North Carolina STATE LEGISLATURE.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee upon Asylums.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Asylums, after giving the subject their most anxious consideration, have directed me to submit the following Report and recommendation, as the result of their investigation;

Your committee first directed their attention to the consideration of the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum for the cure of such as are within the reach of human skill, and for the comfortable support, and the amelioration of the condition of that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, visited with the most direful of all human maladies—the permanent deprivation of their reason. From the best information within the reach of your committee, there must be within our State, some eight hundred persons laboring under mental derangement.

Many of this most unhappy portion of our community, for want of better places of security, have been shut up with culprits and malefactors within the cold and noisome cells of our prison houses, there to drag out the miserable remnant of their days, without fire to warm their benumbed limbs, during the inclement season of winter, and without friends or relatives to administer to their wants, or to soothe and calm the tempest raging within their distempered imaginations. Your committee know of several of this unfortunate class, who have been imprisoned in this way for the last ten or fifteen years, and where they have endured a degree of suffering and privation revolting to humanity; and it is a most lamentable fact, that the uniform result of this course of treatment is permanent, confirmed derangement. How different the picture! how changed the result! when these most afflicted sons and daughters of our race, within a reasonable period after these dreadful visitations, are placed in one of these asylums for the insane, where they receive all those kind attentions, all that soothing and consoling treatment, which their unhappy condition demands; and where all that art, science or human ingenuity can suggest for their recovery, is sure to be resorted to. It is a fact, gratifying to the cause of humanity, and one which ought to be known throughout the length and breadth of our common country, that the statistical tables of lunatic asylums, show that, out of every hundred timely applications for aid to these institutions, eighty-five patients are returned to society and their friends, completely restored to their reason. So that this dreadful malady, which the last generation considered as incurable, is as much within the reach of medical skill and other proper treatment, as almost any disease flesh is heir to.

Can we, then, in view of these important results and facts, fold our arms in inactivity? Can we satisfy our own consciences with the flimsy excuse, that the financial concerns of the State are in an embarrassed condition; that we have not the money wherewith to accomplish this most desirable object? Surely that is no excuse for the failure to discharge a duty of such high and imperious obligation.

Remember, that out of every hundred of our fellow-citizens visited with this most direful of all maladies, eighty-five, by the aid which it is in our power to give, and which it is our highest duty to provide, may be restored to their reason, and returned again to their friends and to society, to enjoy once more the blessings showered upon us by a bountiful Providence.

Remember that without this provision which we alone can furnish, these eighty-five out of every hundred persons that might become useful members of society, must drag out a miserable existence, the inmates of the prison house, the associates of thieves and felons. Can we discharge our whole duty, and make no provision for this most afflicted portion of the community, whom the all-wise dispensations of Providence have rendered incapable of providing for themselves? Is it not the imperative duty of every government to provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves? If we have not the funds necessary for the accomplishment of this high trust, is it not our duty to provide the ways and means? Your committee believe that they cannot discharge their whole duty, without extracting from the reports of the humane, talented and scientific gentlemen now at the head of the Virginia Lunatic Asylum, some of the cases of remarkable cures, that have been effected at that institution.

