



AND

North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers.

VOL. V.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1864

No. 247

IMPORTANT MOTION.

The following motion was made in the Massachusetts Legislature, on the 18th ult. and has since been agreed to.

Mr. ELY, of Springfield, after making a few judicious and pertinent preliminary remarks, laid the following motion on the table, which after being read, was assigned for consideration to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WHEREAS by the Constitution of the United States it is provided, that the Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; and further, that for the choice of the President and Vice-President of the United States, each state shall appoint a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress.

And whereas the said provisions were so manifestly unequal at the time the Constitution was formed, that they could have resulted only from the spirit of conciliation and compromise which influenced the Eastern States; because in consequence thereof a representation of the states is produced, unjust and injurious in its operation, both as it regards the number of free inhabitants in the several states, and their property.

As in a state where the slavery of man is established by law, the slaves have no voice in the elections—but a planter, possessing fifty slaves may be considered as having thirty votes, while a farmer of Massachusetts, having equal or greater property, is confined to a single vote.

And whereas the effect of these provisions has been rendered more injurious by the course of events, since the Constitution was established by an augmentation of the number of slaves in the Southern states, and also by an increase of personal property in the Eastern states arising from the commercial spirit of its inhabitants.

And whereas the said provisions have been rendered more injurious by important political changes, introduced during the present administration, in the purchase of Louisiana, an extensive country, which will require a great number of slaves for its cultivation, and when admitted into the Union, agreeably to the cession will contribute, by the number of its slaves to destroy the real influence of the Eastern states in the National Government, and also in the alteration of the original mode of electing the President of the United States, whereby the appointment of that important Magistrate, the weight of the small states (among which are most of the Eastern states where there are few or no slaves) is greatly diminished.

And whereas the apportionment of the direct tax, the only compensation proposed by the Constitution to the states not holding slaves, for the aforesaid unequal principle in representation is now merely nominal, as the national revenues are principally delivered from commercial imposts, the present administration having repealed the excise laws, which operated in some measure by a tax on luxuries, to equalize among the several states the contributions to the public burthens; and having also recently assessed additional millions on commerce, of which the Eastern states must pay much more than their due proportion—so that in stead of contributing less than their proportionate share of public expence, as was contemplated by the Constitution as a counterpart to unequal representation, they contribute more.

And whereas a union of the states, a measure so important in its consequences, cannot, harmoniously, exist for a long period, unless it be founded on principles which shall secure to all free citizens equal political rights and privileges in the government, so that a minority may not govern a majority, an event, which on the principles of representation

now established, has already happened, and may always happen.

Therefore, to preserve the Union of the States upon sound and just principles, and to establish a foundation for general harmony and confidence among all the citizens of the United States, by securing to them now and at all future periods equal political privileges.

MOVED.

"That the Senators of this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States be instructed to take all proper and legal measures to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so that the Representatives be appointed among the several states according to the number of their free-inhabitants respectively, and for this purpose that they endeavour to obtain a Resolution of two thirds of both Houses of Congress proposing such amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in the Union, and that a committee be raised to bring in a Resolve for that purpose."

Remarks on the above,

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The resolutions offered in the Massachusetts Legislature by Mr. Ely, merit the notice of the people of the United States; not because at the present time, the principles they contain and the effects to which such principles necessarily lead, can be in the least dangerous, but because it is all important that in the present period of tranquillity, when permanent impressions may be expected to be made, a clear understanding should be had of the motives of men, who under different circumstances might, by the wantonness of an intemperate ambition, hazard the peace and destroy the unity of the nation.

So many indications have been recently made of a wide spread purpose in the Eastern states to sow the seeds of disunion, that it cannot be considered uncharitable to pronounce this measure a link in the general chain that unites a body of men, who having been disappointed in their lofty hopes of directing the operations of the general government, are ready, nay anxious, in order to regain their abused power, to subject their country to all the evils of dismemberment.

