

State Legislature.

The Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Bill being read the second time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whitehurst moved for its indefinite postponement: When Mr. MacLeod, of Johnston, rose and addressed the House nearly as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—It is at all times with reluctance, that I obtrude myself upon the time and consideration of this House, for I am perfectly aware of my incapacity to transmute my sentiments on any subject into the minds of others; as neither by profession or habit, am I accustomed to public speaking. I however, indulge the hope, that in this case, the House will receive my zealous patriotic cause, where poverty of expression shall avail me.— Mr. Speaker, I never have, in this House or out of it, raised my voice against any measure having for its object the amelioration of bettering the condition of any portion of our community by way of Internal Improvement. On the contrary, whenever I have expressed my sentiments upon that subject, either publicly or privately, it has been entirely in favor of the policy; believing, as I sincerely do, that such is not only a legitimate, but a primary object of Government. To render the condition of the citizen pleasant and profitable in the quick transportation of the produce of his labor, with like despatch in a return of articles for his wants and comfort, is surely among the first duties of a wisely constituted Government. The hostility, therefore, that I am about to express to the bill before you, is based, not upon a belief that it may not subvert the convenience of a section, but upon the conscientious belief, that it will utterly destroy all unity of action in any after attempt to create within our own State, a market proportioned to our ability and our wants. Mr. Speaker, I believe not, at this day, the State of North-Carolina, for not being more forward than she is, in the systems of Internal Improvement, now, about being proven of universal utility. Her tardiness and delay have been to me, marks of her prudish and her cautious care, for which she has deservedly a character and a name. These have only been experiments, on trial as it were, by other Governments, for some years past; but now, their utility is placed beyond doubt, and hence I look upon the crisis as at hand, when North-Carolina must act upon this all-important question definitively. I look upon the subject as presented to the people of this State in two clear and distinct propositions: The one embraced in this enquiry—Will you legislate, so as to converge your resources to one or more points within your own borders, and thus create towns and markets for consumption and for commerce, with constancy and capital amongst us? Or, will you adopt the converse of this proposition, and say, that you will permit and allow every facility to scatter and diverge your trade to points and markets in our adjacent and sister States? This latter, is the object of the bill on your table. It will, sir, for ever disavow every thing like unanimity of feeling, every thing like concert of action, to effect any general benefit for the good of the whole. Sir, this is the inevitable tendency of the measure—its provisions permit it to pass through the very heart of your State—Yea more, sir! nearly across it. Where, sir, are the Narrows of the Yadkin? Within but twenty miles of the South-Carolina line. When this Road is built—ah! sir, whilst it is *even in contemplation*, how does it affect our legislation upon the subject of Rail Roads? Does it not dissipate us? Does it not alienate the feelings of all those into whose section it is to run, and as it were, buy them up from favor or affection towards any plan or plans for the direct benefit of the whole? It does, sir. Such is the tendency of interest not only in this, but in every action of our nature. Need I say to this House, that after this road is either begun or finished, and leading directly out of the State, as it does, that it will forestall the beginning of any other in that direction. A country like ours, so sparsely populated as it is, will not justify rival Rail Roads. No, sir, no prudent metropolitans, no prudent Legislatures, would invest or direct investment in a Road going in quest of the same produce, that had already been contemplated by a Road begun. Such would not be done. You therefore, by this bill, give entire control on this vast and important subject, to others—Yea, sir, to Virginia. Will you not wait any action on this matter one year longer? We know that a spirit is abroad on this subject amongst us, stirred up and further to be put in action by the members of the Internal Improvement Convention and the friends of their measure, during the course of the approaching year. Will you not, then, await that time, before we shall be dissected? Will you not allow us that short period for determination? Here I will address the House in a poetical effusion of patriotic warmth, a familiar acquaintance to many:

"Breath's there hence a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land! Who's heart within him never burned As home his footsteps he hath turned From stroiling on a foreign strand?"

