INTELLIGECER. THE JEXT PRESIDENCY.

We have, in a preceding number, stated the decisive objections which, o genera grounds, we have to the election to the highest civil office of a successful military is the having achieved for his country one more great military exploits. That this the ground on which General JACKSON is supported, will not, it is believed, be denied : for whatever may be his personal merits, from which it is not our purpose to detract, in the smallest degree-how great soever his supposed civil qualifications and virtues, we should never have seen Gen. JACKSON proposed as a competitor for the highest civil office with statesmen so well known as Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. CLAY, & Mr. CRAWFORD, if it had not beep for the signal victory of New-Orleans.

A very brief glance at some incidents in the public life of General JACKSON will establish, we think, that as, in theory, the energy and indifference to consequences which command success on the field of battle are unsuited elsewhere, so in fact they have been displayed by Gen. JACKSON, on occasions where they were not called for in such a manner as to justify the belief that, were he elevated to the Chief Magistracy, they would be hable to be

displayed in a manner injurious to the public interests, if not to the public peace. -Among the incidents to which we refer, those which have been most freely arraign-

ed, and most warmly defended, and of course best understood, are those which attended the Seminole War, as it is call ed in history. The Debate on that subject in the House of Representatives was among the ablest, taken alrogether, that ever took place in the House of Representatives. It was in that Debate that Mr. CLAY took ground, in reference to Gene ral JACKSON, that it was impossible for him to have abandoned, by voting for General JACKSON for the Presidency, without the surrender of every pretension to political consistency, or to a regard for the Constitution. Let us, thus reminded of that dehate, turn to the volume which contains it, and which is in but few hands. We quote sulting letter from a foreign to an American offifrom it one or two passages, first, of the Speech of Mr. CLAY, on that occasion : "He would not trespass much longer upon the time of the committee ; but he trusted he should be indulged with some few reflections upon the dauger of permitting the conduct, on which it had been his painful duty to animad vert, to pass, without a solumn expression of the disapprohation of this tlouse. Recal to your recollection, said he, the free nations which have gone before us. Where are they now, & how have they lost their liberties ? If we could transport ourselves back to the ages when Greece & Rome florrished in their greatest prosperity, and mingling in the throng, ask a Grecian if he did not fear some daring military chieftain, covered with glory, some Philip or Alexander, would one day overthrow his liberties? No ! No ! the confident and indignant Greeian would exclaim, we have nothing to fear from our herces ; our liber ties will be eternal. If a Roman citizen had been asked, if he did not fear the co queror of Gaul might establish a throne upon the ruins of the public liberty, he would have instantly repelled the unjust insinuation. Yet Greece has fallen : Casar has passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm even of Brutus could not preserve the liberties of his country! The celebrated Madame d Stael, in her last, and, perhaps, best work, has said, that, in the very year, almost the very month, when the President of the Directory declared that monarchy would never more show its frightful head in France, Bonaparte, with his grenadiers, entered the palace of St. Cloud, and d spersing, with the bayonet, the deputies of the People deliberating on the affairs of the State, laid the foundations of that vast fabric of despotism which overstiadowed all Europe. He hop-ed not to be misunderstood ; he was far from in timating that Gen. Jackson cherislied any de ign inimical to the liberties of the country. He believed his intentions pure and patriotic. He thanked God that he would not, but he thanked him still more that he could not, if he would, overturn the liberties of the Republic. But précedents, if bad, were fraught with the most damgerous consequences. Man has been described, w some of those who have treated of his nature, as a bundle of habits. The definition was much trace when applied to governments. Precedents were their babits. There was one important difference between the formation of ha bits by an individual and by governments. He contracts it only after frequent repetition, A single instance fixes the liabit and determines the direction of governments. Against the alarming doctrine of unlimited discretion in our military commanders, when applied even to prisoners of war, he must enter his protest. It began upon them : it would end on us. He hoped that our happy form of government was destined to be perpetual. But if it were to be preserved, it must be by the practice of virtue, by justice, by

whatever he spake fcame with authority, about th was entitled to respect. In his speech the Seminole question, delivered much later in debate than Mr. Clay's, we find the following pas

Can it appear to the committee of trifling in portance, that military officers should feel the constraining hand of the civil government, even nces of great difficulty and strong undercircum provocation? Does it seem favorable to the peace of the country, or even compatible with it, that a General, on a distant frontier, with his eye intently fixed upon a valuable province, which his arms can overrun, shall decide for himself and his Government what acts shall be sufficient to make a foreign l'ower an associate in a war against us ?