It is impossible for a moment to entertain the belief that Mr. Ely, or his federal friends have the least hope of success in the proposed amendment destructive of that portion of representation derived from slaves. We say it is impossible; for however, in the abstract, we may consider that basis of representation incorrect, it is universally known that the provision of the constitution which establishes it was one of the many features of concession with which it is replete. And, however, unequal the representation in the councils of the general government may, on first view, appear, it is a fact, which has been demonstrated, that the superior political strength in the House of Representatives given to the Southern states, is more than counterbalanced by that acquired in the Senate, and in the election of a President under the constitution by the Eastern states and other states not containing slaves—For instance, the states of Rhode Island, New-Hampshire Connecticut, New-Jersey, Vermont, Delaware and Ohio, which, according to the ratio of numbers, would be only entitled to seven Senators and thirty-four Electors. The absolute gain by these states in Senate—the most important department of the government, inasmuch it combines legislative, executive and judicial powers, reposed in the same men for the long period of six years,—is, therefore, seven votes out of thirty-four, which is equal to twenty-eight votes in the House of Representatives. Let us see whether the representation of slaves confers upon the states containing them so many additional members. By the last census, which is the basis of the present apportionment of Representatives, there appear to be in the states of Maryland, Virginia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee,

Slaves	843000
From this number are to be deducted those in the other states,	47000
leaving	796000

This number of slaves, according to the provision of the constitution entitles the states containing them, to fifteen represen-

tatives. The account, then stands thus The smaller states, principally eastern, without a black population, gain a weight beyond that to which their numbers entitle them in the Senate, equal to

representatives	28
The southern and western states containing slaves, gain	15

Leaving a balance in favour of the former, of

Without taking into consideration their gain in the choice of the electors of President and Vice-President, which is very considerable.	12
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If then the Eastern states are so desirous of establishing the several departments of the federal government on the basis of numbers; if their sincere wish is that a majority shall govern: let them come forward with a proposition of amendment that shall place the election of the President and Senators on the same footing. Then, indeed, their professions would be consistent with their conduct. But, while they declare their object to be an equalisation of power according to numbers, and, at the same time, propose measures whose necessary effect would be to render more unequal that apportionment which is already so much in their favor, the world will give them credit neither for the purity of their motives nor patriotism.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Raleigh Academy respectfully inform the Public, that having engaged the Rev. MARIN DETARNEY (late of Princeton College and the College of Maryland) as their Principal Teacher, Mr. Chesley Daniel, (a Graduate of the University of North-Carolina, and late one of the Tutors of the Preparatory School there) Assistant Teacher, and Miss Charlotte Brodie as Teacher of Needle Work, they have opened the Academy on the following Terms, viz.

For the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian or French Languages, Mathematics, with their Application to the system of the World; Astronomy, Navigation, &c. Five Dollars per Quarter.

For Geography, the use of the Globes, Surveying, English Grammar, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, &c. Four Dollars per Quarter.

For Reading and Writing, Three Dollars per Quarter.

Young Ladies will be taught Needle-work without any additional Charge.

Students entering this Institution, as is usual in similar Establishments, will be expected to pay for one Quarter's Tuition in Advance to the Treasurer of the Board.

The Trustees flatter themselves, that from the Talents of their Principal Teacher, the extensive plan of Education proposed, and the central and healthy situation of Raleigh, this institution will be favoured with a considerable degree of public patronage.

It is supposed that good Boarding may be had for Students at sixty dollars per annum. Mr. Detarney being a complete Stenographer, will initiate such of the Students as desire it, in the Art of writing Short-hand for which two Dollars per quarter additional will be charged.

Such persons as are willing to receive Boarders into their Houses, are requested to inform either of the Printers thereof, that on the arrival of Students, this information may be communicated to them.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Regiments which compose the 4th Brigade are to be reviewed by the Major-General at the respective Court-Houses in the District of Fayetteville, in the following order—

At Sampson, on Saturday, October 13th. Cumberland, on Monday the 15th. Moore, on Wednesday the 17th. Anson, on Friday the 19th. Richmond, on Saturday the 20th. & Robeson, on Monday the 22d.

