For the Register. SHOOTING ONE'S GRANNY.

When I was a boy about a dozen years face. I went one Saturday afternoon to the house of a schoolfellow, to have some royal fun in shooting with bow and arrow. We rambied among the hills, over the plains, and down into the valleys; and searched every bush, tree and fence, for birds, squirrels and other game. There was but one bow between us, and that belonged to my companion; and he would on no account permit me to try my hand at it, so great was his opinion of himself as a marksman. The sport, to me, was, consequently, nothing to boast of ; though equal, perhaps, to the general run of children's sports, or men's either. My friend fired away, from time to time, like a good fellow; pretending he saw fine chances, which were not apparent to me. Neither bird nor beast was, however, the worse for our hunting; as nothing was hit, if racter of those who, he feared might stand indeed there had been any thing in our in the way of his advancement. But, disway to be hit. In this manner, we toiled and trifled away the afternoon, till the going down of the sun admonished us, it was time to bend our course homeward. The appetite of my skilful schoolmate for a remote part of his plantation, to see shooting, was, if possible, rather increased than diminished by his ill success; or, more properly speaking, by his want of success; and he kept a sharp look out as we trudged along, with his arrow fixed in the bow, and ready to be discharged at a moment's notice. As we drew near his house, upon peeping over into the garden, we both discovered some moving object, which the obscurity of twilight would not allow us to distinguish. I thought it was a white cat. He protested it was a pigeon. Twang rung the bow-string, and honey-moon, he made the comfortable away went the arrow. Presently, a loud & lamentable scream issued from the direction in which the arrow had sped; and a form rose slowly, and awfully, till, to our utter amazement, it reached the height and un-"questionable shape" of an old woman. My friend, being on his own tuch, was more alert than I, in discovering the precise extent of the mischief he had done; and, ejaculating "O my poor Grandmother, I've killed my poor Grandmother !" he hopped over the fence in a jiffey, to her assistance. I followed, of course. The good old Lady, like many others in dangerous times, was considerably more scared than hurt; and, as is usual in such cases, she grunted and groaned lustily; till, by the aid of as two boys, she made out at last with great difficulty, to hobble into the house. Here again was "terrible work in the Jarseys." The women and the men, the boys and the girls, the white servants and black, the dog and the cat, all surrounded the ancient matron. Some pitied, some enquired into the matter, some scolded, some cried; the servants laughed; the cat and dog barked, at least the dog did ; and there was hardly more fuss at the battle of Waterloo, where hundreds lay dead upon the field. As soon as quietness was restored to the family, which as not very soon, the old Lady looked at the little bow-and-arrow man, with an indescribable, but never-to-be-forgotten expression of countenance :- "Tom," said she, "how could could you have the heart to shoot your Granny?" "It is a monstrous thing Tom," said his father, for a person to shoot his Granny." " Whatever you do bereafter, my sweet son," said his mother, "don't you never, my dear, shoot your Granny; now don't you." His brothers bantered him, " Tom went

red only two or three years ago, or possibly as many months, it might now be incident fresh in memory. It has been brought to my recollection, from time to time, by the conduct of my neighbors, and acquaintances, & friends; and, candor obliges me to acknowledge, sometimes by my own. Whenever I have seen one man mischievously intending evil to another-but, by mistake or other cause, really inflicting it upon himself-I have immediately tho't of my old schoolmate; and have inwardly if not audibly exclaimed. That man has shot his Granny. To this day, when I observe people branching out into vast undertakings without proper calculation; and failing to do what every body but themselves knew to be beyond their ability; in a word, going in at the big end, and out at the little end of the horn; the expression, that such and such a person has shot his Granny, pops into my mind and out of my mouth, as quick as one may say 'Jack Robinson.'

The ludicrous adventure of my boyish and may not be altogether profitless to those who may hear of it. The remembrance of it has instructed me to look ere I should leap ; to consider the consequences of actions in connection with actions themselves; to aim at nothing above the condition of humanity; to plot no harm upon myself; and to grand against the times, from the ridicule, to which wild Kentucky." and precipitate conduct would have ex- And thus, gentlemen, it is, that civili-

the rarest thing in the world for a marksman to take good aim at a desirable obect, as my schoolfellow did at the pigeon, and after all, shoot his Granny. I have known a politician to watch, with entire anxiety, the fluctuations of popular opinion, and at last enlist himself, with a view of obtaining an office, on what he supposed the strongest side. But, being mistaken, he was compelled to remain in " dignified retirement." Thus, he shot his Granny.