" But the violation of the orders of the Execufive Government by Gen. Jackson, would not, in his opinion, Mr. L. said, form a case which would require the interposition of the House, if it had not been combined with the assumption of powers belonging neither to the President nor the General. It seemed indeed to be thought, by the opposers of the resolution, that independently of the orders of powers of the President, the commadning Gener I, as an attribute of his station, had the right to attack the Spanish forts under the circumstances in which he acted. The argument would not avail, unless he had a right not only to do it without orders, but against them. I.et this objection be waived, and those which had been used to shew that the President had no power to authorize, proved equally that Gen. Jackson had none to make the capture."

"But in the recital of the different motives which influenced General Jackson to occupy the Spanish forts, we find them all of two classespast injuries and future convenience. Gentlemen might say that it was difficult precisely to determine how strong must be the urgency of the occasion which would justify the seizure of a neutral fort. The capture of Copenhagen by England had been frequently adverted to in the debate. He was sure that we would not adopt a system of political morality more loose than that which was avowed by the ministry who planned that expedition."

"But the threat of the Spanish Governor had been considered by the opposers of the resolution and particularly by a gentlemen from Virginia, (Gen Smyth,) as rendering the attack which followed absolutely unavoidable. He could not believe that Gen. Jackson himself, in the moment of irritation, would have represented this threat as affording a justification for the attack on Pensacola, if he had not supposed that he had other and better reasons for the act. But there was some ground for alarm to those who loved peace, and wished the Government to be the master of its own policy, in the deliberate expression of an opinion by a national representative, that an incer must be resented by invasion and war. I was with the resources of the country that this game of chivalry was to be played. They were not placed at the disposition of the Government, with such a view. On the whole, Mr. L. said he considered it very clear that there was no military necessity for the occupation of St. Marks or Pensacola. Reasons of political expediency and military coversionce there certainly were and the correspondence of Gen. Jackson shewed that he had been attentive to both of these. They were reasons which by the Constitution could produce their proper effect only upon the Legislature of the Union. But, if the attack upon Pensacola was the assumption of an unconstitutional power, ought not the House to declare its disapprobation of the act ? Some gentlemen even doubted its right to do so, as if a right to the free expression of its opinion on matters connected with its powers and duties, were not necessary in every department of a free Government. This conservatory power could not be denied to the Executive or the Judges, and it was equally necessary to the Legislature. " But what occasion, it has been said, is there to do any thing on the subject ? None-if Gen. Jackson did not exceed thepowers with which he was entrusted; but if he exerted one of the highest prerogatives of Government which is confided to no less authority than the entire legislature of the country, are we willing to employ our own powers when we think i I gh fand when we do not, to let any body else assume them? The character of Gen. Jackson is said to be implicated in the vote which is proposed. The opinion of the world and of posterity will be affected by that vote. There is nothing in the fact or resolution to impeach his military glory or his patri otism. But the character of the country does not depend alone upon his military exploits. Its civil institutions, its liberty and laws, are elements of the national reputation quite as valua. ble. To suppress our disapprobation, if it were merited, would not raise the character of Gene ral Jackson, but would impair our own." To these strong observations from Mr. Lownnes, it would be superfluous to add other quotations from that debate. We will make only one other extract, and that is made because the worthy veteran who Austria." spoke it has been lately brought forward as a witness to justify the shooting of six militia men, on the ground that militia men deserting to the enemy were shot during the Revolutionary War. What did General REED say in regard to the events of the Seminole war ? Hear him : " Gentlemen have said, if the House pass the resolutions, it will be disgracing Gen. Jackson. I do not think so. I admit, and no one admires more the distinguished military services of the moderation, by magnanimity, by greatness of soul, by keeping a watchful and steady eye to the Executive ; and, above all, by holding to a the Executive ; and, above all, by holding to a General during the late war ; but these services should not prevent this House from inquiring strict accountability the military branch of the ration. I have nothing to do with the General' motives in the discussion of these transactions .-It has been said that he is not ambitious ; that vilege of transmitting, unimpaired, to posterity, be has no wish to overturn the Government of his ships of the line. the fair character and the liberty of our country. | country. I attribute to him no such motives, no such views ; if he pussessed the will, I know trampling, or suffering to be trampled down, law, he has not the power. There are two ways by justice, the constitution, and the rights of other which a Government may be overthrown ; on people? By exhibiting examples of inhumani-ty, and cruelty, and ampition? When the mi-mons of despotism heard, in Europe, of the seiz-that this country has nothing to fear from our military commanders. This, sir, is the language that has been repeated in all countries. If, when Casar was carrying on his wars against Britain. the question had been asked at Rome, whether Casar would overturn the liberties of his couniry, the answer would have been (with the exly reproaching Kings! You saw how those ad-mirers were astounded, and hung their heads country. Had it been asked of an Englishman, You saw, too, when that illustrious man, who whether Chomwell would turn the Parhament presides over us, adopted his pacific, moderate out of doors, and trample under foot the liberties and just course, how they once more bried up of his country, the answer, no doubt, would their heads, with exultation and delight h aming have been, Crowwell is the friend of hberty .--Had a Frenchman been asked whether that saint who now sits upon the rock of St. Helena, would turn the French Deputies out of doors at the point of the bayonet, the answer would have been No ; Bonaparte is the friend of liberty. But why go abroad for examples ? Does our own history, short as it is, furnish no materials ? Have we already forgotten the gloomy period at the close of our own Revolution ? Have we forgotten the famous Newburgh letters ? Have we forservice," marched from Lancaster, through the

