DEBATE ON THE BANK BILL, Continued.

Mr. Gro. Sprunt, from Halifax, observed that he had attended to the remarks of the Bank. gentleman from Rockingham in favor of this bill, but was at a loss to discover either the expediency or necessity of passing it. It seems to be a favorite scheme of the gentle- have violated its charter, this is not a question had abused public confidence, and that their man who brings it forward; but it is an ex- to be decided by this body. The Judicial charters had been violated. But the friends the enib massments into which this country name. was involved by the large quantity of Bank paper thrown into circulation in the years in giving this pledge to the Bank, transcend-1818, '19 & '20. The rage for speculation, ed their power, and that therefore it was which existed about that period is within the | void. But it appears to me, said Mr. S. that recollection of all: some of our wisest citi- the Legislature had just as much right to zens were not exempt from it-all classes of make the pledge as they had to grant the men were in some degree affected by the charter; and whether the bargain was adsued; and our cit zens have not yet got clear ture; for if we violate our contract, we vioof their embarrassments-many of the debts late the Constitution. This will be an insur- the people. then contracted, not being yet fully paid. mountable objection to the bill on the table, He hoped, before our citizens embark in any until the charter of the State Bank expires. fresh scheme of borrowing, either from the present Banks, or any new institution, they great delicacy in approaching the discussion will pay off their old debts. The situation of of this important subject. His lot in life had our country is improving, we raise more been cast under circumstances that did not produce than formerly, and the markets are admit of an intimate acquaintance with bank- bills of credit? He presumed not. If he una situation to engage in any new project ed it with delicacy on another ground. The in relation to bills of credit? How came our which may be considered advisable.

are told by the gentleman from Rockingham, of our constitution, or an aristocracy of wealth said he, that this bill, if passed, will prove a is rising up amongst us, which all the exersource of revenue; that it will produce a tions of the honest yeomanry of the country them. fun!. 'y which we may make our rivers na- may not be able to restrain within due vigable and our roads good. If he could be bounds. satisfied that this would be the case, it would | Various objections have been urged against have considerable influence with him ; but the passage of this bill. In the first place, when he recollected, that we already r ceive its provisions are said to conflict with the 6 to 8 per cent. it is probable the proposed there is an end to discussion. of the United States at present, does not pay the grounds of that apinion. He would first

This new Bank is to have a President and the gains of the institution, the dividends Newbern and Cape-Fear : will necessarily be small.

Mr. S. said, if we must have a Bank of this kind, he hal no particular objection to the details of the present bill. It ought to be fixed in Raleigh, and it must have the necesun our present revenue, in order to embark Bank by this act established may become a in an untried scheme.

But he added, we must incur another risk. This Bank is to be managed by seven men hereafter to be elected, and he hought, with the gentleman from Edenton, that it would be running too great a risk to place all the money concerns of the State in such hands; will swallow up all the existing institutions

hands of these seven men, the power of us- the act of Incorporation contained a pledge ing the funds and credit of the State to any that the State would not establish any other amount? They may be upright, honest men; but they may themselves be deceived. We co stantly hear of Banks suffering from Presid nts and Cashiers overdrawing and making a ay with the money of such institutions. In New-York lately, a President of one of

acknowledged that no Legislature had the to 800,000, but it was not "establishing"! Court of the United States had decided in he said, could the Legislature have deterthe Yazoo case, that even fraud could not set mined to extend the charters as asked for : aside a contract made between a Legislature and he enquired with what propriety the no personal hostility to the present Banks. and individuals.

ed a it is a Bank, and that is the institution pledge. which the State pledges its faith not to sufduce individuals to subscribe for the stock of the State Bank, and it surely would not ture would not grant to Individuals the power of establishing a Bink, they would estab with the State Bank, is not the question.

with the State Bank, by establishing another ration.