Sir, I have enjoyed these felicitous feelings, and I would not exchange a single moment of their pleasure for an age of indifference to my country's good. I call, then, upon every true son of North-Carolina to raise his voice against this measure. I demand your loyalty and your allegiance to your mother State in this disconcerting question. Shall I call in vain? Stay then, I say, proceedings on this subject—Grant us but the delay I ask, and then—Yea, sir, and then,

North-Carolina does not, nor will not, let her be stretched upon the amputating table and dissected. Let Virginia have her quarter—let South-Carolina have hers, and let her remainder stand only as a disgraceful memento of what she once was and yet might be. For such reasons, sir, I hope the motion to postpone will prevail. The motion was lost—Yeas 62, Nays 66.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The following extracts will give the reader some idea of the recent great Speech of Mr. Clay on the removal of the Deposites.

Speaking of the dismissal of Mr. Duane, Mr. Clay said,

"He was dismissed under that detestable system of proscription, for opinion's sake, which has finally dared to intrude itself into the Halls of Congress—a system under which three unoffending clerks, the fathers of families, the husbands of wives, dependent on them for support, without the slightest imputation of delinquency, have been recently unceremoniously discharged, and driven out to beggary, by a man, himself the substitute of a meritorious officer, who has not been in this city a period equal to one monthly revolution of the moon? I tell our Secretary, (said Mr. C. raising his voice,) that, if he touch a single hair of the head of any one of the clerks of the Senate (I am sure he is not disposed to do it,) on account of his opinions, political or religious, if no other member of the Senate does it, I will instantly submit a resolution for his dismissal. [Loud applause in the Gallery.]

After reviewing the nature of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the duties of its incumbent, Mr. Clay proceeded—

"I will now briefly examine the various reasons which he assigns for the removal of the public deposits. The first is the near approach of the expiration of its charter. But the charter had yet to run two and a half of the 20 years to which it was limited. During the whole term the public deposits were to continue to be made with the Bank. It was clearly fore-announced that it would expire, and yet Congress did not then, and has never since, thought proper to provide for the withdrawal of the deposits prior to the expiration of the charter. Whence does the Secretary derive an authority to do what Congress had never done? Whence his power to abridge in effect the period of the charter and to limit it to 173 years instead of twenty? Was the urgency for the removal of the deposits so great that he could not wait 60 days, until the assembling of Congress? He admits that they were perfectly safe in the Bank; that it promptly met every demand upon it; and that it faithfully performed all its duties. Why not then, await the arrival of Congress? At the last session, the House had declared its full confidence in the safety of the deposits. Why not wait until it could review the subject, with all the new light which the Secretary could throw upon it and again proclaim its opinion? He comes into office on the 23d September, 1833, and in 3 days, with intuitive celerity, he comprehends the whole of the operations of the complex department of the Treasury, perceives that the Government from its origin, had been in uniform error and denounces the opinions of all his predecessors! And hastening to rectify universal wrong, in the defiance and in contempt of the resolution of the House, he signs an order for the removal of the deposits! It was of no consequence to him whether places of safety, in substitution of the U. S. Bank could be obtained or not; without making essential precautionary arrangements, he commands the removal almost instantly to be made.

Can any one doubt the motive, of this precipitancy? Does any body doubt that it was to preclude the action of Congress or to bring it under the influence of the Executive Veto? Let the two Houses or either of them perform their duty to the country, and we shall hereafter see whether, in this respect, at least, Mr. Secretary will not fail to consummate his purpose."