I have seen an Orator, at the bar, the forum and upon the stump; nav, even (with reverence be it spoken) in the pulpit, with amazing parade make a pompous exordium, and excite high expectation in the gaping crowd, when nothing but emptiness or nonsense has followed. Thus many a Granny is shot-

I have observed a backbiter, and evil speaker, visit from house to house, to diminish the reputation and blast the chacovered and exposed, he has reaped a harvest of infamy for himself. Did he not

shoot his Granny? I once knew a farmer, viewing one day how his corn came on, to kill a couple of dozen fine turkeys, which were feeding in one of his fields, and which he supposed were the property of his neighbour. -It turned out they were his own, and all he had in the world. But he would shoot his Granny.

A fortune-hunter, one of my acquaintances, deceived by appearances and reports, knocked up a hasty match with a lady, who had no earthly recommendation other than reported wealth. During the discovery, that her ladyship, instead of being rich, was burthened with heavy debts which he must have the happiness to pay. So he shot his Granny.

It is seldom, that ladies overshoot, or miss their mark; "all the ends they aim at" being such as they are sure to hit. -I remember one instance, however, of a ontrary kind perhaps, yea, doubtless, the only one that can be produced. This Lady, being addressed by one, in every respect worthy of all kindness, imagined she had captivated a wealthier gentleman. Upon the strength of this, like the milkmaid in the fable, she tossed up her head and discarded her loyer :- But no one has demanded her in marriage from that day to this ! Alack-a-day ! Did she not shoot her Granny?

Messrs. Editors !- If any of your Readers shall have the temerity even to think, that I myself, at this very time, and on this very occasion, have done my prettiest to pop over the old Lady: let such be well assured, that I shall look upon them as violating the penal statutes of the State. No better proof could be afforded ME, that they have shot their Granny.

## DOMESTIC.

Mr. Everett was complimented with Public Dinner at Lexington, Kentucky .-The following is an extract from his speech on being toasted :

There is one association recalled to my mind in visiting this place to which it would be unpardonable, were I insensible; an association, which has perpetuated, in the name of your city, that of an ever memorable village in the county I inhabit, and in the near neighborhood of my residence. When the news of the battle of out to shoot birds, but, behold, has shot Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, his Granny!" In the kitchen, and in the reached a party of hunters, assembled at farmyard, the same tune was sung. It the spring in this place, thry resolved, in was nothing but " Tom has shot his Gran- prophetic commemoration of that event, to give the name of Lexington to the place of Years have passed since the holiday their encampment, and the town that there hunt, and the sad accident with which it should be founded. Not more than fifty terminated; but the impression of it upon | years, I believe have passed away, since it was first made. Early impressions are that period, what a monument have not abiding ones. Had the same thing occur- you and your fathers reared to the brave and good men, who at the doubtful crisis of the country's fate, on the morn of her entirely forgotten. But there is another | independence, offered up their lives in her reason for my having kept this particular sacred cause ! They were not of your kindred, except in the kindred of struggling liberty, and by the blood, which they shed for your freedom as for their own. They lie in their humble graves, in the beautiful village, where they fell : and a simple stone marks the scene of their costly sacrifice : but how worthily in the remote west, has their pious self devotion been commemorated in the ample streets, the sightly dwellings table, the literary, the religious foundations of this important town!