It had also been said, that the Legislature. prevailing spirit. Money was eagerly bor- vantageous to the State, or otherwise, the in-

Mr. Swain, from Buncombe, said he felt

take a brief view of the establishment of the several banking institutions in this State.seven Directors, who must be men of busi- The original charters of the Banks of Newness and talents, residing in this place, and bern and Cape-Fear were granted in the must receive an adequate compensation; year 804, one with a capital of \$200,000, and not only the Parent Institution, but the the other with a capital of \$250,000. The several Branches, will require Directors, charters were granted, not with the intention Cashiers and Clerks. Houses for conducting that they should remain independent banks, the business in will be required for the Prin- but that they should become branches of a

> branch of any general bank which may be established for the State in the City of Raleigh, or elsewhere."

defeated, we will presently enquire.

for it is expected that this Mammoth Bank charter she placed a provision that the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear might, if they Is this Legislature willing to place in the chose, become branches of that Bank. And the State Bank.

> In the following year, an amendatory act was passed, in which the same provision was

In the year 1812, three years after the esthe Banks everdrew \$100,000; yet this was tablishment of the State Bank, the Banks of done in a Book under the direction of men Cape Fear and Newbern asked at the ha ds have ornamented it with a Statue of the Fawho had each an immediate interest in its of the Legislature, not to be admitted as ther of his Country. Upon this the eye of welfare. The same thing has occurred in branches to the newly created parent insti- the patriot may rest with contending emotions this State. How easy would it be for the distant tution, but an extension of capital as inde- of pride and pleasure, but posterity will look Branches of the proposed Bank to defraud pendent Banks, to \$800,000 The friends of in vain for the vestiges of any o her monument the institution to any amount. Yet it will be the State Bank, then on this floor, urged, and of the taste and public spirit of their fat ers. in the power of these men to use the unlimi- urged ably. that to extend the term of their If, said Mr. S. we turn to the Expose of the ted eredit of the State, and the government corporations and to increase their capital, situation of the Newbern & Cape-Fear Banks, cies. He was mw lling to give this pledge, which had been twice pledged, that no new of the affairs of the State Bank (for that insti Another objection to this bill he consider- Bank should be established until the expira- tution has not honored us with a statement in vid d, that in consideration of the Bank's re- ests of the Banks of Newbern & Cape-Fear, banking auspices? The charters of these deeming the whole of the then paper currenthat to "establish" was to "create," and Banks will expire in about nine yesrs, and cy, that the charter should be extended five that the bills then under consideration only supposing no change for the worse, each counyears, and the faith of the Legislature was proposed to increase the capitals of the Banks ty in the State will owe, upon an average, pleaged that no other Bank should be esta- already "established." It was, to be sure, bashed until the charter expired. While he a four-fold increase, an increase from \$200,000 friends of the State Bank could at this late He owned no Bank Stock, and he thanked But it is said, that the contemplated Bank day, after a deliberate legislative adjudica- God he owed no Bank debt; and he believis not of the kin intended to be prohibited. tion, and an acquiescence of more than ten ed his constituents are nearly as independent He could not view the thing in this light; it years on the part of the Bank in that decisi- of these institutions, as he was himself. matters not, as to the kind of Bank establish- on, shelter themselves under this abrogated

fer. This pledge was given in order to in- time who represented the interests of the Britain, their national debt had been called State Bank, were of opinion that the charter- a national plessing ; but he was far from coned rights of that Bank were infringed by the sidering our debt in this light. He feared, be right, after they had subscribed, to turn acts increasing the capitals of the Newbern that whenever the Banks call for payment, round and tell them that though the Legisla- and Cape-Fear Bank, Mr. S. enquired how or close their concerns, a scene of extreme it had happened that the friends of that bank distress will be the consequence. For, in had never brought their cause before the Ju- proportion as they call in their debts, will lish one for the benefit of the State. Whe- diciary of the country; since, if the acts in the amount of money in circulation be lesther the State made a good or a bad bargain question had invaled their charter, no one sened; and as the quantity is lessened, the can doubt but our Courts would have declar- value of what remains will appreciate, so that Mr. S. did not wish to be considered as ed them void? And the same consideration a debt may be eight or ten times as large in

all been mismanaged; so much so, as to have on constitutional grounds; for if it infring, violated their charters; but this is no reason on the constitution, or any vested right, our State may be involved in irretrievable rain. why the Legislature should break its faith Courts will prevent it from going into ope-