Case 1, "was a young gentleman, twenty-one years of age, the son of a highly respectable individual, (now deceased,) who was formerly a prominent and efficient member of the Virginia Legislature. With a good natural mind, improved by education and such other advantages as wealth had supplied, and with a disposition uniformly cheerful, he was at all times a most interesting patient and companion. In the autumn of 1842, he was attacked with bilious intermittent fever, which, although speedily arrested, was followed by gloom and depression of spirits; an aversion to company, indisposition to engage in business or pleasure, and an indifference to his property or money. These symptoms continuing for about two months, his mind then became harrassed with delusions of a distressing character, such as that he was surrounded by foes, who were plotting his destruction; and his former friends were converted into most bitter enemies; that he was doomed to perpetual punishment, &c. He remained in this unhappy state, in despite of all that medical skill or the ceaseless efforts of kind and sorrowing friends could effect, until the spring of the year 1843, when suddenly his spirits revived, he became excessively loquacious, sought society, and his former delusions gave place to those of an inspiring and cheerful nature. He now expressed himself as being exquisitely happy, and abounding in confidence and love to the whole human family—fancied himself by turns a poet, philosopher and statesman; was at one time a saint, enjoying the delights of the garden; at another, Noah riding in triumph upon the floods; and finally became the Creator of the Universe. When urged by the brother, who accompanied him to this institution, to remain here under our care, he was unable to perceive why he should do so—scouted the idea of his laboring under mental disorder, which was delicately hinted to him, and declared his unwillingness to be sane, if his then condition was considered insanity; "for," he emphatically remarked, "my cup of hapiness is now so full, it will contain no more; if there be any change, it must be diminished, and I cannot consent to place myself under medical or moral influences to produce such a result." After much persuasion, however, accompanied with the assurance that we could render him more useful, if not more happy, he consented to take an apartment in the institution for six months; but before this period elapsed, our young friend so far recovered, as to look back upon his delusions, as one who awakes after pleasant dreams. He soon realized fully what had been the condition of his mind. His happiness became of a more real and substantial character, and he left us felicitating himself upon his restoration to reason, and expressing the warmest gratitude to all who had in any manner been instrumental in doing him good.

Case 2d, was a young married lady of graceful person, accomplished manners, cultivated intellect, and withal had been an exemplary member of the Christian church. She came to us excited, boisterous, destructive and profane. At one moment, acknowledging the goodness of her Savior, and supplicating blessings for herself and friends; and at another, bidding defiance to Omnipotence, and lavishing imprecations on all around her—now singing the praises of her Redeemer, and again uttering curses against her fellow men. This was a case of nervous insanity, being puerperal in its origin, and all connection with home and friends having been severed, it soon yielded to a course of anodyne treatment.—Not many days elapsed after the first administration of remedies, before she became tranquil, resumed her wonted lady-like deportment—expressed feelings of affection for her husband, against whom she had conceived a most groundless and bitter prejudice—manifested solicitude about her infant children, towards whom she had been unnaturally indifferent—exhibited a return of kind feelings towards all whom, in moments of excitement, she had slandered and abused, and in a short time was restored to her home, which she has no doubt made happy by her intelligence and her virtue—and to society, of which she is an ornament.

Case 3d, "was a man without family, of stout athletic frame, and stentorian voice, who came to us laboring under violent mania. He had been closely bound with cords for about thirteen months, during which period, although sometimes calm, his friends deemed it unsafe to release him, even for a day. When he arrived here, his mind was unsusceptible to impressions from moral agencies, and hence neither persuasions, promises, nor threats, could in any degree influence his actions. He was not only boisterous, but profane beyond description, and resisted with the power of a maniac all efforts to promote his comfort or allay his excitement. His symptoms were precisely those which are ascribed by the profession generally to high arterial action, and treated by an energetic course of depletion. Our experience, however, guarded us against confounding effect with cause, and hence after inquiring minutely into the history of his case, and investigating closely his condition, we were induced to prescribe forthwith narcotics in large doses to be frequently repeated. The difficulties encountered may be in some measure conceived, from the statement, that in order to administer medicines, each of his limbs had to be closely confined, and then with the aid of some three or four assistants, and after repeated attempts, but small quantities were ever introduced into the system. By perseverance, however, the anodynes administered, thus imperfectly, produced some degree of calm, and diminished somewhat the difficulties in repeating the doses, until finally he was subjected fully to the narcotic influence, and the excitement which would have been aggravated by blistering, bleeding and purging was entirely subdued.—Reason gradually resumed her sway. The cords which had so long bound him were severed, and he became entire master of his thoughts and actions. He left us perfectly himself, with tears in his eyes, and expressing a lively gratitude to us for having loosed his fetters and bid him go free.

