

RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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

VOLUME XXXV.

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The Register
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TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum; one half in advance. Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

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.

FROM LIBERIA.

The subjoined letter is from Beverly Wilson, formerly of Norfolk. The Editors of the Norfolk Herald state that the writer is well known to many citizens of Norfolk, as a man of correct moral deportment, and industrious habits. Tho' comfortably situated here, and partaking of the prejudice which so unaccountably prevails among the colored population against the colony, he, nevertheless, had the good sense to discern that a lasting home and a foundation of future peace and independence for his family were only to be obtained on the shores of Liberia; and with a view of entirely satisfying himself respecting the actual condition and circumstances of the country, of which he had heard so many contradictory accounts, he determined to visit it, and judge for himself, intending, if he liked it, to move his family thither. His report, therefore, may be received as the testimony of an honest and impartial witness.

The letter is dated Monrovia, March 4. The emigrants that went out in the Jupiter had all had the fever, of which four had died, viz: one woman of 75, two children under 12, and the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wright. The rest were all convalescent.

"I am not prepared (says the writer) to tell you much about the distant parts of Africa at this time; as far as I have seen I am well pleased. Monrovia is improving very fast; the town contains two hundred and twenty dwelling houses, besides stores and other buildings; there are about ten warehouses built of stone, and a number of their dwellings have stone basement stories, and are white-washed inside and out; some are neatly finished.

"There are many vessels on the coast, which are going out and coming in almost every day. We have also many foreign vessels here. The harbour has not been clear since I arrived.

"We have fruit in abundance, and the varieties too numerous for me to mention at this time.

"We have also, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, jacks, and all kinds of poultry that we have at home.

"The fish are very fine—I have seen them weigh 180 pounds.

"I have been told by some who are acquainted with farming, that the land is as good as any in America.

"We have two Sabbath Schools in the town of Monrovia, and an every day Seminary for Male and Female pupils. I have seen at the Methodist Sunday school about one hundred children. We have also Sabbath Schools at Grand Bassa, about 100 miles from Monrovia, at Millsburg and Caldwell; and have established three others among the natives.

"Since I arrived, we have purchased land on Junk River which is good for farming, and the water abounding with excellent fish and oysters.

"We have a number of the different tribes to visit us from the interior; I have seen them from as far as Arabia. I have also seen the Mahometan priests, in the Colony; they read and write, and are anxious to converse on the Scriptures.—They ask many interesting questions.

"I believe this bids fair for a good country. We only want means for the people who are sent here unprepared for farming or any thing else. I have seen the sugar cane and coffee tree both very thriving."

Connecticut.—SAMUEL A. FOOT, the Governor of this State, in his message to both Houses of the Legislature, on the 9th inst. towards the conclusion, observes:

"While we consider our legislative duties as strictly confined by the Constitution to the internal concerns of our own State, and hold it indispensable to the harmony and efficiency of our complex system of Government, that the General and State Governments should move within their own prescribed limits; yet, as a constituent member of this great Confederacy, it becomes our duty, not only as individuals, but as a State, to watch with vigilant and constant care the acts of our public agents; in the administration of the General Government; to interpose every proper and necessary check against the abuse of delegated power, and every en-

croachment upon the rights and liberties of the people; to warn our fellow citizens of any impending danger, and urge the appropriate and peaceful remedy, by the honest and faithful discharge of their duty as freemen at the ballot boxes.

"I have deemed it to be my duty to lay before you certain documents, communicated by the President of the United States—a body, not more highly distinguished as an important and conservative branch of the Government, than for the eminent talents, firmness, and patriotism of its members; and I invite your serious attention to the alarming assumption of power, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, over privilege and duty, which have produced collisions much to be dreaded in our Government.

"The crisis, in my judgment, demands a free and independent expression of public opinion on the powers granted by the Constitution; as the people understand it. The President has virtually appealed to the People; the Senate has joined issue; it is for the American people, thro' their Legislatures and in their primary assemblies to decide. It presents a question of vast importance, which will probably merge all the minor divisions, and revive the early distinctions of party; on one side the friends of the Constitution and the Laws; and on the other, of arbitrary power.

"No human foresight or ingenuity can always command success, or avoid the disastrous effects of ill-judged or ill-timed interference, of officious legislation, or Executive usurpation.

"The most active, industrious, and enterprising, have felt the heaviest weight of this national calamity, produced by the sudden, unexpected, and unnecessary shock, and derangement of the currency; and its effects have been bitterly experienced by that portion of our fellow citizens least able to bear it—Business men and the laboring poor! If it does not make the rich richer, it will certainly make the poor poorer."