The gentleman from Halifax has admitted But it may be said, if the State Bank has that our present banks have been grossly misviolated its charter, this I egislature may dis- managed. And at the last session, it was acregard its pledge. Though the Bank may knowledged on this floor, that all the bankperiment that may be productive of evils power can alone pass on this matter. If the of the banks dared the Legislature to meddle the present Banks, he discovered still greatwhich may affect generations yet unborn .- Legislature were to sit in judgment on their with them, intimating that the moment they er objections to the proposed new Bank .-We are, said Mr. S. but just recovering from own acts, liberty would be no more than a presumed to interfere with them, they were The most alarming feature in this bill is, that prepared to spread ruin in the community, the whole landed property of the State may by immediately taking measures to collect their [debts from the people throughout the Bank. State. This language was widely different from that used by the friends of the banks said the 14th section of the bill provided that in 1813, when the extension of the capitals loans to one-third of their value would be of the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear was under consideration. However mild and conciliating the voice of a monied aristocracy rowed, not only from the Banks, but from violability of the contract must be allowed. may be, when it seeks for favor, the moment wea'thy individuals, so that credit was ex- The same principles of honor and morality it is securely established, it feels power and tended to its utmost limits. When the bub- that would govern a high-minded individual, forgets right. So long as the favored few ble burst, great difficulties and distress en- in a like case, ought to govern the Legisla- can roll in wealth and splendor, they care little of what becomes of the great body of

But it has been said, that to grant a charter of the kind proposed by this bill, would be to violate the constitution of the United munity will then be infected; & the Commis-States. That constitution provides, that no sioners appointed by this Bank in the several two of the Defendants, reside out of the State shall emit bills of credit. But will the counties in the State, will "put in and put notes intended to be issued by this Bink, be out of the Legislature, whomsoever they tolerably good. If our opportulities he im- ing institutions; and in addition to this, his derstood the bill, these notes were to be isproved, our people may get out of debt; and attention had never until yesterday been di- sued on the funds of the State. But what if they can effect this object, they will be in rected to the bill on the table. He approach- has been the conduct of the present Banks talents of the committee are arrayed on one Treasury Notes first to be issued, which may rectors. Had he no other objection to the But at present, Mr. S. was opposed to the side of the question, and they are united by be considered in the light of bills of credit. bill, this would be an insuperable one. proposed scheme of a new Bank. He doubt the strongest tie known to our nature, the as no funds are pledged for their redemption? ed whether it would be useful; it might be cord of interest. Perpetuities and monopo- Examine the charters of the Banks of Capedangerous to the interests of the State. But we lies are in vain forbidden by the sacred spirit | Fear and Newbern, and it will be found that they were issued at their instance. They went into their vaults, and were paid out by Bank bottomed on the funds of the State, and

The State Bank has also had a concern in this busine s, the second issue having been made at its instance. To shew which, Mr. S. read the preamble of the bill directing the issue of 80,000 dollars in small notes, which is divisends from our present Bank Stock, constitution. Mr. S. said he was disposed to were received by the State Bank in payment about \$40,000 dollars, besides the tax col- entertain for that instrumen the same reve- of a like amount of the debt owing by the lected from two of them, he was unwilling to rence that he paid to the decalogue; and if State to that institution on account of the the one proposed in this bill. surrender this source of revenue for an uncer- it can be considered as coming in collison | Stock held by it in that Bank, and yet the tainty; for while our present Banks pay from with even the least important of its principles, friends of that institution now charge the friends of the present bill with a violation of new Bank might not pay more t'an 3 per . But it was his opinion that the constitution the Constitution by proposing to issue bills cent. The State Bank, when it first went does not interfere with this question, and he of credit. Sir let the old banks wipe away notes, can best tell the inischief and embarinto operation, paid but three, and the Bank would endeavor to lay before the committee this stain, before they a tempt to reproach the rasments which these institutions produced. new one for the same sin.

