

# RALEIGH REGISTER.

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"OURS ARE THE PLANS OF FAIR DELIGHTFUL PEACE, UNWARP'D BY PARTY RAGE, TO LIVE LIKE BROTHERS"

VOLUME XXXV.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent publication: those of greater length, in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

**PUBLIC SENTIMENT.**

We have never known such unanimity of opinion among our brethren of the Press in North-Carolina, on any subject, as now exists in relation to the conduct of the last Legislature in refusing to respond to the expressed wishes of the People, as declared in their primary meetings, and through their Delegates in Convention. As evidence of this, we publish the following Extracts from different Journals, printed in various parts of the State and representing the views of different political parties. But one feeling pervades the whole—a feeling of regret and disappointment—we had like to have said, of indignation.

From the Newbern Spectator.

Our Legislature has adjourned, after a session of eight weeks, and never could the pointed apothegm, *parturient montes, nascitur mos*, have been more appositely applied. The time has arrived at which it is criminal on the part of public journalists to let their partiality for individuals seal their lips on matters which deeply concern the whole community; or rather the time has come, when the gangrene which threatens the destruction of the Commonwealth must be subjected to the knife or the canterly to preserve its existence. What has our Legislature done to meet public expectation, to contribute to the good of the people, to discharge the duties for which it assembled? Has it met the wishes of the State on a single important point? Has it even offered a single suggestion that will result beneficially? If not, what has the Legislature done? It assembled, received \$40,000, and adjourned! If this be a true history of the session, and we believe it to be almost literally so, a serious and momentous question presents itself to the consideration of the People, viz: "Are you willing to waste fifty thousand dollars next year, and every year, on men who are either faithless or incompetent; on men who know your wishes & disregard them? No sophistry, no hollow apologies should be tolerated or listened to; the people have been deceived by a majority of those whom they honored and trusted, and apologetic equivocations are poor substitutes for anticipated prosperity and wise legislation.

From the Salisbury Journal.

It is unnecessary for us to tell our readers again, that our Legislature did nothing for the Internal Improvement of the State—we shall only make a few remarks which have suggested themselves to us since our last. The want of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, is the prime cause of all this bad legislation, and until that cause is removed we may not expect any thing better. Sectional jealousies are eternally influencing the members on all questions which involve the interests of the different parts of the State: one party, rather than suffer the other to get a morsel the most, in their illiberal selfishness, relinquish the whole. This feeling, however, is human nature, and we cannot so much blame our Legislature as ourselves. When a high-minded, independent and liberal member is elected, for the very performance of his duty he is turned out of the people's favor by some aspiring demagogue the next year. The Constitution must be changed, the causes of jealousy and contention removed, or North-Carolina may sleep on until aroused by some terrible revolution in nature.

We intend to publish the votes on two or three very important questions, as soon as we can get them, that the People may see who was for, and who against the best interests of the State.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We rejoice to find that our brother Editors in Raleigh, Salisbury and Newbern, have taken strong ground against the miserable time-serving course of the late General Assembly. We believe most sincerely, that they speak the feelings of the people, and that such a spirit will be aroused among them, as will produce a radical, sweeping Reform—such a reform as will ensure a faithful response to the wishes and instructions of the enlightened portion of the people. For this purpose let the Press "cry aloud and spare not." Let the People hold meetings in every County, and resolve not to support those who have betrayed their trusts, but endeavor to unite upon individuals of more liberal and expanded views. There is no lack of such men;

and they are only kept out of the public Councils by the means usually employed to secure a place there.

It is stated in the Raleigh Register that not one dollar has been appropriated from the public Treasury for Internal Improvements—even the pitiful sum of \$1500, which was asked to pay the travelling expenses of a U. States Engineer, in making surveys, was refused. If it had been granted, it is believed that an Engineer would have been assigned without hesitation to perform the duty. The Yeas and Nays on this question, and on the rejection of the plan recommended by the Board of Internal Improvements and the Great Convention, are not stated in the Raleigh papers, but we hope they will be. Let us see the names on every question relating to Internal Improvements.

