

## Communication.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

### PAUPERISM CONNECTED WITH THE GROWTH OF SILK IN N. CAROLINA.

To the County Court of Johnston, North Carolina, August Term, 1827.

As one of the Commissioners appointed by your Worship, to purchase land and to have erected thereon suitable buildings for the reception of the Paupers of your County—the undersigned feels bound by the duties which he, in common with every other good citizen, owes to the community in which he lives, to present to the consideration of your Body such measures as may seem most promising, either from experience or from fancy, justified by reason, to lessen the burdens which an impolitic legislative enactment has imposed upon our whole community as a meet and christian provision for the poverty & want of our less fortunate, or less industrious citizens, and which your Worships have now determined on administering in a Poor-House. As every suggestion that may bring the mind of the legislator to reflect upon this very important subject to our growing country, may have a happy effect in preparing the public mind for such an alteration, or gradual abolition of our Poor Laws, as it is earnestly believed the strictest system of philanthropy loudly calls for; I hope I shall be excused for a little digression from the main object of this communication. To deprecate at this day a measure which has obtained in this, and the mother country for more than two hundred years, and which continues in this, to receive annually some approval from our Legislatures, must seem to those who have not given the subject some attention, chimerical & perhaps heretical. But like very many other of our customs, which have had their origin & foundation in an age too "over righteous," and too zealous in ministering extraneous blessings to a supposed astrayed community, the pious and judicial practice of ages has landed them down to us, enveloped in mystery and consecrated by a holy and revered ancestry to our use and comfort: and which we, with filial predilection, espouse and adopt; without any inquiry into the great difference between the genius and spirit of the times of their origin, and those of our own.

Since the commencement of Legislative provisions for the maintenance of Pauperism, no country has afforded more inducements, or presented greater facilities to man, to support himself independently by his own labour, than has ours. We know it to be a fact that here, the labour of one third, or fourth part of a year, will procure, if prudently appropriated, an able-bodied man, a sufficient freehold to elevate him to the political privileges of the most distinguished citizen, and that but a common share of prudence and industry bestowed on it, will enable him to rear a family in comfort and free from want. But what a commentary upon our institutions, and I may say upon our national character, does our real condition present. Taking our youthfulness into consideration, connected with several other circumstances, it is certain that the public support of the poor has already made heavier drafts on the coffered charity of this community, than can be equalled in the history of any other part of the earth. And what is particularly striking, and indeed alarming, is, that the demands thus sanctioned, increase in a double ratio to the ability of the public to discharge them.

That the whole system is wrong from the foundation, and contrary to the dictates of nature and all the warm feelings of humanity, a few words will be amply sufficient to prove. All must agree that a dependence on some other source than our own individual labour and exertions for the support of life, tends in every instance and condition of man, to render him more idle and more careless about that first principle of nature—hence a provision by law for the support of Paupers operates as a kind of bounty, prepared for the improvident and careless part of the community.

All must agree that legislative provision for those who really ought to be objects of private charity, cuts sunder that relative tie which ought ever to bind together the human family in bonds of lovely dependence; and such a provision scars ever with filial ingratitude the heart of the sturdy son and deafens his ear to the piteous demands of a decreed and time-worn parent, whose younger cares and brighter days, were spent in the support and bringing up of the now beasily off-spring. And finally, none can deny but that the demands thus made on every citizen in the country to contribute to the support of poverty, not according to his will, but according to his ability, must greatly obliterate from their bosoms, that first and most exalted of all the virtues, *charity to all mankind*, and which is the very foundation of the sublimest system of religion that the mind can conceive, and which so forcibly inculcates the doing of alms otherwise than openly or publicly. I ask if we are so ready to give privately to the poor, as we should be if we did not give them thus publicly and by compulsion, and particularly without any choice as to whom it should be ministered? No—when Government takes upon itself to support the needy of my country, and makes me a public contributor to that support, I feel (no doubt) less sensitive to the cries of want, and perhaps entirely absolved from the performance of those christian duties. Could this, I ask again, be the case in a christian land, if the poor were left as they should be, to relative maintenance, to private charity, and to what embraces and excels them all, the divine command that enjoins upon us the christian virtue of "giving to the Poor?"