"The Secretary asserts that it is well understood that the superior credit heretofore enjoyed by the notes of the Bank of the United States, was not founded on any particular confidence in its management or solidity. It was occasioned altogether by the agreement on behalf of the public in the act of incorporation, to receive them in all payments to the United States.—I have rarely seen any State paper characterized by so little gravity, dignity, and circumspection as the Report displays. The Secretary is perfectly reckless in his assertions of matters of fact and culpably loose in his reasoning. Can he believe, the assertion which he has made? Can he believe for example, that if the notes of the Bank of the Metropolis were made receivable in all payments to the Government they would ever acquire, at home and abroad, the credit and confidence which are attached to those of the Bank of the United States? If he had stated that the faculty mentioned was one of the elements of the great credit of those notes the statement would have been true; but who can agree with him, that it is the sole cause? The credit of the Bank of the United States results from the amount of its capital; from the great ability and integrity with which it has been administered; from participati-

tion of the Government in its affairs; from its advantageous location; from its being the place of deposit of the public moneys, and its notes being receivable in all payments to the Government; and from its being emphatically the Bank of the United States. This latter circumstance arranges it with the Banks of England, France, Amsterdam, Genoa, &c.

These are but two of the Secretary's reasons. Mr. Clay demolished them all in succession. The following is the eloquent conclusion of this unanswerable speech:—

"But let us now enquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has exercised his usurped authority, in the formation of these contracts with prudence and discretion. Having submitted himself to Congress and the Treasurer of the United States, he ought at least to shew that, in the stipulations of the contracts themselves, he has guarded the public moneys and provided for the public interests.—I will examine the contract with the Girard Bank of Philadelphia; which is presented as a specimen of the contracts with the Atlantic Banks. The first stipulation limits the duty of the local Banks to receive in deposit, on account of the United States, only the notes of Banks convertible into coin, in its immediate vicinity; or which it is, 'for the time being, in the habit of receiving.' Under this stipulation, the Girard Bank, for example, will not be bound to receive the notes of the Louisville Bank, although that also be one of the deposit Banks, nor the notes of any other Bank, not in its immediate vicinity, even if it be a deposit Bank. As to the provision that it will receive the notes of Banks which for the time being, it is in the habit of receiving, it is absurd to put such a stipulation in a contract, because by the power retained to change the habit for the time being, it is an absolute nullity. Now, sir, how does this contract compare with the charter and practice of the Bank of the United States? The Bank receives every where, and credits the Government with the notes, whether issued by the Branches or the principal Bank. The amount of all these notes is every where available to the Government. But the Government may be overflowing in distant bank notes when they are not wanted, and a bankrupt, at places of great expenditure, under this singular arrangement.

With respect to the transfer of moneys from place to place, the local Bank requires in this contract that it shall not take place but upon reasonable notice.— And what reasonable notice is, has been left totally undecided, and of course open to future contest. When hereafter a transfer is ordered, and the Bank is unable to make it, there is nothing to do but to allege the unreasonableness of the notice. The local Bank agrees to render to the Government all the services now performed by the Bank of the United States, subject, however, that they are required in the vicinity of the local Bank. But the Bank of the United States is under no such restrictions; its services are co-extensive with the U. States and their territories.

The local Banks agree to submit their books and accounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to any agent to be appointed by him, but to be paid by the local Banks pro rata, as far as such examination is admissible without a violation of their respective charters; and how far that may be, the Secretary cannot tell, because he has not seen all the charters. He is, however, to appoint the agents of examination, and to fix the salaries which the local Banks are to pay. And where does the Secretary find the authority to create officers and fix their salaries, without the authority of Congress?

But the most improvident, unprecedented, and extraordinary provision in the contract is that which relates to the security. When and how far that may be, the Secretary cannot tell, because he has not seen all the charters. He is, however, to appoint the agents of examination, and to fix the salaries which the local Banks are to pay. And where does the Secretary find the authority to create officers and fix their salaries, without the authority of Congress?

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The best stipulation in the whole contract is the last, which reserves to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of discharging these local Banks from the service of the United States whenever he pleases; and the sooner he exercises it and restores the public deposits to the place of acknowledged safety, from which they have been rashly taken, the better for all parties concerned.

By the agents of that will. It is a bad imitation of the New York project of a safety fund. This confederation of banks will probably be combined in sympathy as well as interest, and will be always ready to fly to the succour of the source of this nourishment.