From the North-Carolina Journal.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—In our last we noticed the adjournment of this body, and the number of public and private laws and resolutions passed by it. In again adverting to it it is neither our purpose to commend generally its doings, nor with a cotemporary to pass a general sentence of condemnation upon all its acts. So far as its labors have been directed to meet the wants and wishes and to promote the interests of the people we are willing, nay we are anxious, that the members should receive the approbation of their constituents. But whenever they have obviously defeated schemes well calculated to promote the great interests of the State and the people, and have fallen short of public expectation, then we do condemn, and we would that their constituents would condemn them, and withdraw that confidence which they have abused, and proven themselves unworthy of. In this we wish to be understood as speaking of the majority. In the passage of laws incorporating several Banks, and renewing the charter of the Bank of Cape-Fear, they have, we believe, provided means of relief to a large portion of the citizens of the State, and laid the foundation of a circulating medium, which if prudently managed by those obtaining the privilege, will answer all the purposes that Bank bills are made or can be made to answer. By the erection of the County of Yancey, the Legislature has at length yielded to a large number of her citizens that justice and equality which our institutions delight in. It has redressed a crying grievance, and established a claim to the gratitude of those who feel aught for the honor of the State, or the impartial exercise of its constitutional powers.

There are a class of enactments, which we are fearful will retard rather than promote the objects which they are intended to accomplish: we allude to the several acts incorporating Rail Road Companies. In these acts, the Legislature has not met public expectation, and has, as we believe, defeated the wishes of a large portion of the people of the State, set at naught their recommendations through their Delegates in Convention assembled, and assumed to dictate to the people, to those, by virtue of whose authority they were clothed with legislative functions, as to what is their true interests, and what they, (the people,) ought to do to promote their interests—telling the people almost in so many words, you know nothing about your interests, you have not the capacity to judge for yourselves, and we will perform that office for you: we will just do "what to us seemeth good," and no more. It is true that you are favorable to Internal Improvements: It is true that you have declared through your Delegates in Convention: It is true that you are willing to pledge the faith of the State for five millions of dollars, for the purpose of improving the State generally: it is true that this sum is to be spent upon yourselves in the improvement of your own property, by opening and constructing Roads, draining your Swamp lands, &c. and that you believe the money would be well spent, by increasing the value of your lands and all other species of your property. It is true that we are but your servants. But still we are the GUARDIANS OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE.—WE KNOW BEST HOW TO APPLY IT. And how have they applied it? Have they told the people how they have spent it? No, no.—We will then tell them. They set in Raleigh 57 days, which drew out of the PUBLIC TREASURE, for their own use, nearly \$34,000. And what did they do to earn this money? They passed some three or four laws of public utility, many of a questionable character, and some of a demoralizing tendency. In thus reflecting on the conduct of a majority of the members of the Legislature, we do not wish to be understood as denouncing all, far, very far from it; there were those among them who were true to the people as well as to themselves; but unfortunately for them and for the people, they were in the minority: Their influence and usefulness were controlled by miserable local prejudices, or that innate meanness which opposes measures because they have merit in them. It is time for reform. It is time that the people should consider such conduct, and apply the remedy, that they should let such public servants see and feel that they can act for themselves.

From the Wilmington Free Press.

