Ireland during the famine.

MR. BANCROFT, it is said, is now busily engaged in continuing his History of the United States. He obtained many valuable materials while Minister to England.

WASHINGTON IRVING relates that Abdallah, the father of Mahomet, was so beautiful that "no less than two hundred Arab maidens died of a broken heart the night he was married to Amina."

GEN. PILLOW IN OFFICE AT LAST!—Wesley by the Maury Tenn. Intelligencer, of the 10th inst., that Gen. GIBSON J. PILLOW, of Mexican war notoriety, has been elected "President of the Duck River Steamboat Navigation Company." We congratulate the country on the advancement of the distinguished General. The whole people will rejoice, as with one voice, at the new honors that are clustering around the hero's brow.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The New Orleans Pictayune of the 13th inst. learns that the Spanish steamer Pizarro had been cruising off the Southwest Pass for several days, and that the Spanish Consul had gone on board of her.

CENSUS OF WASHINGTON.—The census just taken, makes the total population of Washington 40,073 of which 29,999 are white, 7,963 free blacks, and 2,110 slaves. Georgetown has 7,957, and Alexandria 8,700 inhabitants.

THE PITTSBURGH SYNOD of the Presbyterian Church, old school, closed its session last week without any action on the fugitive slave law.—Several propositions had been introduced which distinctly declared the law void, as conflicting with the Divine law. But moderate counsels ultimately prevailed, and the Synod adjourned without taking definite action, or resolving upon a formal expressions of opinion, as to the obligations of this law on the conscience and conduct of citizens within its jurisdiction.

We learn that Mr. Cordy Alsbrook, aged about 50 years, living in the lower part of this County, committed suicide on the 17th inst. by shooting himself with a gun. He left a wife and five children. He was a very poor man and had lost the use of one of his hands, which caused him to be greatly distressed. He had become tired of living and resolved to die. He shot himself in the presence of a son and daughter. The gun snapped five times before it went off. He was a peaceable citizen and good man.—Roanoke Rep.

The Rail Road Bridge across Quansky is completed. The Cars crossed it on Saturday night last. This Bridge was built in two months. It is a stronger and much better Bridge than the old one. The track across is laid with T Iron. The whole Track from Wilmington to Weldon is now being laid with T Iron.—ib.

DRUM AND FIRE.—These martial parties are generally found together; and such turns out to be the case in the Pennsylvania Legislature, where Mr. Augustus Drum, democrat, and Mr. James M. Fire, have been elected to represent their respective militant followers. Of course they will play a different tune in the Legislature, being of opposite politics. By the way, the latest accounts say that Drum is beaten by 79 votes. This if true will be a delightful music to the ears of that State, as it gives them not only all the music, such as they can extract from their own, but a clear majority. It is important if the report be true that Drum is beaten. We have announced it, and contradicted it, some three or four times.

P. S. Drum has been "knocked on the head" by his opponent, by the official returns, having a majority of 79.—Balt. Clipper.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Whigs of New York would not continue their feuds, and thereby give success to the two-fifth Hunker and three-fifth Barnburn Democracy, one or the other portion of which has accumbred for the sake of the spoils. The Democracy of that State are well aware without "uniform, fraternity and concord," they cannot touch the "flesh-pots"; and therefore they have again become a conglomerate party, bent on success.

It is true, they have put forth a tolerably bold "platform," but what of that? John Van Boren is just in as full communication with them, as Seward is with the Whigs, and rather more so, for their presses have ceased to abuse John, whilst most of the Whig presses lay the load on Seward with a hearty good will.

The good natured effort with which the Union declares that "the creed of Democracy is neither sectional, national, nor temporary," is amazing enough to those who have in remembrance the actions of Southern Ultra and the Northern Democrats.—Meade, Milson and Seddon on the one side, and Preston King, Dingham and Westcott on the other.

**Another still more amusing matter, is the call of the Union upon Mr. Fillmore for a declaration.—"Let him say his modest tutor, the Union) proclaim that he sanctioned the Fugitive Slave Law because he was satisfied that it did not violate the letter or the spirit of the Constitution!"**

Plain honest people, unaccustomed to the tricks of politics, would be greatly at a loss to know a sound reason why Mr. Fillmore should make any proclamation on the subject, after affixing his signature under the sanction of his official oath. I fear the "agitations" of the last session, and loss of sleep, have disturbed the brain of the old gentleman of the Union. He is "daff," beyond all question.—Rich. Rep.

The Right Spirit.—We understand that the leading merchants of the city are about to call a mass meeting for the purpose of "ratifying the Compromises of the Constitution." It will be a great Union demonstration, embracing the good citizens of all parties. This course we have often recommended as their only proper movement to counteract the influence of the disorganizers. N. Y. Mirror.

HANDWORK of MISS FILLMORE.—None of the articles on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, just now, attracts more notice than a large Gothic arm-chair, backed and cushioned with beautifully wrought needlework, in worsted, the handiwork of the daughter of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

The Steamer Pacific and Canada have arrived from Liverpool since our last, but we do not see that the Foreign news is of much importance. We subjoin the commercial intelligence as to the great staple.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 16.—There is no material change to notice in the Cotton market. It has ruled rather heavy since the sailing of the Asia with more disposition on the part of holders to realize at prices slightly in favor of buyers, but still not so decided as to justify any alteration in the quotations as given when the Asia sailed.—The transactions for the four days ending on the 16th, amount to 17,000 bales, of which speculators took 2200 bales. The market may be put down as closing firmly.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 19.—The Circular of Messrs. Holt & Co. notices a better feeling in the cotton market since the early part of the week, the depression then prevailing having passed away, and with a slight yielding in prices, although the quotations current last week are reported by the committee of brokers as current this week, and the market can be said really to present no new feature except at the very latest moment there was somewhat more firmness. The week's sales amount to 30,200 bales. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28. The receipts of Tobacco continue very light, and we have no change to note in prices. Lugs 6 1/2 @ 8 1/2; Shipping Leaf 12 1/2 @ 16 1/2; Manufacturing 15 @ 20. The demand continues very active. A decline in Cotton of 1/4c. has taken place since our last report; prices to-day 12 1/2c. We have heard of no sales above this price. Country superfine Flour \$5; City Mills \$5; Family \$4 5/8. The receipts of Wheat have been light for the past few days. Prime red and white 100 @ 10 1/2c.; common middling 60 @ 9 1/2c. Corn is dull at 60c.