ree hundred in all, they fixed bayonets to, and surrounded, the Hall of Congress, and the Executive of Pennsylvania, and after placing sentinels at the doors, a written message was sent in, threatening the Presid o let loose an enraged soldiery upon them, it their demands were not gratified in twenty mi nutes? I refer honorable gentlemen to Marshali's Life of Washington, vol. 4, p. 615. And thus, sir, was the sovereign authority of this hation in suited, and trodden under foot, and the members of the Government threatened with military execution, by a handful of recruits--the soldiers of a day-headed by two ensigns, who had hardly yet learned to wear their epaulettes. And yet. sir, with this important piece of history staring you in the face, you fold your arms, and content yourself with the notion that there is no danger to be apprehended from the i-ilitary of our coun. It will be in the recellection of honorable gentlemen, that it was just before the transaction of which I have been speaking, that Gen. Wash ington had by his influence happily quieted and t anquilized the uncasiness in the main army .-Suppose, sir, that the General had been capable of participating -in the spirit so recently manifested by the army ; had provisioned it, and had

been seconded by the principal officers ; had marched the army to Philadelphia, and had there been met by the veterans from the South, sore with what they at the time believed to be injustice of their country ; the resources of the nation exhausted and prostrate, by the effects of a long and calamitous war. Are you, sir prepared to say with certainty, what would have been the result, seeing that a handful of the ' soldiers of a day" had already prostrated the government, and that Gov. Reed, with all his popularity; could not call out a force sufficient to disperse these insurgents, and protect the Government?

These extracts serve to shew what men of experience, and of a deep knowledge of human nature, thought of the danger of too great confidence even in the purest intentions of men with arms in their hands, and finding themselves under no control but their own arbitrary will. The sentiments thus uttered are the more entitled to respect, in that they do not touch the motives of the General, but only impeach the correctness of his judgment in regard to his own powers, in virtue of which he exercised, of his own mere motion, "important powers of sovereignty which the Constitution had given to Congress alone .--There is not, in all this debate, it will be observed, one word which questions the motives of Gen. JACKSON, or touches his personal honor and integrity. It was an inquiry altogether confined to the constitutionality of his incursion into Florida, and the expediency of the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, of the capture of the Spanish fortresses, and of his conflict with the Governor of Georgia, Qur extracts have extended to such a length, that a continuation of the review of incidents of Gen. JACKSON's public life must be deferred to another day.

ORDINANGES & BUILDS dopted by the Board of Trustees at a sp cial Meeting held at Chapel-Hill durin the late Anninersary Examination. THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. There shall be appointed annually by the Board a Superintendent of the property and financial concerns of the University, who shall reside at the University, shall hold his appointment during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees, and shall receive for his services for each year a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. 2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take care of all the property belonging to the the responses in pamphlet form, which may no University, whether real or personal, situate at Chapel Hill or in its vicinity, and particularly to take care of the public buildings and preserve and keep them in repair or cause the same to be done : and generally to carry into execution the various orders and resolutions which have been or may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Visiters in relation to the buildings and property of the University.