"We publish in this day's paper a list of all the Acts of our Legislature, both public and private, as they have appeared in the Raleigh papers. There will be more sorrow than disappointment at the results of the present session, as most of our citizens did not expect our Legislature would do more than they have done in furtherance of the plan of internal improvement, which is next to nothing at all. But we do not think the case is desperate. If our citizens will begin the Roads for which charters have been obtained, future Legislatures will no doubt assist in their completion, or adopt some general plan which will be an important auxiliary to private enterprise. We fear this tardiness on the part of the Government will operate much against the future prosperity of the State. Many of our industrious and enterprising citizens who are the essential wealth of the State, will now seek another Government, more congenial to their taste and habits. The same effect will follow another session of a similar nature; and the longer our representatives refuse to do justice to themselves and their constituents, the less able will either be to throw off the lethargy of inaction. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the detail of all the causes by which a weak and incompetent assemblage of citizens guides the destinies of our "sovereign State"—they lie deep in a system of error, of error perpetuated by patriotism and love of liberty; but a patriotism unenlightened by science, and a love of liberty unchastened by propriety. These truths may be ungrateful even to those who know them to be such. But the times require plain dealing. Our State demands the aid of all her citizens, from the feeblest upwards; and there is no subject in the wide range of political discussion, that has, at this time, an excellent interest to the fate of North-Carolina—not even the preservation of the Union itself.

We know that the people are apt to imagine that those who do not flatter them are not friendly to their interest. They shall never be flattered or deceived by us—we love their prosperity and happiness too well to be guilty of such meanness and duplicity. But let them look to their Election grounds and see one of the causes of all the present evils. Is not the electioneering slang by which the people are deceived as common and familiar to all, as the vow of honesty is to a yankee pedlar?—"Gentlemen, I come before you to offer myself as a candidate for member of the next General Assembly—I am a plain man—have been used to hard work, &c." Well—all this may be very true, and he may be withal a very honest man, and yet unfit to guide the helm of State. We suppose too that it may be conceded that a very ignorant and corrupt man may give this splendid catalogue of qualifications. What then? Are the people to indulge in prejudices, and give credit to every man that chooses to minister to them? Let them be assured that many a candidate brags of "hard work" and of being "one of the people," who does not care a straw for them or their interest—he only wishes to advance his own interest, and thinks by these pretensions to deceive his fellow-citizens; and he does it effectually too.

We despise, wholly and heartily, as much as any other can do, the man who looks with contempt upon the honest yeomanry of our country—who are the sinews and the strength of it, and whose occupation is the nearest to the dictates of nature and the commands of God. But we despise no less the ignorant and presuming demagogue, who pretends to be their dearest friend, when in fact he is one of the Devil's deceivers. The questions the people should ask, are not whether the candidate is a farmer, a mechanic, a lawyer, or a doctor—whether he can plough, wield a hammer, or flourish his scissors—whether he has been to college or an old field school—but they should simply ask, in the language of Jefferson, of beloved and honored memory—"is he honest?—is he capable?"

From the Oxford Examiner.

THE LEGISLATURE.—On the fourth page we insert a list of all the Public Acts, passed at the recent session, and so many of the Private Laws and Resolutions as our readers can feel any interest in. The people may there see what has been done by their servants—and a beggarly display of wretched fragments he will find. With the exception of the establishment of sundry Banks, there was not a solitary measure perfected to meet the wishes of the people, in relation to the prosperity and for the advancement of the great interests of the State! We promised in our last to say something by way of showing what was left undone—but it is scarcely necessary to say more than to declare the general truth that almost every thing expected of the Legislature has been neglected or despised by that body. The great cause of the Internal Improvement of the State has been not only neglected, but positively injured, by the very reprehensible apathy, not to say stupidity of the Legislature. The demands of the West have been again unheeded, and the ques-

tion of Constitutional Reform left on the Docket, to take out more long sessions, while the people of that region are refused the common and unalienable right to have their case submitted to the popular voice. Not a thing has been done for the promotion of Education, although the Constitution of the State demands imperiously that the Legislature shall provide good Schools for the purpose of dispensing the blessings of knowledge to the people.