Case 4th, "was a highly respectable gentleman, who had been esteemed by all who knew him, as an affectionate husband, a fond father, a generous friend, and in all respects a worthy citizen. As a merchant he had encountered severe pecuniary losses, through misfortune rather than mismanagement on his part, which for a time arrested his business and operated seriously to depress his spirits. About this time he was attacked with bilious fever, which left his physical energies materially impaired, and aggravated his mental despondency. In the fall of 1842, and before he had regained his health or spirits, he resumed his mercantile business, and without feeling or manifesting much interest in his affairs, continued to give them his partial attention until August, 1843, when his friends became satisfied that his mind was materially diseased. The evidences of this fact rapidly multiplied, and he soon became maniacal, when his family, under the advice of an intelligent physician, and contrary to his own remonstrance, placed him in this Asylum. On his arrival he was feeble and emaciated, slept but little, was without appetite, and so extremely unhappy, that a fond brother, who accompanied him, expressed the most painful apprehension, lest he should be driven to terminate his own existence. His delusions varied frequently, but were all of a destructive character. His wife's image seemed to haunt him by day and by night, and no persuasion or argument could convince him that he did not constantly see or hear her. At one time he believed his little son was about being sacrificed for the redemption of his soul, and then in agony beyond description, and with a fervor which betokened the sincerity of his conviction, he prayed that the sentence might be averted. At another time he considered himself as doomed to be devoured by lions, and with an anxiety painful almost beyond endurance, he seemed to await the arrival of those who had been appointed to cast him into the den. He could often observe demons surrounding him on every side, and his ingenuity was severely taxed to escape the flames which issued from their nostrils. These, and such like, were the hallucinations which destroyed his peace, and rendered him of all men the most miserable. He was not long under our care before his malady seemed to yield somewhat to the operation of remedies.—His physical health improved. He became gradually more tranquil—one delusion after another was surrendered—his spirits became cheerful, and eventually he was able to leave us in the full possession of his reason, a most grateful and happy man."

The committee have not time to relate any more of the interesting cases of complete recoveries effected at the Virginia Asylum; but they would beg leave to refer to the able reports of that institution, where much interesting matter will be found to aid the Legislature in any course they may deem it most advisable to pursue.

Your committee would further remark, that institutions for the insane, are not alone beneficial on account of the great number of cures effected. It is clearly established at this time, that institutions for the insane are highly important on account of the great advantages conferred at such establishments upon those whose diseases are incurable. It is now clearly demonstrated, (says Dr. Stribbling, in his report of the Western Lunatic Asylum, made in Jan. 1842,) "that by humane and judicious attentions, the maniac however riveted the disease, can, in his wildest paroxysms of phrenzy, be soothed and tranquilized. The dejected and care-worn melancholic can be cheered and enlivened. The dreadful apprehensions and imaginary sufferings of the miserable hypochondriac can be dispelled or suspended.—The thoughts of the unhappy monomaniac can be diverted from the topic of hallucination which has dethroned his reason, rendering him a burthen to himself and a drone in society; and all, whatever the character or grade of their malady, can be rendered, for a time at least, both useful and contented." To illustrate the truth, that even the hopelessly insane can, by proper management be rendered both useful and happy, the following case, (says Dr. Stribbling,) is selected from many of which this institution can proudly boast. No. 65 has been insane about ten years, and those who knew him best, having apprehended danger from his being permitted to go at large, he was confined in some years to the jail of —— county, awaiting a vacancy in this Asylum. He is quite poor, and previous to his mental affliction, supported himself as a common day laborer. He fancies himself a mysterious being who came into the world, he knows not how—and from—he knows not where, unless, indeed, he "dropped from the sun." Of this, however, he is certain, that he never had father or mother in the flesh—that he was not conceived, neither was he born. He believes himself possessed, in a degree of ubiquity, at least, of being in several places very remote from each other at one and the same time, and will relate to you, with much earnestness, the different occupations in which he is constantly engaged at these various locations. He holds frequent converse with his "father, the spirit," who, although invisible to others, is distinctly seen and heard by him, and renders to him daily an account of the product of his multiplied labors, which amounts, according to his estimate, to no inconsiderable sum. The father entitled to one half his earnings, and the remainder, numbering at this time, many millions, is a future day to be at his own disposal." Notwithstanding, however, the immense wealth of this individual, and the high distinction of being unencumbered with mortality, he is one of the most industrious and useful men, that I have ever seen in the sphere to which he belonged prior to his insanity. He regards neither weather or any other obstacle, but is constantly engaged in necessary and profitable labor. It is only required to intimate what you wish done, and he accomplishes it expeditiously and properly. He is permitted to go alone any where that business may call, and is often engaged in labor during the whole day, remote from the building and away from both officers and attendants. Such is our confidence in him, that we have even trusted to his charge our stock of cattle and hogs, numbering about forty head; the duty of feeding and otherwise taking care of which, he performs regularly and with scrupulous fidelity. Instead, therefore, of being in the common jail (from whence he was brought to us) in a state of filth and wretchedness, at a cost to the commonwealth of about two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, he is here a genteel, orderly, industrious individual, who is at all times cheerful and happy, and is, moreover, by his labor, saving annually to the State the sum which it would otherwise require to hire and support a laborer to perform more imperfectly the duties now discharged by him."