In reference to the pledge given to the State Bank, Mr. S. further contended, that if well received, because it is well meant. No the Legislature were bound by the letter they were not boun! by the spirit of the alleged contract. It might be likened to a "catching The State may hold a large part of the stock, contract" made with an infant beir. The Legislature was deceived and defrauded

He took a wide distinction between a grant and a contract. It is a question of doubt. cipal Rank and all its branches. These must | State Bank, whenever the Legislature should | settled, perhaps in the case of Dartmouth be built. Three Commssioners and a Trus find it convenient and politic to establish one. College, whether the same power that cretee will be wanted for every county, who To prove that this was the intention of the ates a corporation, cannot disso've it. And must be paid for their services. And when Legislature, Mr. S. read the following provi- when it is known that this bank has violated all these expences come to be deducted from so from the Act establishing the Banks of its charter, and when it has been said that they have the power of " putting in and put-"Nothing herein contained shall be con- ting out of this Legislature, whom they strued to give to the Bank by this Act created. | please," he doubted whether it were necesany precedence or preference to any Bank sarv to go through all the legal forms which which the Legislature may at any time here- might be necessary in other cases. The facts after establish at the towns of Wilmington of the case are well known to the Legislature, sary officers. But he was unwilling to give and Favetteville, or elsewhere; and the said and they ought to take such course as will best promote the public interest.

Let us now, said Mr S turn to the present situation of the country, represented by the gentleman from Halifax as being prosperous How this favorite object of the State was Where, asked Mr. S. is this prosperity to be seen? Is it in this metropolis, in our com-In the year 1810, the Legislature created mercial towns, at our ports of entry, or athe State Bank of North-Carolina, and in its | mongst the agriculturists of the country? Or is it to be seen in the progress of our Internal improvements, or by the course of legislation in this Hall; where we consume a few weeks in passing a few unimportant private bills and then return home, while the Legis-Bank until the expiration of the charter of lature of South-Carolina has appropriated a million of dollars for Internal Improvement. at a single session, and \$170,000 is now asked, and will probably be given, for improving a single river.

What have we done in North-Carolina We have reared this splendid Edifice, and we

will be pledged to make good all deficien- would be a violation of the faith of the state, and make a fair supposition as to the situation ed insuperable. In the year 1810, the State tion of the term for which the State Bank time for my purpose) we will find that the Bank was incorporated; in the following was incorporated, How, enquired Mr. S. citizens of this State are indebted to the Banks year an act passed to amend and extend the was this objection obviated? It was contend- something like six millions of dollars. Is this charter, and amongst other things it was pro- ed by the gentlemen representing the inter- too an evidence of our prosperity under something like \$100,000, and who can tel

where the money is to come from. It has been said that we receive a revenue power of binding a succeeding one in matters Turn this argument as you may, sir, it is a of more than \$40,000 a year from the present of general legislation, vet when one Leg sla mere play upon words. To say that to "es- Ranks. Is this, asked Mr. S. gilded bair ture enters into a contract, that contract can tablish" a new Bank with a capital of 200,000 thrown out to curry favour for these institunot be set aside or invaded by a future Legis- dollars, would have been a violation of the tions? The people are indebted to them la-ure, any more than individuals could invade faith of the State, thus doubly plighted, and \$6,000 000, borrowed when their notes were or set a ide a contract entered into by them. that to increase the capital of a bank already at a discount of four per cent, so that the The only enquiry is, was a contract entered established, thrice this sum, would not, is to borrowers lost \$240,000 by the transaction. into? If the answer be in the affirmative, it adhere to the letter and to disregard the spi- Yet, sir, the same charter containing this facannot be invaded. Mr. S. Here took a view rit. We cannot suppose the Legislature to mous pledge, contains an article restricting of the sacred nature of contracts, and shew- have decided on this ground. It was urged the Banks to six per cent, interest on loans. ed by a reference to the tamons Yazoo Spe- at the same time, said Mr. S. and correctly as And this is not all, Northern funds purchased culation in Georgia, that the ugh a contract he believed, that the pledge was in and of at four cent. advance, must in many instances might be fraudulent, the Legislature could itself a monopoly, andtherefore created no be paid for debts thus contracted, and adding not decl re it void: the question must be de obligation, either legal or moral, on the Legis- these losses to the six per cent. paid in adcided by a judicial tribunal; and the Supreme lature to obseve it. On this principle alone, vance (almost equal to 7 in effect,) and you have 14 per cent, as the rate of usury.