We have, Mr. President, a most wonderful Financier at the head of our Treasury Department. He sits quietly by in the Cabinet, and witnesses the contest between his colleague and the President. Sees the conflict in the mind of that colleague between his personal attachment to the President, on the one hand, and his solemn duty to the public on the other. Beholds the triumph of conscientious obligation. Contemplates the noble spectacle of an honest man, preferring to surrender an exalted office, with all its honors and emoluments, rather than betray the interests of the people. Witnesses the insulting and contemptuous expulsion of that colleague from office; and then coolly enters the vacated place without the slightest sympathy or the smallest emotions. He was installed on the 23d of September, and by the 26th the brief period of 3 days, he discovers that the Government of the U. States had been wrong from its origin; that every one of his predecessors from Hamilton down, including Gallatin, (who, whatever I said of him on a former occasion, and that I do not mean to retract, possessed more practical knowledge of currency, banks and finance, than any man I have ever met in the public councils.) Dallas and Crawford, had been mistaken, about both the expediency and constitutionality of the Bank; that every Chief Magistrate prior to him whose patronage he enjoyed, had been wrong; that Congress, the Supreme Court of the U. States, and the people of the U. States, during the thirty-seven years that they had acquiesced in or recognized the utility of a Bank, were all wrong. And; opposing his single opinion to their united judgments, he dismisses the Bank, scatters the public money and undertakes to regulate and purify the public morals, the public press, and popular elections!

If we examine the operations of this modern Borgia, in their financial bearing merely, we shall find still less for approbation. 1. He withdraws the public moneys, where by his own deliberate admission, they were perfectly safe with a Bank of thirty five millions of capital, and ten millions of specie, and he places them at great hazard, with Banks of comparatively small capital and but little specie, of which the Metropolis Bank is an example.

2. He withdraws them from a Bank created by, and over which the Federal Government had ample control, and puts them in other banks, created by different Governments, and over which it has no control.

3. He withdraws them from a Bank in which the American people as a stockholder, were drawing their fair proportion of interest accruing on loans, of which those deposits formed the basis, and puts them where the people of the U. States draw no interest.

4. From a Bank which has paid a bonus of a Million and a half, which the people of the United States may be now liable to refund, and puts them in Banks which have paid to the American people no bonus.

5. Depreciates the value of the stock in a Bank where the General Government holds seven millions, and advances that of Banks in whose stock it does not hold a dollar, and whose aggregate capital does not probably much exceed that very seven millions. And finally,

6. He dismisses a Bank whose paper circulates in the greatest credit throughout the Union and in foreign countries, and engages in the public service Banks whose paper has but a limited and local circulation in their immediate vicinities.

These are immediate and inevitable results. How much that large and long standing fund of unavailable funds, annually reported to Congress, will be swelled and extended, remains to be developed by time.

And now, Mr. President, what, under all these circumstances, is it our duty to do? Is there a Senator who can hesitate to affirm, in the language of the resolutions, that the President has assumed a dangerous power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the Constitution and the Laws; and that the reasons assigned for the act by the Secretary of the Treasury, are insufficient and unsatisfactory?

The eyes and the hopes of the American people are anxiously turned to Congress. They feel that they have been deceived and insulted; their confidence abused; their interests betrayed; and their liberties in danger. They see a rapid and alarming concentration of all power in one man's hands. They see that by the exercise of the positive authority of the Executive, and his negative power exerted over Congress, the will of one man prevails and governs the Republic. The question is no longer, what laws will Congress pass, but what will the Executive veto? The President, and not Congress is addressed for Legislative action. We have seen a Corporation charged with the execution of a great National work, dismiss an experienced, and faithful President afterwards testify to his ability by a voluntary resolution, and reward his extraordinary services by a large gratuity, and appoint in his place an executive favorite, totally inexperienced and incompetent, to propitiate the President. We behold the usual incidents of approaching tyranny. The land is filled with spies; and detraction & denunciation are the orders of the day. People, especially

official incumbents in this place, no longer dare speak in the fearless tones of moral freemen, but in the cautious whispers of trembling slaves. The premonitory symptoms of Despotism are upon us; and if Congress do not apply an instantaneous and effective remedy, the fatal collapse will soon come on, and we shall die ignominiously; base, mean, and abject slaves—the scorn and contempt of mankind—unpitied, unwept, unmourned!