But I have strayed too far from the main object of this report, to which I now return. As you have determined on making a trial of a Poor-House, no doubt from a confidence in its ultimate saving and from equal reliance on the superior comfort of those who may be on your parish list, and as it really does seem to be the best means, under proper management, of averting the prominent evils of the system complained of, it behoves you as the organ of that system, and as the guardians of your county, to pursue such a course as promises to lessen the burdens and at the same time advance the comforts of the Paupers. To this end, I have given some attention, which results in a thorough conviction, that the Paupers at your Poor-House can be profitably employed in the production of Silk. Thus to sink in a country where the culture and production of that article is entirely unknown to ninety-nine hundredths of a vigilant yeomanry may seem indeed visionary; but I am able fortunately to speak from actual knowledge and experience on the subject. I have at my residence but a short distance from the Poor House, produced as fair silk as the eye need look on, and do affirm that it may be produced in such quantities as are only limited by the provision made for rearing it, and that only by the attention and labour (if labour it may be called) of just such persons as may be expected to occupy your Poor House; with perhaps in some years the assistance of a few of those "filios populi," which the same legislative system makes it your peculiar care to provide for. They may indeed at times be useful in gathering the leaf from the mulberry tree, being more active on such occasions than the superannuated; but even their employment may materially depend on what manner the tree is allowed to grow, whether high or kept in a hedge form. It is in planting and rearing a proper kind of these trees, that the material provision for raising silk consists; and it is to that object I most earnestly call your attention. The propagation of the tree on the open lands around the Poor House can be attended with but little trouble and expense, com-

pared to the great profit that they promise. And as they will require the growth of two or three years before they can be profitably used as the food of the silkworm, you should lose no time in directing the overseers or wardens of your Poor to make us early provisions as their nature will admit of for planting 500 or 1000 plants or more, to be prepared either from the seed, scion, or graft of the white mulberry: which are easily procured, and otherwise to take such steps as will ensure their speedy growth and preserve them from injury. That the production of silk will be both common and profitable in this section of our country in a few years cannot be doubted. Nothing but a radical change in the political system of national protection which so vigilantly guards the internal industry of the wisest European nations can prevent it. And as long as this country possesses the attributes of self-preservation, as well as the great natural advantages of being adapted in soil and climate to the productions of the raw materials of all the staple articles in common use throughout the civilized world, and being at the same time unabled, by that system of protection pursued in other countries, to dispose of our favorite agricultural productions—our destiny is open and clear, and to oppose it is to struggle against every element that bears our interest on its wings.

Purchasers will readily be found for your silk and at a very profitable price; and such is the different stages of its preparation for market, that your Poor can be well employed in preparing it in that state that commands the highest price, and is nearest fitted to the hand of the manufacturer. You will I hope coincide in this opinion, and make your orders accordingly.

JOHN MACLEOD.

The court unhesitatingly ordered accordingly.

### MEMOIR OF MR. CANNING.

The following brief memoir of Mr. Canning, abridged from a biographical sketch in the Liverpool Albion, we doubt not, will be acceptable to our readers:

Mr. Canning was the lineal descendant of the elder branch of the Cannings of Garvagh in the county of Londonderry. He was born in the year 1770, and consequently was 57 years old at his death.

Mr. Canning's father having displeased his family, by an early union with his mother, whose death at a very advanced age, was announced a short time ago, was cut off from his paternal inheritance, which passed by will, to the late Paul Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, his younger brother, and father of the present Lord Garvagh. Mr. Canning, the elder, after his marriage, came to London, and entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, from which he was called to the bar. He was a gentleman of very considerable literary attainments, and like this highly gifted son, had a talent for poetical composition, and some of his verses have been very much admired. He died in April, 1771, leaving his son George an infant. Young Canning was brought up under the care of his uncle, whose fulfilment of the trust reposed in him was discharged with the most exemplary kindness and fidelity. At an early age he was sent to Eaton, that great school of eminent men, where, among other companions of congenial sentiments, he was fortunate in attaching to himself, in bonds of the strictest friendship, the present Earl of Liverpool. At Eton, Mr. Canning gave very decided indications of that pure classical taste of which his ripe years exhibited so many specimens, and of the poetical vein with which his speeches continued to the last to be so deeply imbued, though more serious and important avocations had long disabled, if not disinclined him, for the formal cultivation of an art of which few have displayed earlier or more promising specimens. While at school, he planned and edited we believe, but certainly contributed most largely to, that very lively little work, the *Microcosm*, of which he wrote ten papers, (the whole number was only forty) and furnished a portion of two other. Nine of the papers contributed by young Canning were in prose, the tenth was a poem; and considering his age, a very wonderful one, on the slavery of Greece.