Meantime, in the astonishing progress of our country, this State, then an almost pathless wilderness, half explored, untilled, or tilled only by the bold hunter, who went to the field with a spade in one hand and a rifle in the other, has become itself the parent of other rising States. Beyond the Wabash, beyond the Mississippi, there are now large communities, who look to these their native fields, with the same feelings, with which your fathers looked back to their native homes in Virginia. days has not been without its use to me : have myself, within a week or two, heard an individual, who had been to explore himself a new home in Illinois, and was on his return to take out his family to the chisen spot, even while commending the abundance and ferrifity of the vast prairies in that region, check himself, as we were passing by some of the prosperous settleagainst others, lest it should react ments, the rich corn fields, the pleasant meadows, the beautiful would and pastures influence of sudden and hasty impressi- in his native state, and exclaim, "after all ons. It has shielded me, doubtless often- there is nothing on God's earth like old

posed me; and has saved me in many in- zation, improvement, and our public firstistances from those worst of feelings, self- tutiens of government are making their cellent speeches to-day, that it is not necessary lauspicious progress from region to regions

Experience has moreover convinced me, I throughout the continent; founded on the for me to say a word, but if there are any who ad may convince any one, that it is not happiest conception of political wisdom and quence, the very names of these men ought to and may convince any one, that it is not happiest conception of political wisdom and confirmed by the dear ties of nature, and kindred. The rapid growth of the cour try has brought into unusual association those opposite feelings and relations, which belong respectively to ancient and modern states, and were never before combined in one. And the torch of enlightened liberty, originally kindled on the allars of Jamestown and Plymouth, and long ago transmitted across the mountains, is still travelling onward and onward, thro' the wide West. It requires no great stretch of imagination to trace its au-picious path to regions, yet lying in the untenanted solitude of nature; nor to apply to it, with all happier augury, the beautiful language, by which the poet has described the revival of freedom among the nations of the elder world-

I saw the expecting regions stand, To catch the coming flame in turn I saw, from ready hand to hand, The bright but struggling glory burn.

And each as she received the flame, Lighted her alter with its ray; Then, smiling to the next that came, Speeded it on its sparkling way.

But. Mr. President, I must check myself. on this delightful theme, and spare your patience. Allow me in sitting down, to renew my thanks to this respectable company for their friendly and hospitable attentions, and to propose the following sen-

The Eastern and Western States .- One in oririn, one in interest :- united in government may they be still more strongly united by mutual good-will.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

We publish to-day a speech delivered it the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, in London, in May last, by the Hon. Mr. Barbour, Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to Great Britain. Mr. Barbour was introduced to the notice of the meeting by Mr. Wilberforce, as his "excellent friend."

The person who presided at the meeting of the Society above mentioned was Lord John Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford, and a member of the House of Commons. -It was this nobleman who brought before the House of Commons, and by his eloquence carried into effect, the great measure of repealing the Corporation and Test acts, which undoubtedly led to the me. (Applause.) accomplishment of the still greater measure regarding the Catholics. It is gratifring to find the representative of our government and country at the British Court so respectfully treated, and so handsomey noticed, as was the case with Mr. Barbour, by these highly distinguished gentle-

At a meeting of the British and Foreign School

Society, held in London in May last-Mr. Barbour said I did not expect to be called upon to address this meeting, but the friendly manner in which I have been alluded to, induces me to say a few words in acknowledging the obligation. Such sentiments coming from such a quarter greatly enhance the value of the compliment, for the name of Wilberforce, let me say, is not confined to his native land, but has gone abroad to every nation of the earth where liberty is known-(cheers)—and allow me to say, my Lord, that I considered it the greatest happiness of my life, to have the pleasure of seeing him, who was hailed, as well among foreigners as his own country, as the great apostle of humanity. It would not become me, standing in this assembly, to offer any comment upon or comparison of our two countries; but I may say, that America, reposing on her future destiny, will not allow her self to be actuated by envy to other nations: but looks with confidence on the kind feeling that the Defendant be and appear at the next which she is willing to believe you entertain to wards her. It is not my intention to go into a ny detail of the objects of this meeting, particularly after the eloquent addresses you have al ready heard; but in justice to the country to which I have the honor to belong, I must state, that there is not one principle in the whole sphere of social economy more attended to than education. I have heard it objected to general education, that increased intelligence tended to make men more cunning and more wicked, but I here denounce the doctrine as an arraignment of the dispensations of Providence, who never designed that that which was the great source of the happiness of mankind, should make them my mind is not less vivid now, than when the actual laying out of this town; and in depraved (flear, hear.) This, my Lord, is not a matter of theory—it is not a question to be argued a priori-the experiment has been tried, and one fact will do more to illustrate it than | leigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawha any reasoning which I can urge. In the state Journal, that the Defendant De and appear at of Connecticut, out of a population of 400,000, there are not 400 who do not know how to read and write. But the fact which in connection with that I wish to proclaim to the world is, that there is not on the whole face of the civilized globe, a population more truly moral and religious. (Cheers.) Indeed we may say of it, that every man is educated, and every man is virtuous, and that the exceptions to both are very rare. Take these two facts together, and will they not prove that the more education and intelligence increase among the people, the more virtuous they will become? Education in that state does not depend upon private subthe substantial public edifices, in the char- scription, but is carried on at the expense of the state itself. (Hear, hear,) I will not tressass farther on the attention of this meeting, than to observe, that the increased intelligence of every rank in life will be attended with results the most important to the world. Education and the public press are destined to achieve consequences beyond human ken, and if we compare what has been done in past days, with what we are now doing, we shall be still more impressed with this belief, and be convinced that all the results of the comparison, will be in favour of education, and that it will not cease, until it has accomplished its great end. I have now to thank the meeting for the attention with which I have been heard, and to assure it that I sincerely wish the Society every success. In whatever part of the world I may be, it will atways give me sincere pleasure to hear of its progress in promoting the great objects it has