The Officers commanding said Regiments will have their Troops paraded precisely at one o'clock, P. M. on each day. Punctuality in making Returns will be expected.

T. DAVIS,
Brigadier-General of the 4th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia.
Fayetteville, June 15th, 1864.

State of North-Carolina, } February Sessions 1864.
Surry County. }

WHEREAS at the aforesaid Term held for the said County, a Petition was filed by James Roberts, in right of his Wife, against Randal & Samuel Lawrence, Administrators of Richard Lawrence, dec. and the Sheriff of said County having returned to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the said Randal Lawrence is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered, that Notice of said Petition be given by Advertisement in the Gazette of the State for three weeks successively, and if the said Randal Lawrence do not appear at the next Court, to be held for said County on the second Monday in August next, then the Petition to be taken pro confesso.

Teste, JO. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
May Term, 1864.

THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH,
ENCORE.

PRESUMING that no new Countersign has yet received the finishing Stroke on the Political Anvil—notwithstanding the Arrival of that Archetype of Innovation, to set the Crowd agape—who perhaps dropt his Pandora's Box at modern Oliver's Levee—I beg leave to acquaint all Parties contained in my former Muster-Roll, that new Baths and Houses over the Springs, together with a Range of Stables 60 by 20, ought to have been finished long ago; having contracted with federal and republican Subjects for that purpose; but and both deficient in Practice, however assuming in Theory.

The Castle of Thundertontrenck was also to have been revolutionised, cum multis aliis.

In future, I am firmly determined to employ no man but a real American, whose mind is alone influenced by true Amor Patriæ, unbiassed by the fluctuating rotation of political cant phrases.

"For forms of Government let Fools contest, 'Whate'er is best administer'd, is best."

To elevate to Republican-Whigs I closed my address of 1862, with

"VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE."

And to enliven the federal Tories, I throw down my pen this 4th day of June, 1864, with VIVAT REX, Toriorum.

J. LENOX.

Lenox Castle, N. C.

N. B. I fix a Patent Shower-Bath with the Apparatus complete last year, in a House as tight as a Drum, containing a Spring almost as cold as Greenland.

SALE OF NEGROES.

ON Tuesday the 10th day of July next, will be sold to the highest Bidder, at the Village of the University, a Number of valuable Negroes belonging to the estate of Samuel Love, dec. A Cæditi of seven Months will be allowed. Bond, with approved Security, must be given.

SAM. HOPKINS,
University, Orange County, June 9, 1864.
Administrator.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at the Court House in Smithfield, on Monday the 25th day of July next, for prison and other charges,

A likely Negro Man named PHILL, who has for sometime been confined in Smithfield Jail, and has been advertised in Mr. Boylan's paper. He is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, and says he belongs to John Haynes of the State of Georgia. Terms of Sale, cash before delivery.

NEEDHAM DAVIS.

Sheriff's Deputy.
Johnson County, April 19th, 1864.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the 31st of July next, at Greenville Court-House.

THE following Tracts or Parcels of Land lying in the County of Granville, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due thereon for the year 1863, viz.

300 Acres the property of Nathan Fletcher, in Country-Line District.

85 Acres given in by Rodham Griggs, on the waters of Nap of Reed Creek, in Dutch District.

200 Acres given in by Jones Fuller, adjoining the Lands of Samuel Hayes, in Epping Forest District.

250 Acres in Fishing Creek District, given in by John Peace, for Herbert and John Smith.

127 1-2 Acres entered by David Harris, in Fishing Creek District, on the waters of Fishing Creek.

25 Acres enlisted by John Kuton in Fishing Creek District.

10 Acres given in by Samuel Shammel in the same District.

110 Acres given in by James Shammel in the same District.

123 Acres enlisted by Laborn Catlet, in Fort Creek District.

300 Acres on Tar River, enlisted by Nathaniel Magee.

227 on the waters of Nutbush, adjoining the lands of Vinkler Jones, enlisted by James Mitchell, in Henderson District.