From Eton, Mr. Canning proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where the fame of the first dawning of his talent had prepared for him a welcome, which the cold and contracted notions of its members denied to the matured glories of the orator and the statesman. Mr. Canning's career at Oxford was a splendid fulfilment of the high promise he had given at Eton. His attainments while there, and the high character which he afterwards maintained, are the more worthy of remark, because that precocity of talent of which his early years established so brilliant an example, is by no means the necessary nor the ordinary precursor of solid and lasting merit. The cleverness which is displayed in early youth, is very generally followed by mediocrity in manhood, and he who admired as a boy, is barely tolerated when riper years have subjected the value of his compositions to severer tests. But the genius of Mr. Canning was not of a common place character: like the sun of the tropics, its rise, & its course, and its decline were equally unclouded. Its progress, to use the language of sacred writ, was "as the light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The intimacy which had originated between Mr. Canning and the present Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Jenkinson, at Eton, continued unabated during their joint studies at Oxford, and the ardent wish of the latter to exhibit the talents of his friend, where their exhibition might best serve his interests, were soon to be gratified by the nomination by young Canning of the Latin Prize Poem on the occasion of Mr. Pitt's visit to the University.

Mr. Pitt, who was himself an admirable classical scholar, was not less struck by the elegance of Latinity, than by the beauty and originality of the sentiments of the youthful orator, and from that time, when he was first publicly introduced to his notice, recommended, as the introduction came, by the son of his old and valued friend, the late Lord Liverpool, to the day of his lamented decease, the premier continued his warm and steady friend and patron. While Mr. Canning remained at the University, he was introduced to the celebrated Sheridan, and it may serve as a proof of the high hopes that the late minister had, at that early period, inspired,

that his support actually became the subject of canvass by the two great parties in the House of Commons, and, previous to his entering its walls, the accession of strength which the ranks of the opposition were to receive from the talents of Mr. Canning was proudly announced. We do not recollect an occasion when so high a compliment was paid to any youthful aspirant, from the influence of his talents alone. And, when we consider that Mr. Canning's family was by no means one of power or of fortune, that his father was but a barrister of no high standing while alive, and had then been dead and forgotten for twenty years, that the son was allied to no great family, and destitute of private fortune, we must be prepared to attribute no ordinary share of sagacity to the friends of Mr. Fox on this occasion, in discerning in the student of two & twenty, the seeds of those statesmanlike qualities which have grown up and borne fruit in such abundance since. Mr. Canning was not, however, destined to swell the number of Mr. Fox's followers. He is said to have consulted his friend Sheridan on the offer of a seat in Parliament being made to him, and the latter, on being appealed to, in respect to the side of the house which it was most suitable to choose, is reported to have advised him, with much frankness, to go to the right which opened an equally wide field for the display of his extraordinary powers, while it also opened the way to that station in the councils of the country, without the possession of which their owner could not expect that they would ever prove of much advantage to himself or to the state, whose whole influence was at his command, a much better reason for his joining Mr. Pitt than can be found in a piece of advice which, from the political views of its author, he could hardly look upon as sincere. Subsequent to his quitting the University, Mr. Canning kept terms for some time at Lincoln's Inn; he was never, however, called to the bar. In 1793, he came into Parliament as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which was vacated by Sir R. Worsley for that purpose. With that strong sagacity which was a distinguishing feature in his character, with the modesty, also, which is a never failing accompaniment of genuine abilities, Mr. Canning seems to have been determined to acquaint himself perfectly with the forms and usages of the House of Commons before he took an active share in its debates. In consequence of this resolution, we do not find that he spoke at all during the first session that he sat in Parliament. In 1796 Mr. Canning became an ostensible member of the administration, of which he was, thenceforward, to become the most distinguished ornament; he was appointed one of the Under-Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department under Lord Grenville. On that occasion he vacated his seat for Newport, and was returned for Wendover. In the session of 1796-7, subsequent to appointment as Under-Secretary he made a brilliant display of talents as a speaker on the question of the slave-trade.