3. It shall be the duty of each Student, at the commencement of each session, immediately after arriving at the University, to pay over to the Superintendent all monies which he may bring with him, or which he may receive during the session, and for the punctual performance of which, he shall pledge his honor. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to receive the same, and pay out of the fund, the Board, College dues and other necessary expenses of the student to the person entitled to receive the same. Out of this fund shall also be paid the expence of repairs done to the College buildings for injury done them, as heretefore -He shall pay for such articles out of this fund as a student may be permitted to purchase in the village by order f the faculty, and he shall out of the same, regularly advance every month to each student a sum not exceeding one dollar for pocket money; and he shall keep a regular account with each student and make a report thereof at every Commencement to the Board of Visiters and oftener if they shall so require.

4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent un til the erection of another boarding house attached to the University, to pay for boarding in advance each half session, to the persons with whom the students shall board, and no student shall be permitted to board in any of the boarding houses of the village without the consent of the faculty in writing, which shall be filed with the superintendent.

5. As soon as a student ahall have delivered over his funds into the hands of the superintendent, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to address a letter to the parent or guardian of the student, containing an account of the sum received, with a specification of the sum paid for each article of expenditure, and a letter shall be sent to the parent or guardian at the middle and the end of every session, containing a similar specification of the account of the student, and

nd shall at the end of each Sestim ract or account of the same, and cause this with an ab must to be laid beth eth Board of Frustees the public Amiversary it's minations. Published by Orland the Board: R deigh, July 10, 1997

Important Pamphlet.

TE have collected the Charges against Clay, in all their forms, beginning George Kremer's, and have embodied them a be had at the office of the Baltimore Patrice The work is arranged as follows :-

- 1. Mr. Clav's letter to Judge Brooke of Va ginia, giving his reasons for his intend. vote for Mr. Adams-
- 2. Kremer's charge in a letter to the edit of the Columbian Observer, at Philade
- phia-3. Mr. Clay's card-
- 4. Geo. Kremer's card-
- 5. Mr. Clay's appeal to the House of Representat ves, calling for a committee of Invest tigation-
- 6. Report of the Committee, of which M P. P. Barbour of Virginia, was chairman-
- 7. Mr. Clay's nomination to the Senate, and the vote thereon---
- [Here the matter ought to have rested, but no. after a lapse of two and a half years, Gent Jackson opens the subject anew as fol lows-]
- 8. Carter Beverly's celebrated Fayetteville la. ter, in which he gives Gen. Jackson's accus satory remarks at his own house "before all his company"
- 9. General Jackson's Letter to Carter Beverly-
- 10. Mr. Clay's reply-
- 11. General Jackson's reply to Mr. Clay, i which he gives up James Bachanan, a menber of Congress from Pennsylvania, as has authority for his assertions about briber. corruption, &c .---
- 12. Mr. Buchanan's reply, which effectually prostrates to the earth every imputation against Mr. Clay and his friends-
- 13. Mr. Clay's masterly Speech at the Lexing. ton dinner, in which he takes a vivid and full view of the whole ground.

This is one of the most interesting and important publications that is to be found in the histo. ry of American politics.

Those of the Jackson party who are open to conviction and are seeking for truth, are invite to call with the friends of the Administration and supply themselves.

TPrice 124 cents single, and a liberal dis count to those who purchase by the quantity for distribution.

Aug. 24, 1327.

"To you, Mr. Chairman, belongs the high priyou expect to execute this high trust by 110 ure of Pensacola, how did they chuckle and chide the admirers of our institutions, tauntingly pointing to the demonstration of a spirit of mjustice and aggrandizement matie by our country in the mids, of amicable negotiation. Behold, said timy, the conduct of those who are constantin their countenances. And you say how those minions themselves were finally compelled to u-nite in the general projects bestowed upon our Government. Beware how you forfeit this ex-alted character. Beware how you give a fatal sanction, in this infant period of our Republic, scarcely yet two score years old, to military insubordination." Nor was Mr. Clay singular in his opinions on the subject of this celebrated Seminole campaign. Of all the individuals why have descended to the tomb within the memory of the present generation, there has been no one who has left behind him a purer or more enviable fame than W Lowndes. Mild in speech, calm and candid in deliberation, profound in judgment,

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, August 21.

The ship Josephine, Coles, arrived ves terday from Belfast, whence she sailed on the 17th of July, brought papers of that place to the 14th. Liverpool of the 13th, and London dates of the 10th ult.

The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is, that which appears to furnish a well-grounded hope of the speedy termination of Grecian bondage. It is contained in the following paragraph, copied from the London Globe of July 9th :

" The treaty of the great European Powers for the protection of Greece, has been signed in England. The British ships of the line, from the Tagus, have probably by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Beauclerc."