The foregoing case is but one among the numerous cases to be found at these humane institutions. Indeed it appears, that the great body of the insane at the Western Lunatic Asylum are able to work a large portion of the time, upon the farm attached to the institution, and that they are nearly all comparatively contented and happy.

There are in North Carolina, according to the best information within the reach of your committee, one hundred and fifty two white insane persons supported at the public expense, and four hundred and eighty supported by private expense, making in the commonwealth five hundred and eighty-nine insane white persons. Of free persons of colour, there are 29, and of slaves 192, so that the whole number of insane persons in the State is 810. Your committee believe that a failure to discharge the high trust devolved upon the Legislature, by providing an Asylum for the insane of our State, would constitute a dereliction of duty for which no adequate excuse can be rendered.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend that an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars out of the fund for internal improvement be made for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, and that commissioners be appointed to make the purchase and to superintend the erection of the necessary buildings.

Your committee next turned their attention to that part of the Governor's message, that relates to a provision for the blind. Your committee fully concur in the recommendation of his Excellency, that some provision ought at once to be made for this afflicted portion of our community. They believe that next to the insane, the blind merit the especial attention of the Legislature. There are according to the last census, in this commonwealth two hundred and twenty-three blind persons; but from other sources of information, your committee believe the number is much larger, and that there cannot be less than three hundred and fifty. According to the statistical tables upon this subject, it seems that there is one blind person in every 1200.

After what has transpired in the Capitol during the present session, your committee believe it would be an unnecessary waste of the time of the Senate to say any thing upon the subject of the facility with which the blind can be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and the higher branches of mathematics; as well as in many of the useful arts and mechanic trades. It was indeed a matter of deep and abiding interest to see children of both sexes, of from ten to eighteen years old, who had been blind from their nativity, reading the words of eternal life by the mere sense of touch, with almost the same facility as those who are blessed with the sense of vision. The fact is established beyond controversy, that the blind can be taught with ease all those branches of learning usually taught in our schools and academies, and that they can also be learned most of the useful arts and mechanical trades. Your committee deem it the imperative duty of the Legislature to make some provision for their instruction.

The proceeds of the Literary fund, amounting to some ninety thousand dollars annually, have been distributed for the last several years for the instruction of our youth.

The blind have and can receive no part of the benefit derived from the distribution of this fund under the present laws, for the reason that ordinary books and teachers are of no service to those bereft of this most important of all our senses.

Your committee, therefore, think it but an act of sheer justice to the unfortunate portion of our youth to set apart some portion of this fund for their instruction, and more especially for that portion who are unable to bear the expense necessarily attendant upon this mode of instruction.

In addition to setting apart a portion of the literary fund for the instruction of the blind, your committee would suggest the propriety of imposing upon the several county courts the duty of raising, by taxation, one half of the necessary expense attendant upon the instruction of the poor and destitute blind persons that may receive instruction from their several counties.