Mr. Canning continued in office until the retirement of Mr. Pitt in 1801. On the return of Mr. Pitt to office, Mr. Canning was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office he held until the death of that illustrious statesman in 1806. On the dissolution of the Ministry of Mr. Fox Mr. Canning came once more into office, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On Mr. Canning's rejoining the administration, he was nominated ambassador to Lisbon, an appointment which he was principally induced to accept, on account of the declining health of his eldest son, a youth of great promise, whom he had the misfortune to lose at the moment that his talents and his virtues were expanding. In 1816, he was appointed President of the Board of Control, and in 1822, Governor-General of India. No sooner had Lord Londonderry fallen, than all eyes were turned towards Mr. Canning, and he resumed his place at the Foreign Office, with an unanimity of approbation, among the nation at large, hardly less marked than that which accompanied his elevation to the last step in the ascent of a subject—the Premiership of England. The period between his return to the Foreign Office and his death, has unquestionably been the splendid portion of Mr. Canning's political life; and while the reason is obvious, namely, that since that period he has been free to prosecute those plans, which his deliberate judgment told him were most consistent with the welfare of the nation, which best contributed to the honor of England, and to the general advancement of liberty, intelligence, and happiness, every where, we are compelled, if we would maintain a character for fair and impartial judgment to admit that to the converse, to the restraint laid upon his wishes and his actions, during the previous part of his course is fairly attributable whatever inconsistency or impropriety we may discover in it. Of the recent changes of Administration, which the much lamented illness of Lord Liverpool rendered necessary, it is unnecessary to say much. Whatever the opposition in either House of Parliament, whatever their advocates out of Parliament may have said, Mr. Canning was the only man in the kingdom to whom the people of England looked up as a fitting successor to Lord Liverpool. Mr. Canning is so recently departed from us, that we can hardly yet speak of him, but as of one who is still existing and present; and, even had a much longer interval elapsed, we do not pretend that we should have been able to speak of one, whom we have so long regarded with feelings of affectionate admiration, with the stern and rigid impartiality which the truth of history demands.

Considered in the light of an author, Mr. Canning presented points to the critic. His acknowledged pieces are extremely few, & it would be most unfair to judge of him from hasty sketches, which were no sooner thrown off than they were written. "New Morality," the longest of his poems, is written with great power, great causticity and great humor. It may, without suffering from the comparison, be ranked with the "London" of Johnson, or the "English Bards" of Lord Byron. It possesses more humor than the former and more dignity than the latter. His other works are his state papers and speeches, and on these, but more especially the latter, must his fame, as a literary man, rest. Of the former, the note to the Austrian Ambassador, and the manifesto against Denmark, are distinguished, and we had, not long ago, to direct our readers to a very able and interesting correspondence between him & Mr. Gallatin. The general character of Mr. Canning's eloquence is the same as that of the school in which he received his best and earliest lessons—the school of Pitt and Fox. The same intellectual comprehensiveness, which we have noticed as the pervading spirit of his general policy, forms the distinguishing feature of his own oratory. True he is often figurative, and few have ever equalled, none, perhaps, excelled him in light and humor, or deep and solemn pathos. Of him it might be truly said, *nil quod letig non ornabit*; to the drest and most univerting subject he could impart interest, and, like the fabled Aurora, his muse dropped roses wherever she winged her flight, but his ornaments were neither profuse, nor inconsiderate, nor idly applied. His decorations did not, like the ivy round the oak, overlay and weaken his subject. In their utmost seeming luxuriance, they were exquisitely adapted to the great end of the speaker—the conviction and persuasion of his auditors. To this all his figures however numerous or complicated, were in strict subservience. Many who have not heard Mr. Canning, and who have but imperfectly studied his orations, have been inclined to regard him as a man of words, as a declaimer rather than as a reasoner; but this opinion which was equally held by inconsiderate judges in respect of Burke and Sheridan is unfounded. Mr. Canning's mind like his conduct had no trash about it. His sentences were as pregnant with thought as they were replete with harmony.