The Hillsborough Recorder, in allusion to the thriftless results of the Legislature says:—

"But not one dollar has been appropriated for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of any of the works; nay, our Legislature even refused to make an appropriation to defray the travelling expenses of an engineer, in case the President of the United States should send one to make surveys for us. We had supposed that former experience would have shown, that something more efficient than acts of incorporation was required to save the sinking fortunes of the State. We had supposed too, that the popular feeling in every portion of the State, in relation to this matter, had been so unequivocally expressed, that the most timid in our Legislature would have ventured to adopt, in part at least, the enlightened policy which is diffusing activity and enterprise through all the States around us, and is giving to them an abundant and unprecedented prosperity. Shall the people of this State no longer be permitted to hope for better things? Has Vanwinkle aroused himself, rubbed his eyes and stretched his legs, only that he may turn over and compose himself for another nap?—Our Legislature has in one instance, manifested liberality; they have appropriated in two years one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for rebuilding the Capitol; but it contrasts strangely with the parsimony which has been observed in other and more important particulars.—What would be thought of a farmer who should expend large sums in building a fine house while he permitted his farm to run to waste and ruin for want of improvement? Yet our Legislators claim to be prudent men! Whether such prudence will satisfy the people, let the elections in August tell."

The following further extract from Mr. BAKER'S Speech on the removal of the Deposites, is so full of truth and eloquence, that we cannot well resist the inclination to insert it:—

"Sir, the project of the Secretary of the Treasury astonishes me—it has astounded the country. It is here, that we find the source of the present agony—it is in the clearly avowed design, to bring a second time, upon this land the curse of an unregulated, uncontrolled, State Bank paper currency. We are again to see the drama, which already, in the course of the present century, has passed before us and closed in ruin. If the project shall be successful, we are again to see these paper missiles shooting in every direction through the country—a derangement of all values—a depreciated circulation—a suspension of specie payments—then a further extension of the same detestable paper—a still greater depreciation—with failures of traders, and failures of Banks, in its train—to arrive, at last, at the same point from which we departed in 1817. Suffer me to recal the recollection of the House to a few of the more striking events of that day. The first Bank of the United States expired in March, 1811. Between the 1st of January, 1811, and the close of the year 1814, more than one hundred new Banks were established, to supply this more uniform and better currency. For ten millions of capital called in by that Bank, twenty millions of capital, so called, was invested in these. In the place of five and a half millions, about the amount of circulation in notes of that Bank withdrawn, twenty-two millions were pushed out. Then came a suspension of specie payments in August and September, 1814. As an immediate consequence of this suspension, the circulation of the country, in the course of fifteen months, increased 50 per cent. or from 45 to \$68,000,000; and the fruit of this more uniform currency was the failure of innumerable traders, mechanics, even farmers; of one hundred and sixty-five Banks, with capitals amounting to \$30,000,000; and a loss to the United States, alone, in the negotiation of her loans, and in the receipt of bankrupt paper, to an amount exceeding four millions of dollars. I take this summary from the treatise of Mr. Gallatin, on the Currency and Banking System of the United States, one of the most valuable contributions that great sagacity and an untiring spirit of research have made to the political literature of this country; and which is one of the sins of the present Bank, that she has endeavored to diffuse among the people.—This may enable us to apprehend what was lost in the item of property alone, by this better currency. What it has cost us in reputation, it is impossible to estimate. Does Kentucky wish to see the return of those days? Does Pennsylvania wish it? Does any man wish it, who has property, or the desire to possess it,

and reason to discern the causes of its decay and destruction? I thank the Secretary for the disclosure of this plan. I trust in God it will be defeated; that the sound and sober State Banks of the Union may resist it, for it is their cause; that the poor men and laborers in the land may resist it, for it is a scheme to get from every one of them a dollar's worth of labor for fifty cents, and to make fraud the currency of the country as much as paper. Sir, the Bank of the United States, in any other relation than to the currency, and property of the country, is as little to me as to any man under heaven; but after the prime and vigor of life is passed, and the power of accumulation is gone, to see the children stripped, by the monstrous imposture of a paper currency, of all that the father's industry had provided for them—this, Sir, may well excite the warmth that denounces this plan as the precursor of universal dismay and ruin."