**MARRIED.**

In this City, on Monday morning, the 28th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Smedes, Gen. G. E. B. Singletary, of Nashville, N. C., to Miss Cora, second daughter of His Excellency, Gov. Ches Manly. At Pittsburg, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Theo. Davis, Mr. William Watters, of Brunswick county, to Miss Sophia Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Maurice Waddell.

**FINE FRUIT TREES.**

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, Cape Creek, Chatham County, N. C. have now ready for transportation 20,000 FRUIT TREES of large size and thriving growth, of the finest kind of Fruit known, for all Seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kind; consisting of Apples, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, GRAPES, FIGS, &c. &c. Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be in Raleigh in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our Trees. J. & T. LINDLEY. October 25th, 1850. 45-3t

**VALUABLE LAND**

And Desirable Residence, FOR SALE. A TRACT OF LAND, containing 130 Acres, (formerly the property of Blair Burwell, deceased) situated on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, one half mile South of Henderson, is offered for sale. More than half the tract is in original growth. The remainder is in a fine state for cultivation, and is well adapted for the growing of Grain and Tobacco. On it is a new and commodious two story Dwelling House, of excellent workmanship, with every Out house necessary for comfort and convenience. Any person wishing to combine the advantages of terra with the pleasure and retirement of the country, would do well to buy. The neighborhood is remarkable for its health, intelligence and refinement. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. Refer to A. E. & H. BURWELL, Henderson, N. C. I. H. DAVIS, Stanton, Granville, N. C. November 1st, 1850. 48-3t Standard St.

**HOUSE AND LOT IN FRANKLINTON, FOR SALE.**

IN obedience to a commission to me directed, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Fall Term, 1850, I shall, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of November next, sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on the premises in the town of Franklinton, the HOUSE AND LOT owned and occupied by the late Clement Wilkins, dec'd. The Lot contains about SIX Acres. The Dwelling House is a large two story building, with ten well-finished rooms, a fire-place to each. Attached is a good Kitchen, Negro House, a Cotten Gin, Stables, &c. A Credit of Six Months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required of the purchaser. ISAAC H. DAVIS, Commissioner. October 23d 1850. 48-3t

**GEO. WORTHAM, ATT. AT LAW, OXFORD, N. C.**

WILL attend to claims entrusted to him in the counties of Granville, Warren, Franklin, & Person. Jan. 4th 1850. 48-6m

**NOTICE.**

A GREEKARY to an Order of Court, at September Term, 1850, of Cumberland County, I shall expose to Public Sale for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville for 1849, and all incidental expenses, viz: 10 half-acre Lots in Lower Fayetteville, listed by Walker Perrow for the heirs of G. Pochs, and 4 poles. Lots valued \$600. Tax \$12 20. Unsold and subject to Double Taxes.

1 Lot, late Arnold's Lanes, for 18 and 19, val. \$20. Tax \$2 40 1 Lot, Hamilton Mitchell's, Hay street, val. \$300. Tax \$ 4 20 4 Lots, Lower Fayetteville, Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, valued at \$40. Owners unknown. Tax \$ 23 G. DEMING, Collector. Fayetteville Oct 20th, 1850. 48-td. Pr. See 54

**Sketches of North Carolina.**

FOUR, Lincoln Co. N. C. } October 25, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each County in our State, in Alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary History, a Biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography. The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work. The archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantation in London many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each County, which have never seen the light. He has kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents, and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.

He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and able hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work, it is hoped, will be useful as a book of reference to the statesman, and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, over the signature of "FACIE."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age (Bancroft) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us.—An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the parent patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future to preserve the memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1776, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

"These are deeds which should not pass away, And names that must not wither; through the earth Forgets her empires with just decay. The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth." This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, from latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State. JNO. H. WHEELER.

**GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

THIS Masonic Body will convene in this City, on Monday evening, the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend. Lodges which have been working under Dispensations, will not fail to apply for Charters, if they wish to secure a permanent existence. WILLIAM T. BAIN, Grand Secretary. Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1850. 44-td

**A NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.**

THE subscriber has just received from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear. His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, white and half Calcutta, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boys, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a first-rate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unassumed by any other establishment in the City. All he asks is, a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price. HENRY PORTER, South East Corner Capitol Square, Raleigh, Oct. 19th, 1850. 46-

**TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. B. Buggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, and is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New Firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloth, Cassimere and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.— MR. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore. J. B. Buggs, Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 47-2t

**State of North Carolina. HERTFORD COUNTY.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session Aug. Term, 1850. William Best Original Attachment. vs. Robert C. Smith. Level on Land. IN one case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in the above action is not a resident of this State, it is, therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Express, for six weeks, notifying the defendant of this proceeding, and further, that he do and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Hertford and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held at the County of Hertford at the Court House in Winston, on the Fourth Monday of November next, and there answer the property attachment and plead; Obedience to this order will be taken against him and the property concerned subject to the plaintiff's recovery agreeably to act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. I. M. COWLER, C. C. C. September 28th, 1850. 47-4 w. Pr. See 53.