ACCIDENTS.

Three accidents, all of a distressing nature, two of them terminating fatally, recently occurred in Greene county, Pennsylvania. A daughter, of Enoch South, aged about 14, left her father's house, on horseback, to take dinner to some workmen. The rattling of the plates frightened the horse, who pranced and threw her off, her foot being caught in the stirrup. Not being able to extricate it or stop the animal, she was dragged and so much injured, as to cause almost immediate death.

A day or two after, Elizabeth, a child of Mr. Samuel C. Orr, stepped out of the door of the house, with a piece of bread in her hands. In a moment, a mare grazing in the yard, came up to the child, caught its arm in her mouth, lifted it up, and as it fell, struck it with one of her feet and killed it.

On the same day, Eli, son of Richard Dong, Esq. aged 14, attempted to spring from the ground upon a horse's back, but the horse at the same moment jumped forward and threw the boy back. His foot caught in the reins of the bridle, and he was dragged by the foot nearly a quarter of a mile, the horse running at full speed.

Charleston Rail Road.—The total number of Passengers transported up and down, from the first week of January, to the 27th April, was 6912, for which the sum of \$23,670 99 cents was received—during the same period, the sum of \$13,017 64 cents was received for freight, making the total amount of the receipts of the Road \$36,688 63—in addition to the above, \$1,574 75 was received for the transportation of U. S. Troops, which makes the whole amount to the 27th April, \$38,263 38 cents, and to the 30th April, \$39,518 31. During this period, but 4,500 bales cotton have been brought down on the Rail Road. From the 1st to the 18th of May, inclusive, the total amount of receipts of the Road, have been \$16,370 46, averaging \$631 37 cents per day.

The ship Mississippi, which arrived at New-York on the 16th inst. from New-Orleans, had on board two slaves, who were found secreted in the vessel during the passage. The Captain repaired immediately after his arrival to the police office, to obtain an order to re-ship them, and have them secured in prison, until his sailing. The order for re-shipment was granted; but the Recorder not being able to order their commitment, they were taken on board the vessel, to remain till her departure, under the control of the captain.

In one of the cabins of the Steam-boat Trenton, there is hung up a tin sign having the following inscription—Gentlemen are not permitted to lie down in this cabin. A few days since, while the Trenton was on her passage from Philadelphia to New-York, a tall gentleman, evidently a Kentuckian, was observed walking fore and aft the cabin, his arms folded up and apparently unmindful of the movements and conversation of his numerous fellow passengers. Two gentlemen were in earnest and rather loud discussion of politics; after a hard shot from the disputant

belonged to the opposition side, the antagonist brought his hands smartly down, and exclaimed—"General Jackson has done more for this nation, than any other President we ever had."

The assertion was made in such a loud and positive tone that it arrested the attention of several of the company, and among others of the Kentuckian. He stopped short, and unfolding his arms, said to the last speaker—"Stranger, do you know that you are violating the rules of the boat."

The Jackson man professed his intentions to violate no regulation—and asked to know what rule he had infringed.

"There is one which you have violated," said the Kentuckian, pointing to the tin sign, and reading—

"Gentlemen are not permitted to lie down in this cabin."—U. S. Gaz.

A whale in James River.—The Petersburg Constitutional states that a whale, fully sixty feet long, driven perhaps, by the late tempestuous weather from his more capacious home, was seen a few days ago in James River, nearly as high as Fort Powhatan, above Jamestown.—The contents of a musket, doubly charged, were fired at him from a schooner; upon which he turned to the right about, and put off to sea, leaving a wake behind him to be rivalled only by the majestic movements of the steamer Patrick Henry.

Murder.—On the morning of the 11th ult. the body of a young man, by the name of Nathaniel Frost, was found near the grave yard in Mobile, Alabama, covered with blood, and perfectly lifeless. A young man, by the name of Charles Boyington is suspected of having perpetrated the diabolical act. He disappeared on the night of the murder, and a reward of 500 dollars has been offered for his apprehension and conviction.

The Speech of Mr. BINNEY, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, in the case of the contested election between Messrs. MOORE & LETCHER, is universally spoken of as one of the ablest ever delivered in that House; distinguished, besides, by that elevation of tone and propriety and dignity of manner, which, in this distinguished orator, attract the admiration equally of the opponents and the friends of whatever cause he espouses.—Nat. Intelligencer.

New-York, May 21.