Your committee have also considered that part of the Governor's message which relates to the subject of an Asylum for the deaf and dumb, and they fully concur in the recommendation of his Excellency that no adequate excuse can be given for a neglect to perform this high trust. According to the last census, there are some two hundred and eighty three deaf and dumb persons in this commonwealth; but from other reliable sources of information, your committee believe the real number is much larger, and that there are more than four hundred of this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, for whom no provision for instruction whatsoever has been made.—The statistical tables upon this subject shew that there is one deaf and dumb person in every thousand. Upon the facility with which deaf and dumb persons can be instructed, your committee would deem it a useless consumption of the time of the Senate to offer any observations of their own. The exhibition in the Capitol a few evenings since, must have fully satisfied all who were present.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN,
Chairman of Select Committee upon Asylums.

WATCHES, WATCHES AND JEWELRY!!

Watches!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of

Watches

in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of **Gold and Silver Watches**, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or THE MONEY RETURNED. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN, *Importer of Watches and Jewelry,*
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30, Wall St., New York, (up stairs.
Jan. 24. 8—3m

A Cheap Classical and English SCHOOL,

Commenced this day at REDBOTTOM ACADEMY, 8 miles South of Raleigh, on the Stage Road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville. It is taught by a Graduate of the University of North Carolina, who comes highly recommended for the Literary attainments, moral habits and general qualifications, necessary for extensive usefulness in a Preceptor of such a School. Terms: Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $6; the higher branches of English, $7 50; Classics and Mathematics, $15, per Session of five months. ☞ No Student admitted for a less term than two months and a half, or from the time he enters to the end of the Session.

The Academy is located in a healthy region, and in the midst of a moral and highly respectable neighborhood. Board can be had convenient, in good Houses, with respectable families, for from $4 to $5 per month.

WILLIS WHITAKER,
A. G. BANKS,
Feb. 3, 1845.—11 3w Proprietors.

Money Saved to Farmers.

THE Subscriber is now prepared, at Mr. THOMAS JENKINS' Carriage Shop, to furnish the Farmers of North and South Carolina, with SMITH'S Patent Straw and Stalk Cutters which for simplicity and effective operation, surpass any Machine of the kind now in use. This Machine has taken precedence at every Agricultural Show where it has been exhibited, and has received the unqualified recommendation of hundreds of the Farmers in Virginia, where about four hundred have already been sold. But prefering that the Machine shall recommend itself, I respectfully invite all persons in want of such an article to try one, and if it fails to perform well, or to satisfy the purchaser after a fair trial, that it is a durable Machine, he may return it and I will refund the money paid.

HUGH SMITH.
Raleigh, N. C. Feb 6, 1845. 11—
N. B.—The above Machines may be had by application to Mr. Simmons, at Weldon, N. C.
H. S.

Mrs. Bernard

WILL commence giving instruction in Dancing to Young Masters and Misses, in a house of Dr. COOKE'S, adjoining YARBOROUGH'S HOTEL.—Days of Tuition, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock. Twenty-four lessons to the Quarter.
Feb. 4, 1845. 11—3t

Dr. John Beckwith,

HAVING removed to Petersburg, Virginia, his place of Residence may be purchased upon easy terms. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated on the first square west of the Capitol, on Hillsboro' street, and beside the Dwelling has an Office on the Lot, suitable for a Physician or Lawyer.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Esq., will be authorized to make a title.
Raleigh, Feb 6, 1845. 11—

ATTENTION! WAKE CAVALRY.

PARADE at the Capitol Square on the 22nd of February next, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to Law, Arms and Uniform in good order, with twelve rounds of Cartridges.

By order of the Captain,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, 1st Serg't.
January 31, 1845.
☞ Standard will please copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—HERTFORD COUNTY—Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1844.

Elizabeth Williford,
vs.
Noah Williford,
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Noah Williford, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Independent, published in the City of Raleigh, that the Defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Town of Winton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the said Petition will be heard *exparte*, and decree made according to the prayer thereof.