There are many circumstances which lead to the belief that this gratifying infor mation may be relied upon. Another Lon don paper, the Times, states it thus :

"A treaty for the settlement of the af fairs of Greece, between England, France, & Russia, was signed in Downing street, Lon. don, on the 6th July. The stipulations of the treaty, it is said, would not be made public until the ratifications were exchanged. The London Times says, the delay which has occurred in signing this treaty, has been occasioned by the opposition of

The Porte is positively stated to have refused the intervention of the European powers in regard to the affairs of Greece, and to have resolved to listen to no further applications on the subject. All Mussulmen are to be summoned to arms, The Greek National Assembly having terminated its labors, has dissolved itself; and the Seat of Government has been transferred to Napoli de Romania.

The three British ships of the line at Lisbon, are ordered to proceed to the Dardanelles, under the command of Admiral Beauclerc. The Russian squadron on the way to the Mediterranean, included nine

count bills and notes, not having more than 90 days to run, at the rate of four pr. cent. per annum. This notice has been followed by like notices from the Provincial banks. A Branch bank has commenced business at Liverpool. The statement of the surrender of the Acropolis to the Turks is confirmed. The garrison capitulated on the 2d ult, and the terms granted by the Pacha were the same, or nearly so, as those previously offered and rejected. It is expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements, in the completion of which some delay occurred during the late Parliamentary conflict, will now be made in the course of a few days. Mr. Cauming, it is reported, will return to the Foreign office, retaining, however, the dignity and privileges of Premier: . The Duke of Portlaud is thought likely to succeed to Mr. Canning's present situation ; and the Marquis of Lausdowne takes the Home Department. It is not improbable, also, that Lord Holland may take some office. No change will be made in the Government of Ireland before Christmas ... Times.

designating the balance if any, remaining in his

6. No student shall be permitted to purchase any goods, wares, or merchandize, or spirituous liquors, of any person in the village, or elsewhere, without the consent of the faculty, or some one of the professors in writing, to be filed with the superintendent; and if any student shall violate this regulation, he may be admonished, or suspended, according to the discretion of the faculty.

7. When a student takes and occupies a room at the beginning of a session, he shall continue to occupy it until the end thereof, unless he be permitted to remove into another room by the faculty.

8. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to visit all the rooms of College at least once a week, or oftener, if necessary, and particularly examine if any injury has been done to the buildings, and ascertain, if practicable, its author ; and at the termination of every session it shall be his duty to receive of each student the key of his room and return it at the commencement of the next sesston; and it is hereby made the duty of each student to deliver him the key of his room.

9. If there shall be any scribbling on the walls in any of the passages of the College buildings, or other injury done to them and the superin tendent cannot ascertain its author, the expense of repairs shall be charged to the students occupying that passage of the college buildings.

10. The Superintendent to be appointed by the Board shall enter into bond and good security, payable to the President of the Board of Trustees & his Successors in office, in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

11. All the regulations made respecting the Superintendent & the disposition of the funds of the students, shall commence in operation at the beginning of the ensuing session, and it is resolved that Thomas H. Taylor Esq. of Chapel Hill be appointed the Superintendent until the 1st day of Jan. next and that he enter into the bond re quired under the sanction and approbation of the Board of Visiters : And in the event of the refusal of Mr. Taylor to act as Superintendent, the Board of Visiters shall have power to make the temporary appointment.

BOARDING HOUSE.

1. Until the erection of another boarding house, the Board of Visiters shall employ some suitable person to occupy as a boarding house, the present steward's hall and the premises at tached to the same, with the privilege of using fire wood from the lands belonging to the Uni versity, and cultivating the cleared ground upon such terms as they may consider compatible with the interest of the Institution.

2. Every student of the University shall have the right of boarding at the steward's hall, upon the terms agreed on by the Board of Visiters and the occupant, and it is recommended by the Board to the students generally, to board at that hall.

3 The regulation with regard to uniformity of dress shall not extend to the senior class at commencement, but their dress upon such occa-The Bank England has resolved to dis- sions may be as shall suit their convenience. 4. The regulations with regard to the uniformity of dress shall go into operation at the commencement of the Session in January next. MISCELLANEOUS.

Executors Notice.