Mr. S. wished to be understood as having

But he considered the people of the State. in a very distressing situation, with this enor-If the members of the Legislature at that mous debt hanging over their heads. In G. pailiating the conduct of the State dank, or might satisfy the members of this committee effect, when the quantity of money is great-

of any of our Banks. He believed they had who oppose the bill now under consideration Ty reduced, as it is at present. And except some relief be devised for our cit zens, the

It is, however, said Mr. S. much easier to xhibit the difficulties of our situation, than to prescribe a remedy for them. He felt anxious that some means might be devised to ward off the apprehended evils to which he had referred; but he did not think the pass sing of the bill before the committee would answer the purpose. Much as he disliked be mortgaged for loans of money to this new

[Mr. Martin asked leave to explain He made on the mortgage of lands; but that, in general, loans would be made on personal

security.] Passing over this objection, Mr.S. advert to that section of the bill which gives the direction of the affairs of the Bank to seven persons, who are to have the whole control of them. Loan offices, too, will be establish ed in every county in the State; so that instead of particular sections of country being contaminated by aristocracy, the whole comp'ease." Debtors will be desirous of postthey can, and they will have this in view when they vote for members of Assembly. who will have the election of the Bank Di-

However desirous we may be, said Mr. o give the whole profits of the proposed Bank to the State, the scheme is altogether chimerical. In South-Carolina, they have a be was sorry to observe that that Bank is at present said to be in a perilous situation, and has had recourse to the issuing of one and two dollar bills, which form nine-tenths of their circulation, and which the Brokers will not be at the trouble of collecting for the purpose of obtaining specie for them. And he knew of no other State that had a Bank like

Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama had each their Banks founded on public faith, without specie, and those of our citizens who have lost forty or fifty per cent. by their

My opinion, said Mr. S. may be singular, but I submit it with confidence that it will be Bank, he said, would answ rour purpose, without a portion of individual stockholders. and there should be a proper balance of power in the Directory, so that the Legislature would not be able to control the Bank, or the Bank to dictate to the Legislature : but most assuredly individual vigilance a one can keep its concerns in order.

What course, then, it may be asked, ought we to pursue? We are the Sovereign Power, and, notwitirstanding the existence of the tate Bank and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, we are unpledged and untrammelled, and have a right to pursue that course require, either by creating a new Bank, or restraining the old ones. This was the outline of his plan, he left it to abler heads to supply the det ils.

[Debate to be continued.]

Dancing School.

W. NUNN, respectfully informs the Lao dies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open his School on Friday, 23 December, at Mr. John F. Coneke's Long Room. . Those persons who feel a willinguess to patronize him, are requested to send their children or wards at 10 o'clock,

The night School will also commence on the evening of the 23d. Subscription papers may be seen at J. F. Goneke's Store. Dec. 19. 17-3tp

Vaccination.

THE undersigned devotes his profess nal time chiefly to the business of Vaccinnaion, and to the preservation of the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of others.

Physicians will be regularly supplied with matter for any period of time they may agree for, not less than six years, for an annual fee of five dollars, payable in advance.

Tickets will also be issued from this instiution that will entitle any Physician or other citizen of the United States to vecine miter, on the following terms, viz ! Private lickets at ten dellars each, that will entitle the holder of the same to fresh matter as often as he may have occasion to use it for three years : and Public Tickets at thirty dollars each, that will entitle all persons residing in the neighborhood of any particular Post Office, (large towns and cities excepted,) to the same privilege for a like period of time Private Tickets are to be held by the Pur chasers themselves and for their own use; and Public Tickets by the Postmasters, through whose particular offices, all applications for matter forwarded must be made.

Surgeons of the army and navy of the U. S. will be furnished with genuine vaccine matter at all times, free of any expense.

All the privileges of this institution and advantages heretofore offered to Physicians and others, will be secured to them agreeably to their respective engagements with the undersigned.

No letter addressed to the undersigned will be received at any time, unless the postage thereon is paid.

The introduction of the Small Pox in-

JAMES SMITH. Vaccine Institution,

Baltimore, 16th Sept. 1825.