Witness, William D. Valentine, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

WM. D. VALENTINE, C. S. C.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

GRAND SCHEMES

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 7, for 1845,
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1845.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of		$3,000
1 do	15,000	1 do		2,500
1 do	6,000	40 do		1,000
1 do	3,500	50 do		500
1 do	3,227	60 do		400
&c	&c		&c	

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130.
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

$40,000--$15,000,

Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 8, for 1845.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, Feb. 22, 1845.

BRILLIANT PRIZES.

1 prize of	$40,000	50 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	15,000	50 do	500
1 do	8,000	60 do	300
1 do	5,000	Lowest prize	32
1 do	3,008	&c. &c	&c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32 50

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000--$15,000,

Alexandria Lottery,

Class No. 9, for 1845,
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday, March 1, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of		$3,000
1 do	15,000	1 do		2,326
1 do	10,000	30 do		1,000
1 do	6,000	60 do		500
1 do	5,000	60 do		400
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.				
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets				$140
Do do	25 half	do		70
Do do	25 quarter	do		35

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

NOTICE,

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the State House in the City of Raleigh on Saturday, 15th March next.

The Stockholders are requested to attend in person or by proxy; and all others who signed Bonds to the State under the Act of 1840-41 are invited to attend.

JAMES WYCHE, President.
R. & G. R. R. Office, 30th January, 1845. 10—tdom.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Wayne County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1844.

Jonathan Pike,
vs. } Original Attachment.
Barna Peacock,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Barna Peacock, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court house in Waynesboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him and property levied on condemned to Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in November, A. D. 1844.

JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk.
Pr. Adv. $5 62½. 1

☞ Messrs. Joseph Kearney, Frankliuton, and Dr. Henry J. Robards, GRANVILLE COUNTY:—*Gentlemen*: You are hereby notified that having been arrested on a *Ca. Sa.* at the instance of Thomas Young, and given bond for my appearance at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County, to be held in Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th of February next, I shall then apply to said Court for the benefit of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1822, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, when and where you can attend and object if you think proper.

J. J. UPCHURCH.
Jan. 27, 1845. 9

United States District Court of North Carolina—at Chambers, the 23d December 1844—in Bankruptcy.—Notice to shew cause against the Petition of Allen H Higgs, a Bankrupt of Granville County, for his Discharge and Certificate as a Bankrupt, at Newbern on the 4th Monday in April next.

H. POTTER, Judge
United States District, North Carolina.
January 17. 8—70d

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Wayne County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1844.

Major Copeland,
vs. } Original Attachment.
Barna Peacock.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Barna Peacock, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court house in Waynesboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and property levied on condemned to Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John A. Green, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in November, A. D. 1844.

JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk.
Pr Adv. $5 62½. 1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—JOHNSTON COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term, 1844.

Needham Stevens, *et als.*
vs
Julius A. Stevens, *et als.*
Petition for Partition of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Heirs of William Stevens dec'd. Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Publication be made in the Weekly Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying said Heirs to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted.

Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said Court at office the 5th day of December, 1844.

THOS. BAGLY, C. C. C.
Pr. Adv't. $5 624. 99—6w

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, and adjoining Counties.

JUST Received from the factory near Milton, N. C. Richmond's newly improved self-sharpening Plough, which cannot be surpassed by any implement of the kind ever offered in the State. This Plough must meet the approbation of all who will test it as to its ease of draught, durability, but, especially its cheapness.

A liberal discount made to those who purchase by the dozen.

JAMES M. TOWLES.
3—

North Carolina Institution For The Deaf and Dumb.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, about the 1st of May next, in the City of Raleigh. Pleasant & commodious buildings have been obtained, and it is earnestly desired that all persons having children or friends, who are of this unfortunate class, will use all practicable means to have them here as near the time of opening the School as possible.

For the present, Pupils will be received at any age between *eight* and *thirty*. The Pupils will live in the same house with the Principal and his family and will be at all times under his care and direction.—The female Pupils will be under the especial care of the wife of the Principal and the Matron, and the utmost attention will be given and care taken, to secure the comfort, and happiness, as well as the improvement of all the Pupils.

The terms for the Session of ten months will be One hundred and sixty dollars, for Board, Washing and Tuition, including the necessary Books and all expenses, except Clothing and Medical attendance—payable, one half, semi annually in advance.