128 Acres enlisted by Thomas Goldsmith, in Island Creek District, on the waters of Island Creek.

Acres enlisted by Henry Rose, in I-ads Creek District.

121 owned by Fowler Hobgood, adjoining John Eastwood and others, in Nap of Reed District.

200 Acres owned by George Hunt, on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining John Hunt and others.

1450 Acres enlisted by John G. Ritchie on cedar and Roberson reeks, adjoining the Lands of Micajah Bullock, Esq. William Smith.

250 Acres enlisted by Joseph Oake Ledge of Rock District, on the water Nap of Reed.

200 Acres given in by Stephen Mo Oxford District.

80 Acres given in by Hezekiah H on cub creek, in Tar River District.

WILLIAM

Late Sheriff of

BLANK

Of all kinds,

For sale at J. Gale

FOR SALE OR RENT.

In the City of Raleigh,
A LARGE two Story House, with one Acre Lot; conveniently situated the State House; being a part of the Square adjoining Mr. Casso's, on Morgan Street.

For Terms apply to
WILLIAM PEACE.
Raleigh, June 9th, 1864.

OWNERS OF LOTS in WAYNESBORO
ROUGH, TAKE NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Waynesborough, it was resolved, that if not collected otherwise, the Treasurer should by distress, collect on or before the 16th of July next, all the Arrears of Taxes due on the Lots of said Town, he giving one Month's previous Notice thereof, in our public Paper in the State.

In pursuance therefore of the above resolution, those concerned are desired to make Payment accordingly, on or before that day or the Lots of Delinquents will be offered for Sale at the Court-House in said Town, for Cash, in order to secure the Tax and Costs.

ISAAC HANLEY, Treasr.
Waynesborough, June 2d, 1864.

SOUTHEY BOND,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received from New-York, a handsome and general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS;

also a Parcel of Stills from 36 to 63 Gallons, all of which he will sell low for Cash.
Raleigh. 15th June, 1864.

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change on form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth Day of July next, those of the new form will be issued at the Custom-Houses to every Vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law, and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange: and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary Powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States from capture, until the 1st of July 1865, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State,
May 23d, 1864.
The Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above in their Gazettes twice a week for the space of six months, and the Collectors of the Customs to keep Copies of it posted up in their offices.
May 30.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY.

From Ford's Mill, on Tyger River, South-Carolina.

A NEGRO MAN named Daniel. He is about 26 Years of Age, stout and tall and very black. He took with him a bay Gelding about 14 1-2 hands high, branded P on the near Buttock; also a new Saddle, a new Bridle, a Pair of Pistols and Holsters, a quantity of fine clothes, a Pair of Saddle Bags, and about two hundred Dollars in cash. He is riding through the country towards Virginia, smartly dressed, and calls himself a free Man.

Whoever will apprehend the said Negro, lodge him in Jail, and secure his Horse and Property, so that the subscriber may recover the same, shall receive a Reward of Fifty Dollars, upon giving notice at Ford's Mill, Tyger River, or to the subscriber now on his Road to Lexington, Kentucky.

ALEXANDER LEWIS.
May 12th, 1864.

DOCTOR COHEN

From Germany, and now living with Mr. Cruze, butcher, respectfully informs the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he can cure

1. Rheumatic Pains. 2. The Consumption. 3. Venereal Disease, without using mercury. 4. Fits of any number of Years Cancers, without cutting without tapping. 7. Drawing. 8. All kinds

ad gratis, upon Certified that they are poor. In the Country who wish to send a Horse for him.

20th and 21st of July,

AIN OF COCKS,

fought at this Place, in Casso's Inclosure, for One Hars, and a Purse of fifty Dollars, at the Cock Pitt Door.
Raleigh, June 20th, 1864.

E CO-PARTNERSHIP

OF

BERT FLEMING & Co.

Will be dissolved

mutual consent, on the first day of at next. All Persons having unsettled punts, are requested to settle them before that Date.

Raleigh, May 24, 1864.