There are many of Mr. Canning's public acts to which we have not even adverted, and those to which we have adverted we have been under the necessity of passing over slightly. Of the steady and consistent manner in which he advocated the question of the slave trade, and his early and continued attachment to the cause of the Greeks, we have already spoken. His continued advocating the cause of Catholic emancipation is equally worthy of notice. The charge of inconsistency was never, indeed, more misapplied than when made against Mr. Canning, who in the long period of thirty-five years that he sat in Parliament, never abandoned one question to which he had once attached himself.

Mr. Canning married, in 1790, Joan, daughter of the late Gen. Scott of Bellevue, near Edinburgh, and sister of the Duke of Portland, who was married to the Duke, then Marquis of Tichfield, at the same time. The issue of this marriage was a son, whose premature decease, in 1820, we have already noticed, two other sons, one present at the death of his father, (a captain in the Navy,) and the other a student at Eton, and one daughter married to the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1825. For all that the highest wishes of humanity can aspire to, he has lived long enough. His fame is complete; his plans are developed so fully, as to leave to his successors nothing but the easy task of following up ideas which they had not the merit of originating. There was one question which he left unsettled, and to the settlement of which many years may yet be requisite; but that was not his question, earnestly and honestly as he labored to own it. Those acts of policy which are to hand down his name as a patriot and a minister,—the recognition of South America, the protection of Portugal, the restoration of Greece, he might have seen all completed, had he been spared a few months longer; but he died with the proud satisfaction, that the foundation was so solidly and securely laid, that to meaner hands might safely be intrusted the task of raising the superstructure. It has been said, that for his country he has not lived long enough—he has not. But how long must he have lived to induce his country to say that he had lived long enough? So part when he would, in her grief, she would have complained of his being subject to the laws of mortality, for when would she have been content to part with one she so highly valued?

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Sept. 7, 1827. GENERAL ORDERS. The General-in-Chief of the Army having recently completed a tour of military inspection, embracing the frontier posts of the Union generally south and west of the Hudson River and the lower Lakes, feels himself called upon to disclose to the army the sentiments of proud satisfaction with which he has viewed the state of moral and professional advancement every where evident in the large portion of it which has thus passed under his eye. He congratulates the army and the country, that in an institution so important to our external interests, and so intimately connected with our national character, such success has attended its march of improvement in every quality that is calculated to invigorate and adorn a military establishment. Difficult as it has always been found to preserve, in times of peace, the active and efficiency of troops, more especially when parcelled and distributed over wide and remote frontiers, the present favorable aspect of our military concerns, justifies the hope that, through the operation of the military Academy and Supplemental Schools of Practice, united with that spirit of chivalric virtue prevailing among the officers, our army may yet demonstrate an honorable exception to the results of inactivity and dispersion incident to peace establishments. The Academy at West Point affords advantages unequalled perhaps in any other country, for the incipient formation of military character; and in the disposition evinced by the Government to foster and mature his principle, by introducing academic graduates through the Schools of Practice, to the appro-

private scenes and strict duties of their vocation, we have a pledge that the army will be sustained by that moral rectitude and professional vigor which must secure alike its own respectability and the favor of the nation.

In venturing to notice any particular instances of proficiency in military discipline, instruction, or police, it is found no easy task to discriminate where every corps has presented the most satisfactory evidences of military improvement. It may be proper, however, to mention the 1st Regiment of Infantry, the Companies of Artillery and Infantry at Savannah, West Point, New York, together with the troops generally at the Artillery and Infantry Schools of Practice. The fatigue duties in which the latter have been recently engaged, at the Jefferson Barracks, have been naturally operated as impediments to the attainment of a polished discipline, but their zeal, their moral and their military devotion are not the less apparent on this account.

Equally unaccustomed and averse to the practice of awarding profuse or indiscriminate promotion, the General-in-Chief has sought, with no slight scrutiny, for subjects of animadversion and has found a single case of delinquency or relaxation of discipline, sufficiently grave to qualify the general need of commendation which he thus felt bound to bestow.