**RICE.**

ONE Cask Fresh Wilmington Rice, just received and for sale by  
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.  
Dec. 15.

**ONE OR TWO OVERSEERS**

FOR the present Year, wanted by the Subscriber.  
WILLIAM BOYLAN.  
Raleigh, Jan. 20, 1834. 11

**A BLACKSMITH**

AND  
**Shoe-Maker—Wanted.**

**The Subscriber**

RESIDING at HOLDS' STORE, Wake county, North-Carolina, wants a good BLACKSMITH, and 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

**25 or 50 Dollars Reward**

WILL be given for Negro DICK and his wife SALLY, who left me on the night of the 14th instant. Dick is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, bow-legged, down look and very black. His wife is very fleshy, rather low and not very black. Dick was dressed in linsey, and has with him some good clothes to wear, and some bed clothes, &c. If these Negroes are taken, and confined in any Jail within the State, \$25 will be given; if out of the State, \$50.  
SAMUEL COBLE.  
Orange county, N. C. (Rock Creek.)  
January 15, 1834. 11 3t

**A RUNAWAY SLAVE,**

WHO calls himself ANTHONY, and says he belongs to Wm. Williams, near Camden, S. Carolina, was arrested and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 28th ult. Said Boy is about 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark complexioned, speaks quick when spoken to, and is a very smart fellow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be dealt with as a runaway slave.  
JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor.  
Burke county, Jan. 15, 1834. 11 3t

**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, Redding Hollowell and his wife Jincy, and William McCauley, Admrs. 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 Pittsborough, on the third Monday in March next—and plead, answer or demur, 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 Craven and Sarah his wife, Thomas Macon, Hannah Macon, Nathaniel Macon, John Macon, James Odell, and Berrill Johnson and James Johnson, jun. by their guardian and next friend James Johnson,

vs.  
John Bowdown, James Bowdown, Francis Bowdown, Josiah Bowdown, Pleasant Bowdown, Charles Johnson and Elizabeth his wife, William Macon, Henry Macon, Pleasant Macon, Gideon Macon, William Hodgen and Mary his wife, Patsy Odell, and the children of Alston Macon, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants James Bowdown, Francis Bowdown, Josiah Bowdown, Pleasant Bowdown, Charles Johnson and Betsey his wife, the Children of Alston Macon, dec'd, William Macon, Henry Macon, Pleasant Macon, Gideon Macon, William Hodgen and Polly his wife, and Patsy Odell, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Randolph county, on the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur to the complainants bill; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and each of them, and the said cause will be heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Jonathan Worlth, Clerk of said Court, at Ashboro', the 26th of December, 1833.  
JONATHAN WORTLH, C. M.

**PRINTING**

Of every description neatly executed at  
TIMES OFFICE.



**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. 15, 1834. 10 1f

**TURNER & HUGHES**

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 Week 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

**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 GRENSHAW, Trustees.

Wake County, Jan. 8, 1834. 11 2w

**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 Bonding of Debts of any kind, or at 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.) If 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 Sub. scriber will also go on Missions to any distance, and transact business of any other kind, for a liberal compensation.

In all cases, the Case will be demandable as soon as the service is performed & returns made.

It is believed that it will be attended by every person acquainted with the Subscriber, that he is fully qualified for the discharge of all the duties which the proposes 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 Warrenton, N. C. by mail (post paid) or otherwise, from a distance.  
M. W. DUNNAYT.  
Warrenton, 16th Jan 1834. 11

**State of North-Carolina.**

**Chatham County,**  
**Court of Equity—September Term, 1833.**

Rebecca Utley and others,

vs.

Burwell Rawlins 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 Pittsborough on the 3d Monday in March next, to then and there to answer the allegations in this bill, or plead, or demur to the same, or otherwise; the bill will be taken as confessed as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas Thompson, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of September, 1833.  
THOS. THOMPSON, C. M. E.