[The conclusion of the Speech was followed by repeated and loud applause in the Galleries, as it had been often interrupted before.]



NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and the Public generally, that they have employed a first rate WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRER, which will enable them to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c. in a very superior style, and warranted to perform well, or no charge will be made. All orders from a distance, punctually attended to. W. J. RAMSAY & CO. Raleigh, Jan. 18, 1834. 10tf

General Meeting of Stockholders.

Bank of Cape-Fear. 11th Jan. 1834. "A Bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape-Fear," having passed into a law, it becomes the duty of the President and Directors of said Bank, to convene the Stockholders to take into consideration the provisions of the Act, and to decide upon the acceptance of the Charter. The President therefore, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, appoints Monday the 17th February next, for a general meeting of the Stockholders, at their Banking House in Wilmington, and hopes the importance of the subject will induce a full attendance of those interested. JAS. OWEN, President.

Forest Hill Academy.

MISS H. C. PERRY has lately been employed to take charge of this Institution. The Exercises will commence on the first Monday of February next, for Girls and small Boys. The course of instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, with Needle Work and Drawing. Tuition, from \$5 to \$7 per Session, according to the grade of study. Board can be had in Families near the Academy at a moderate price. SAMUEL H. SMITH, WILLIAM GREENSHAW, Trustees. Wake County, Jan. 8, 1834. 11 2w

TURNER & FUGUES.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, a large variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French & English School Books, embracing every book of the kind used in this country, from the Infant School to the most learned Academies and Colleges; among which are the following new and valuable Publications: The Book of Commerce by sea and land, exhibiting its connection with agriculture, the arts and manufactures, with a map of the World and numerous engravings. Scenes of American wealth and industry in produce, manufactures, trade, the fisheries, &c. The book of politeness and propriety of deportment, dedicated to both sexes. The Boy's Own Weekly Day Book, a very interesting and instructive book for youth. The Child's Annual, a beautiful, cheap and valuable present for children. Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 9. 10

Writing, Bonding, Collecting, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of refreshing the memory of the public generally, that he is at all times prepared to execute WRITINGS of any description that may be required, such as drawing Obligations and Contracts of any character—Posting up Account Books, and transcribing any extent of matter. Also, to attend to the COLLECTING or BORROWING of Debts of any kind, or a any distance, where the amount may be worth the journey. His charges for Transcribing, will be 15 cents per 100 words, when the copy exceeds 500, (if under that number, the price will be higher in proportion.) Calculations and additions in figures are to be made, the price will be enhanced 25 per cent. For drawing any Instrument of common length, \$1; longer ones in proportion. For Bonding Accounts of \$50 and under, 5 per cent; over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 4 per cent; over \$100, 3 per cent. will be charged. For Collecting Debts of any kind, not exceeding \$50, 7 per cent; over \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 6 per cent. over \$100, 4 per cent. will be charged.

In cases where no travelling becomes necessary, some abatement will be made in the foregoing charges for Bonding and Collecting, according to the magnitude of the amount: And instances may occur, in which the charge may be augmented, according to the circumstances of the case. The Subscriber will also go on Missions to any distance, and transact business of any other kind, for a liberal compensation. In all cases, the Cash will be demandable as soon as the service is performed & returns made. It is believed that it will be admitted by every person acquainted with the Subscriber, that he is fully qualified for the discharge of all the duties which the proposition to undertake; and having made the necessary arrangements for facilities, the utmost reliance may be placed in his performance and in his punctuality in paying over Bonds and Monies that may pass through his hands. Letters may be addressed to him at Warronton, N. C. by mail (post paid) or otherwise, from a distance. M. W. DUNNAVANT. Warronton, 16th Jan. 1834. 11

State of North-Carolina.