By order of Major General B. R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

### New Establishment.

### SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in this City, on Fayetteville Street, directly opposite the Post-Office. He has received a supply of Articles in his line, and hopes, by attention to business, and fidelity in skill in the execution of his work, to merit a portion of public patronage. He is shortly to be able to supply customers with articles in his line inferior to none in the Southern States, and on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere.

REPAIRING, of every description, done in the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, at moderate charges made. JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Jr. Raleigh, Sept. 19.

### Gunsmith Business.

JOHN B. SMITH, RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has commenced Business in the Shop opposite Mr. Samuel Aver's, where he will do any kind of repairs to Guns, Locks and Keys, or any nice Work. Mill Licks and Gudgeons, and all other every description in his line of business, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. Orders or Work, left at Mr. Richard Roberts Store, will be immediately attended to. Raleigh, Sept. 19. 1 oaw5w

### Notice.

The Subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, offers for sale his Tract of Land containing 380 acres, lying 7 miles below Chapel-Hill, on the mail road to Raleigh. It is adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, has tolerably good buildings on a Whiskey Distillery and a good Apple Orchard—it has also a new Storehouse, and is considered to be a good Stand for a Country Store. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed every person desirous of purchasing will take occasion to view them. Young Negroes would be taken in part payment. Those who wish to purchase such a Tract of Land, would do well to apply to the subscriber as soon as possible. JOSEPH BARBER, Junr. Orange county, Sept 15. 1 3w

### My Wake Forest Plantation FOR SALE,

It is 16 miles from Raleigh on the mail road to Oxford, and the nearest and much travelled road to Warrenton and Petersburg, 5 miles from Colonel Donaldson's works at the falls of New, and in one of the best neighbourhoods in the state, the Forest district containing three excellent schools, (one classical) and two well constructed and well filled meeting houses for Baptists and Methodists, and has a lawyer and a doctor. The inhabitants, without I believe a single exception, are sober, moral, and thriving in their circumstances, and not a few are educated and intelligent.

My plantation consists of about 617 acres, of Richland creek, which is without a mill seat and of course healthy [the mills for neighbouring use being on Horse creek 3 miles distant, and the falls. It is divided into 5 fields for regular and systematic course of cropping, besides a field for a succession of root crops and clover. The level of the whole has been taken, (and will remain for an age,) for horizontal ploughing which has been practised for 6 years with the greatest advantage. The upland is good and there are 70 acres of creek low grounds (always safe) that will produce on the average 10 barrels of corn to the acre—15 has been measured from 4 contiguous ones under ordinary culture. There are 6 or 8 acres of meadow land equal to any in the world, and a dozen more as good might be laid to grass. Corn succeeds well on the uplands. The orchard has an extensive variety of table fruit, and produces in common years 15 barrels of brandy. The house is beautifully situated 100 yards from the road, in a fine grove of oaks, presents a good appearance, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect. It has a portico or double porch in front, has 10 rooms with fire place, 3 lodging rooms with closets and garrets and good cellars, the whole decently furnished and in good repair. The outhouses, farm yard, and garden, are neatly and conveniently arranged. Among the outhouses are kitchen, store house, office, carriage house, and are finished and painted frame buildings,—the office has 4 plastered and ceiled rooms & the carriage house will contain 4 four wheeled carriages. Besides these there are barns, blacksmiths and carpenter's shops, overseer's house and other buildings necessary to a well ordered plantation. This place has been universally admitted by all who have seen it, to be one of the most beautiful and desirable in the state. I know none equal to it. The best proof of its value will be an inspection of the abundant crops of all kinds it has produced. It will be sold at the very reduced price of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$4250 having been my price formerly) to a 2000 dollars in an approved note, subject to renewal, payable to the Raleigh branch of the Newbern bank, and 800 dollars in cash. The improvements alone are worth a great deal more money, and so is the land without the improvements.

Letters addressed to "the Post Master, Wake Forest, N. C." will be duly attended to. CALVIN JONES. Wake Forest, Sept 1. oaw5w—annual. Postscript—If this place is sold and the payments made within the present month, the price will be still further reduced to TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to wit, 2000 of the Newbern branch Bank (as above) and 500 cash—certainly by far the greatest bargain in land ever offered in North Carolina or that State. C. J. September 5th 1827