Lord John Russell said, it now becomes my duty to thank you, which I shall do as shortly as I can, but though shortly I hope not the less Eleanor Presly, gratefully, for the vote which you have been kind enough to pass. I shall begin by repeating the declaration which I have made upon former occasions, that in appearing here, it is not upon my own account, but as the representative of my father who takes the warmest interest in the county, at the Court house in Asheville, on the welfare of this Society. (Applause.) From the beginning, he saw the generous end which it proposed to itself, and the comprehensive scheme which it planned, worthy the support of every liberal mind. With respect to the objects of the Institution, you have heard so many excellent excellent transfer to the variety of the Institution, you have heard so many excellent excellent excellent transfer to the variety of Monday after the 4th Monday of the Institution, you have heard so many excellent excellent excellent transfer to the variety of Monday after the 4th Monday of the Institution, you have heard so many excellent excellent transfer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard experience.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of Monday after the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday at Office, the 2d Monday at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday at Office, the 2d Monday at Office, the 2d Monday at Office, the 2

be an earnest, that the objects of the Society were, to promote the happiness and liberties of mankind. I cannot refrain from alluding to one or two of these gentlemen, more especially to one, who, having retired, leaves me at liber ty to speak of him more freely, and does not make it incumbent upon me to refrain from praisng him-I mean Mr. Wilberforce. (Applause

It is impossible that any one, who has witness

ed the good which he has accomplished, mns

not feel his heart and bosom throb, when he sees that venerable man coming forward, in the decline of life to support those objects which through life he has pursued. [Applause.] A modern poet has, in a beautiful passage, the words of which I do not exactly remember, described the pleasure which we feel in seeing a sun setting to us, and about to rise to distant nations. And in the same way, may we hope that though we now see the declining rays of his mind, yet the perpetual radiance of his achievements, the eternal histre of his mind, is only rising to the distant regions of the Indies and Africa, in whose cause he spent his life, and for whose welfare he labored to give them liberty, religious knowledge, and happiness. (Applause.) Another person, to whom I would allude, as having forwarded the objects of this Institution, this morning, and whose labours in, and excellent works upon, Southern Africa, are entitled to the highest praise, is Dr. Phillip.-(Applause.) But besides these Gentlemen who have addressed themselves especially to the objects of the Meeting, there is another present, not merely as an individual, but as the representative of a great people, and at whose presence that the Defendant be and appear at the next I, for one, feel the highest satisfaction. I mean the representative of the United States .-(Cheers.) In former days, the mission on which he comes was little else than to watch and observe, with every kind of envy, the prosperity of the nation where he was sent to reside, and to take all possible precautions and means for marring that prosperity. But, it is our good fortune to see a Minister of America amongst us, who thinks it his duty to act differently; who, as a member and representative of the United States, thinks nothing more fitting than to foster and favour the progress of this country in all the arts of social life. This then, I hope, will be henceforth the rivalry of nations, and I think, that while the United States, one and all, are grateful to us for those ancient institutions of law which they have carefully preserved and consecrated, we ought not to be above taking a hint from any institution of their's deserving of being copied, such, for instance, as that of Connecticut, as has been stated to us. (Applause.)-We ought, without hesitation or envy, to adopt such improvements as would better our condition, so that without distinction or separation of nations, we may each seek for himself, and communicate to his fellows, those improvements in the arts of life which would best promote the diffusion of religious truths, and be a benefit to mankind. I shall detain you no farther than to thank you for the fayour which you have done

NOTICE.

ATAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ranaway from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES PALMER, Jailor. Windsor, Bertie county. June 9. Price adv. \$7.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law-April Term, 1829. Jacob Raper,

Petition for Divorce. Deborah Raper.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawaa Journal, Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County.
Superior Court of Law-April Ferm, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, Petition for Divorce. Susannah Sharpe.

RDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Rathe next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe County, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex purte.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Buncambe County.

Polly Buckner,

Petition for Divorce. Edward Buckner.

RDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's peti-

tion, or the same will be heard ex parte.
Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court t Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law-April Term, 1829.

Andrew Presly, Petition for Divorce.

RDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

Haywood County,
Superior Court of Law-April Term, 1829. as Holland's beirs & devisees.

I' appearing to the satisfaction of the Co that the Defendants in this case, to wit, Ja Holland, jr. — Rhodes and Cynthia, his wife, — Perkins and Sophia, his wife, heirs and devisees of James Holland and — Holland, wi dow of the said James Holland, are inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Haleigh Register, that the said Defendants he and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to he held for this county, at the Court-house in Waynesville on the second Web nesday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment procon-

fesso will be entered against them. Witness, John B. Love, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Wednesday after the tourth Monday in March, 1829. JOHN B. LOVE. C. S. C.

> State of North-Carolina. Bincombe County.

Superior Court of Law-April Term, 18.9. William Robards, Petition for Divorce.

Margaret Robards. ) RDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yulkin and Catawba Journal Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina, Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1829. Alice Riddick,

Petition for Partition. Wm. Widows & his

T appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State ; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Re. gister that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of R ndolph, at the Court-house in Ashborough on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1829. JESSE HARPER, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County. Superior Court of Law-May Term, 1829. Marion Tanner, ) Petition for Divorce.

John Tanner. RDERED by court, that publication be made for three months successively, in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Superi Court of Law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March 1829.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Guilford County.

In the Court of Equity. Curtis Jackson,

Jno. Anderson, Heirs at Law of Miriam Lydia Anderson, James Anderson.

Anderson, feme covert, Phebe Anderson, deceased. Mary Anderson, N this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction L of the Court that the Defendants are inhabit

tants of another State : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for sit weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the Defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity, to be held in and for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainants Bill, or the same will be taken pro con-

fesso, and decree made accordingly A. GEREN, C. M. F. State of North-Carolina.

Surry County. Superior Court of Figurty, March Term, 1829. John Hilsabeck vs. Joseph Penington. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Cour that the defendant, Joseph Penington, is not an inhabitant of this State ; it is therefore order

ed that publication be made for three mo the Raleigh Register, that he may appear at of next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Surry, at the Courthouse in Rockford on the first Monday in September next, to pleat answer or demor to the complainant's bill, a the same will be taken pro confesso and hear Test. WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E. may 12 Turation Burners

State of North-Carolina, Buncombe County. Superior Court of Law-April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, Petition for Divorce. Sam'l. Armstrong. RDERED by Court, that publication be made

for 3 months successively in the Raleig Register, and the Yadkin and Catawha Journ that the Defendant be and appear at the new Superior Court, of Law to be held for Buncomb county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's pe tition, or the same will be heard ex parte.
Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Co at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Mon

of March, 1829. ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C. State of North-Carolina Surry County. May Sessions, 1829. Mitchell Thompson vs Jabez Johnson, Adm N this case, it appearing to the satisfaction

the Court that Joseph Payne, Walter, 1 wife Susannah Payne, Edward Hawks, and wife Sally, and Eliphalet Rendal and his Martha, heirs at law of Stephen Payne, reside out of this State. Ordered by the that publication be made six weeks in the hemselves parties, otherwise judgment pro-lesso will be taken as to them, at August Id

JOHN WRIGHT, C. C.C.