Chatham County. Court of Equity—September Term, 1833. Rebecca Utley and others,

vs. Burwell Rewins and Thomas Barham. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Barham resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered, that advertisement be made by the Clerk and Master, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the defendant Thomas Barham, to appear at the next Superior Court of Equity for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Patsborough on the 31st Monday in March next: and that there to answer the allegations in this bill, or plead, or defend to the same, or otherwise waive the bill to be taken as confessed as to him, and heard *ex parte*. Witness, Thomas Thompson, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday of September, 1833. THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

Randolph County. Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1833. John Hendrix and Nancy his wife, Isaac Lawrence and Patsy his wife, Jacob Graven and Sarah his wife, Thomas Mason, Hannah Mason, Nataniel Mason, John Mason, James Owell—and Bartha Owell and James Owell, Jun. by their guardian and next friend James Johnson, Agents.

John Bowdoin, James Bowdoin, Francis Bowdoin, Josiah Bowdoin, Pleasant Bowdoin, Charles Johnson and Betsey his wife, the Children of Alston Mason, deceased, William Mason, Henry Mason, Pleasant Mason, Gideon Mason, Owell, Hodgen and Polly his wife, and Patsy Owell are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the defendant Thomas Barham, to appear at the next Superior Court of Equity for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Patsborough on the 31st Monday in March next: and that there to answer the allegations in this bill, or plead, or defend to the same, or otherwise waive the bill to be taken as confessed as to him, and heard *ex parte*. Witness, Thomas Thompson, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday of September, 1833. THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.

RICE. ONE Cask Fresh Wilmington Rice, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD. Dec. 16.

A BLACKSMITH AND Shoemaker-Wanted. The Subscriber Residing at Stokes' Store, Wake county, North-Carolina, wants a good BLACKSMITH, and Jones & Williams, residing at the same place, a SHOEMAKER. One of each trade can get constant employment at good prices, if application is immediately made. WILLIAM ROLES, January 10, 1834. 10 4w

Salem, (N. C.) Boarding School, For Young Ladies.

Having pleased the Lord over life and death to remove from the scene of his earthly activity, on the 20th of last month, the Rev. BENJAMIN G. REICHEL, Inspector of the Boarding School for Young Ladies, established for many years in this place, and to call him to the reward of the "good and faithful servants" in heaven, the Board of Trustees of the said Boarding School deem it proper to state, in this public manner, that notwithstanding this mournful event, no interruption of a term, whatever, in the usual system of the School, or in its wondrous duties and exercises will be occasioned; but that the same careful attention to all the concerns of the pupils will be steadily continued hereafter, in the same manner which has heretofore gained for upwards of thirty years the approbation and confidence of so many parents, guardians, and friends to this Academy. The vacancy occasioned by the demise of the Rev. Benj. G. Reichel will be filled, as speedily as possible, by a perfectly competent successor. In the meantime the duties of Inspector of the Academy will devolve on the Rev. Jas. C. BARRETT, a member of the Board of Trustees; to whom therefore, it is requested that all applications, as well as other official communications be addressed—and who will earnestly strive to discharge the incumbent duties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. By order of the Board of Trustees. JNO. C. BECKLER. Salem, Stokes county, N. C. Jan. 4. 10 3w