THIS day the Subscribers qualified in Wake County Court, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Col. Josten Hawkins, late of said County. This is therefore to require all persons having claims against the said decedent, to bring them forward, properly authentic ated within the time prescribed by law. And that arrange. ments may be made for a speedy settlement of all just demands, the Executors are desirous that they should be made known as soon as convenient. And those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

The undersigned will attend at Raleigh at the next Superior Court of Wake county, and at the succeeding County Courts."

DENNIS O'BRYAN, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, MICAJAN T. HAWKINS of Warren.

N. B. In the absence of the Executors from Raleigh, letters (post paid) addressed to either of them, at Warrenton, N. C. will be duly av tended to.

Economy is the Road to Wealth. RALEIGH

Dying & Scouring Establishment, THE Subscriber returns sincere thanks to the L Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, since his commencement of business in this place, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance. He has added to his Esta olishment more machinery of the latest improvements, which enables him to forward business with more dispatch and in a superior manner, piece goods of all kinds finished equal to imported, viz. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, Velvets, Stuffs, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Hosierv, &c. Gentlemens' Garments of every description scoured, renewed in colour or dyed and finished, at the shortest notice, in as much perfection as at any other Establishment in the Union. His mode of Steam-Scouring, extracts all kinds of grease, paint, tar, &c. and is admirably calculated to preserve clothes during the summer season from moths, &c. Ladies' Dresses of every description dyed to any shade, or blacks changed to other colours. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets bleached or stains removed, or dyed and trimmed to the latest fashions. Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribord, Gloves, Stockings, Snoes, &c. dyed to any other colour. Ladies' Pelisses dyed and pressed, 1 so Merino and other Shawls scoured and the colours revived equal to new, or dyed two dis tinct colours if requested, each Shawl answering the purpose of two separate articles, or the prosent colour preserved on one side, and the other dyed to an beautiful colour or shade desired North-Carolina or domestic cloths; consisting d cotton and wool, dyed and pressed to appear elegant ; also cotton and wool in hanks or skeins dyed to any colour. Military Uniforms, Epstlets, Embroidery, &c. cleansed, and restored to their original brilliancy. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine new specimens of fashionable colours for the present summer, dyed at this establishment, which he warrant equal to any ever exhibited to the view of the public, and which, for brilliancy and durability cannot be surpassed, by any similar establish ment in the Union. N. B. Gentlemen's Cloths neatly repaired with dispatch on reasonable terms. All articles sent to the establishment to be dyed or scoured will be ready for delivery in two or three days from the time of receiving them, weather per mitting.

t populous part of Pennsylvania, to the city of Philadelphia, where, joined by some others,

FOR SALE a Gamylog, nearly new, wheels 7 feet high, made by a faithful wheelwright, of good seasoned timber. Enquire of the Printers. 30 Baleigh, Jely.

1. The Library Tax of one dollar a Session heretofore imposed upon each student, shall be abolished, and the sum of \$2.50, is hereby annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library to be expended under the direction of the President of the Board and the President of the Faculty.

2. It shall be the duty of each professor and tutor, when his class shall be shout to be examined, at the annual examinations to have ready, and furnish such of the Trustees as may be present with a list of the names of their respective classes, so that the trustees may be enabled to vote their own opinions upon scholarship. UNIFORM DRESS OF THE STUDENTS. 1. The regular dress of the students of the University shall be uniform, and consist in the summer season of the year of a coatee of dark grey mixture, chiefly cotton material, decent in appearance and cheap in value, and of white pantaloons and waistooat : In the winter it shall pantaloons and waistooal : In the winter it shall consist of coatee, pantaloons and waistcoat of blue color, and ut decent and cheap material. 2. The wearing of *Boats* by the students is entirely prohibited : and it is recommended to them that other parts of their dress be plain-but always decent, having due regard to econo-my in price and to the cleanliness of their per-

tutor in the University to keep a regular account of the scholarship of each student during his course, noting his regularity and moral-conduct, from sun-rise till 7 o'clock, at the rate of bushel. 3. It shall be the duty of each professor and

All kinds of Mantuamaking and Millinery dom with neatness, and in the most fashionable man ner, at the above Establishment.

June 15, 1827.

JOHN BRISSINGTON

Twenty Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington four or five weeks since, a dark Mulato man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height, and stand-built. We purchased Charies in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by In-Louis Readie, of Melville's Creek, Beaufort cout ty. 15 miles below North Washington, on Part 100.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some cause to suspect that is have joined some runaways belonging to either Sampson or Wake County. We will give Twenty Dollars for his appro-

hension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on he being safely lodged in any Jail in the State C. & P. MALL! TT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1927