North-Carolina, about four years since, and which occasioned the repeal of the Law " to encourage Vacyination" was not the result of any mistake made by Dr. Smith, as he was at first induced to believe. It has been since discovered and shewn, that this fatal occur rence is to be attributed entirely to a wicked trick that was unsuspected at the sime, and Register, notifying Giles Richardson, Eliza-

could not have been guarded against by any beth Bottom, and the Heirs of George Richperson. For a more full account of it how. ardson, to appear at the court of said county, ever, the reader who feels interested is referred to a letter addressed by Dr Smith, 3d February, 1824, to Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to a subsequent report of a committee in Congress to whom it was referred. This report exculpates Dr Smith from all blame, and recommends the adoption of his entire plan for the general distribution of vaccine matter.

State-Cank of North-Carolina.

FIFE hours of doing Business at the Prin. cipal Bank in fature, will be from nine o'clock till one instead of from nine to two o'clock. as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. H. HAYWOOD, Cash'r

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. MIII Board will meet on Tuesday evening the 20th instant, in the Conference-Room of the Capitol, at 7 o'clock. J. GALES, Sec.

State of North-Caroling, WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. November Term, 1825. Jer'h. Morris, in right of James Weatherspoon.

Willis Wenthersoon, Wesley Bird and Nancy his wife, Wm. tor Part Markham and Celia his wife, Charles Hudson & Rebekal, his wif , Abel Mornerd & Delia his wife, Fanny Weathersnoon and Rethany Weatherspoon.

N this case, it is suggested to the Court that Charles Hutson and wife Rebekah, State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them : It is therefore ordered that publication be unde in the Riponing the payment of their debts as long as leigh Register for four weeks; to come for ward on or before the next term of this court. to be held on the third Monday of February next, at the Court House in Raleigh, then and there to answer to all and singular the al. legations set forth in Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the prayer of petition granted and an order

B. S. KING, C. C.

State of North-Carolina, PERSON COUNTY. IN EQUITY.

November Term, 1825. Moses Fuller, Bradshin Fuller & others.)

made accordingly.

Tappearing to the s tisfaction of the Court that Hosea Fuller, one of the defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said Hosea Fuller to appear at the next term of this court, to be held in Rox borough, the seventh Monday after the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer and demur, or this case will be heard

JOHN BRADSHIN, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Teim, 1825. Elizabeth Sneed,

Petition for The Heirs at Law of Alex. (Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Sneed, John Sneed, william Sneed and Sally Sneed, heirs at law of Alexander Sneed, are not inhabitwhich we think the best interests of the State ants of this State; it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas an | Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House n Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of February nex., and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken proconfesso and heard experte as to them. Witness Fobert Gallaway Clerk of our said court at Wentworth, the 4th Montay of Nevember, 1825.

RC. GALLAWAY, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina ROCKING AM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

John Boak & others, Peti ion for Par-Jas. Hambleton & wife. T appearing to the satisfaction of the court

I that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made four weeks in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleus and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the Court House in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesse, and heard exparts -- Witness Robert Gallaway, Clerk of said Court at Wentworth, the 4th Monday of November, 1825.

RO. GALLAWAY, C. C.

Lands for Sale for Taxes.

SHALL expose to public sale at the Court House in Asheville, Bancombe County, on the 1st Monday of January, 1826, the following Tracts of Land, to savisfy the Taxes due thereon, for 1824, and cost of advertis-

50 acres, on the waters of Rims creek, joining the lands of Jos. Brittain, and belongng to Charles Lane. 50 do on Flat creek, joining Thos Revis,

and belonging to Wm. O. Massey. 200 do on Toe Hiver, in the Pounding Mill Cove, belonging to Willis Billicksby.

100 do on Big Mud creek, joining the land of ---- Anderson, and belonging to John Trammell. 100 do on French Broad, the Hoodenpile

place. 700 do on name of the Bowming place. WM. D. SMITH, Shff.

Buncombe Co. Oct. 9th. State of North-Carolina,

Granville county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1825. Motion to admit to record the Nuncupative

Will of Fanny Richardson, dec'd. N motion, it is ordered that publication be made for ninety days in the Raleigh on the first Monday of February next, at the Courthouse in Oxford, and shew cause, any they have, why she said bill shall or ber

admitted to record. Witness Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford the first Monday of November, A, D. 1825.

STEP R. SNEED, CR. 11 3m. pr. adv. \$3 50