OPENING OF THE EPISCOPAL SCHOOL. The Public are respectfully informed that the Episcopal School of North Carolina will be opened for the reception of pupils on Tuesday the 1st day of April next. TEACHERS. JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, Esq.—Rector. Rev. JOS. H. SAUNDERS, A. M.—Chaplain. JNO. DEBERNIER HOOPER A. B.—Teacher. TERMS. The annual charge is \$175, to be paid half yearly in advance; each pupil to furnish his own School Books and Stationery, his Mattress and the necessary Bedding. Day scholars will be admitted at an annual charge of \$70, but none will be received as such except the children of parents resident in town. It may be proper to state, that though this Institution is essentially Episcopalian in its character, it is open to all parents who may choose to send their children; and on application for admission, no enquiry will be made as to the religious creed either of the parent or of the pupil. The operations of the School will positively commence on the 1st day of April. By order of the School Committee, GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec. Raleigh, January 13, 1834. 10- N. B. A Prospectus, setting forth the plan and objects of the Episcopal School is in Press, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution in the course of the present week, at the book store of J. Gales & Son. \*As a matter of convenience to parents, steps will be taken by the Committee to leave the requisite Books and Stationary and Mattresses supplied to the students on reasonable terms.

State of North-Carolina.

Chatham County, COURT OF EQUITY, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1833. William Williams, vs. John Hollowell, Thomas Sears, and Betsey his wife; Stephen Moore, Stark Moore, Reeding Hollowell and his wife Jane, and William McCauley, Adm'rs. of Thomas Moore deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Sears, and Betsey his wife, Stephen Moore and Stark Moore are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by Court that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said Thomas Sears and Betsey his wife, Stephen Moore and Stark Moore, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Patsborough, on the third Monday in March next—and plead answer or demurr, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard *ex parte*. Witness, THOMAS THOMPSON, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the 3d Monday of September, 1833. 10-6w THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

Randolph County. Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1833. John Hendrix and Nancy his wife, Isaac Lawrence and Patsy his wife, Jacob Graven and Sarah his wife, Thomas Mason, Hannah Mason, Nataniel Mason, John Mason, James Owell—and Bartha Owell and James Owell, Jun. by their guardian and next friend James Johnson, Agents.

John Bowdoin, James Bowdoin, Francis Bowdoin, Josiah Bowdoin, Pleasant Bowdoin, Charles Johnson and Betsey his wife, the Children of Alston Mason, deceased, William Mason, Henry Mason, Pleasant Mason, Gideon Mason, Owell, Hodgen and Polly his wife, and Patsy Owell are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the defendant Thomas Barham, to appear at the next Superior Court of Equity for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Patsborough on the 31st Monday in March next: and that there to answer the allegations in this bill, or plead, or defend to the same, or otherwise waive the bill to be taken as confessed as to him, and heard *ex parte*. Witness, Thomas Thompson, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday of September, 1833. THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.

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State of North-Carolina.

Randolph County. Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1833. John Hendrix and Nancy his wife, Isaac Lawrence and Patsy his wife, Jacob Graven and Sarah his wife, Thomas Mason, Hannah Mason, Nataniel Mason, John Mason, James Owell—and Bartha Owell and James Owell, Jun. by their guardian and next friend James Johnson, Agents.

John Bowdoin, James Bowdoin, Francis Bowdoin, Josiah Bowdoin, Pleasant Bowdoin, Charles Johnson and Betsey his wife, the Children of Alston Mason, deceased, William Mason, Henry Mason, Pleasant Mason, Gideon Mason, Owell, Hodgen and Polly his wife, and Patsy Owell are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the defendant Thomas Barham, to appear at the next Superior Court of Equity for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Patsborough on the 31st Monday in March next: and that there to answer the allegations in this bill, or plead, or defend to the same, or otherwise waive the bill to be taken as confessed as to him, and heard *ex parte*. Witness, Thomas Thompson, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday of September, 1833. THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

Randolph County. Court of Equity—September Term, 1833. Rebecca Utley and others,

vs. Burwell Rewins and Thomas Barham. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Barham resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered, that advertisement be made by the Clerk and Master, in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying the defendant Thomas Barham, to appear at the next Superior Court of Equity for Chatham County, to be held at the Court House in Patsborough on the 31st Monday in March next: and that there to answer the allegations in this bill, or plead, or defend to the same, or otherwise waive the bill to be taken as confessed as to him, and heard *ex parte*. Witness, Thomas Thompson, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday of September, 1833. THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.