The very best assistant Teachers will be procured, as the number of Pupils may require. The precise time of opening the School, will be mentioned in a future Advertisement.

All Communications on the subject of the Institution, addressed to Weston R. Gales, Esq. Raleigh, (*post paid*) or after the 1st of April, to the Principal, will be attended to promptly.

All applications for admission for Pupils, whose Parents are not able to support them either in full or in part, should be made to His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM, President of the Literary Board.

WILLIAM D. COOKE, Principal.
Feb. 3, 1845.

Harvard University,

THE Second Term of the LAW SCHOOL in this University for the present Academical year, will open on February 28, 1845.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intending to practice in any of the United States; and a systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence for merchants and men of business. No *public* instruction is given in the local or peculiar jurisprudence of any particular State; but the Library, consisting of nearly 9000 volumes, furnishes ample means for the study of local law and practice; and the students are privately assisted in these studies, by the Professors, as occasion may require. The active labors of instruction are shared equally between Mr. Justice STORY and Professor GREENLEAF, who has the immediate superintendence of the Law School.

No particular course of previous study is requisite for admission; but every student is required to produce testimonials of his good moral character; and to give a bond of $200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, conditioned for the payment of all college dues; or, instead of a bond, he may deposit $150 with the Steward, at the commencement of each term, to be retained by him till the end of the term, and then to be accounted for. No student is matriculated until such testimonials are produced and security given. The tuition fees are $50 a term, and $25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term; which entitles the student to the use of the College and Law Libraries, and Text Books, and a free admission to all the public Lectures in the University. Instruction may be had in any Foreign Language taught in the University, for the additional fee of $10 a year for each language studied. The necessary expenses of a student, who resides all the year in Cambridge, will not exceed the following:—Tuition, $100.—Rent and care of room, with use of furniture, averaging about $78. Board, from $91 to $182.—Fuel, from $15 to $30.—Washing, from $15 to $30.—Total, $299 to $420, exclusive of clothes and what is termed pocket money.

In regard to the amount of pocket money, neither expediency nor the usages of society require that it should be large.

Students who have pursued their studies in this School for three terms, and Attorneys at Law who, after having been admitted to the bar in States where a previous course of study for at least one year is required, have pursued their studies in this School for two terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, and after passing a satisfactory examination, to the degree of Batchelor of Laws.

☞ Applications for admission are to be made to Professor GREENLEAF, at Cambridge.

Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1845. 10-2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.—Court of Equity.

Leonard G. Higgs,
vs.
Polly Stanton.
Petition for sale of land, filed in Office Jan. 3, 1845.

The children and heirs at law of John Higgs, dec'd, and of Kenelm Higgs dec'd., and of Ellender Johnson, dec'd., and of Unseander White, dec'd.

It appearing from the petition that all the Defendants in this case, except Allen Higgs and Green Stanton, reside beyond the limits of this State, and affidavit thereof, having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court, according to Act of Assembly in such case made and provided: Publication is therefore directed to be made in the Raleigh Register, for six successive weeks, for the said non resident Defendants to appear at the term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office the 6th day of January, A. D. 1845.

THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.
Pr. Adv. $5 62½. 4—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Johnston County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1844.

A. D. Northam,
vs. } Levy on Land.
Nathan A. Williams.

It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Nathan A. Williams, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Johnston, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause why the lands should not be subject to the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas Bagley, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 17th December, 1844.

THOS. BAGLEY, C. C. C.
Pr. Adv. $5 624 102—6w

STATE of North Carolina.—Wayne County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1844.

Joshua Barnes,
vs. } Original Attachment.
Barna Peacock,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Barna Peacock, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, notifying said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court house in Waynesboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and property levied on condemned to Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jno. A. Green, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in November, A. D. 1844.

JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk.
Pr. Adv. $5 62½. 1

BECKWITH'S PILLS.—The Subscribers keep constantly on hand a supply of Beckwith's Pills, which they will sell on accommodating terms at wholesale or retail.

SMITH & PESCUD.