A seaman, named George Williams, who but a few days since returned from a long voyage to China, went to the residence of his wife in Rector street, and found to his grief and surprise such evidence of her infidelity as led him to seek the name and occupation of the seducer of his wife's honor. Failing to obtain the desired information, in a fit of despair, he despatched a child to a druggist's shop in the vicinity to procure poison for him. After awaiting for a few minutes, expecting her return, he walked into Broadway, and entering an apothecary's shop requested the clerk to give him two ounces of laudanum. The young man by some mistake gave him that quantity of nitric acid or aquafortis, which the unfortunate man immediately swallowed, returned home and threw himself upon a bed. His shrieks and groans alarmed the household, who, soon ascertained the dreadful truth, and used every means which humanity could suggest to restore the sufferer. A physician was summoned, who applied the stomach pump, but without effect; and the poor sufferer died in the greatest agony.

Productive small farm.—The Ohio Repository furnishes the following product of 15 acres of improved land. Mr. Thomas G-bbons of Harrison Co. Ohio, has a farm of twenty acres of land, 15 of which are improved. He keeps three cows, sells 12 lbs. of butter per week, and from 50 to 60 lbs. of cheese per annum. He killed 2,200 lbs. of pork; sold 1,723 lbs. and keeps 7 hogs over winter. He raised 100 bushels of wheat, and 2½ acres of corn mowed 3 tons of clover hay, and one of timothy; and has from 7 to 8 bushels of clover seed for sale. He keeps two horses and 10 head of sheep; has 3 children; and his hired labor cost him but \$5.

Take care how you go up the ladder.—Mathew Carey, speaking of his marriage, says: "My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent and economical. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and mount the ladder as slowly as to run no risk of descent.—During the whole course of our marriage, I never, as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury, or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner—never in a single instance, for the purpose of drinking.

How very different the conduct of some young married people are, and old married ones too, now-a-days. They can go to the tavern and the grog-shop, eat oysters, drink grog, play cards, dice or nine-pins, spending their seventy-fifty cents or a dollar, two or three times a week. No marvel such people never go up the ladder. They are always at the bottom, and there they will probably stay as long as they live. A jug of rum tied

to a man's neck is a hard thing to carry up the ladder; and many a man, after he has dragged it half way up, has been suddenly tumbled down to the bottom.

A long Nose.—A Paisley manufacturer having got, by some accident, a severe cut across the nose, and having no court plaster at hand, stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gun tickets, on which was the usual intimation—"warranted 350 yards long."

A gentleman remarkable for having a great deal of lead in his forehead, called one morning on a counsellor, who asked what news? "Why," says the other, "I do not know; my head is confoundedly out of order this morning." "That is extraordinary," news indeed," says the counsellor. "What! an extraordinary thing for a man to have a headache?" "No, sir," says he, "I do not say that but for so simple a machine to be out of order, is extraordinary indeed!"

Egotism.—In two small paragraphs in the President's Protest Message, of twenty five lines, as published in one of the New-York papers, the little word "I" occurs sixteen times.

"Well Pat—can you tell me how far it is from here to London?"

"Och! yer honor, and how did you find out my name?"

"I guessed it Pat."

"Faith! did ye—then ye may guess how far it is from here to London?"

Striking Evidence.—Our court houses are frequently the scenes of occurrences which make Deans Justice, herself relax her gravity, and smile even from the bench.—There is often great difficulty in extorting proper answers from stupid and ill-grained witnesses. The lawyer exhausts his ingenuity and his patience, in vain attempts to draw forth from his subtle, or sullen subject, the matter required; and often gets for his pains an insolent retort, which turns the laugh of the whole court against him.—One of the most provoking cases of this kind recently occurred in the Quarter Session of this city.

A lawyer retained in a case of assault and battery was cross-examining a witness in relation to the force of the blow struck.

What kind of a blow was given? asked the lawyer.

A blow of the common kind.

Describe the blow.

I am not good at description.

Show me what kind of blow it was.

I can't.

You must.

I won't.

The lawyers appealed to the court.

Court told the witness that if the counsel insisted upon his showing what kind of blow it was he must do so.

Do you insist upon it? asked the witness.

The counsel replied that he did.

"Well then, since ye compel me to show it was 'his kind' of a blow" at the same time puffing the action to the word, and knocking; the astonished disciple of Coke upon Littleton over.

Phil. Com. Int.

BANK OF THE STATE

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS for receiving Subscriptions for Two thousand three hundred and seventy-four Shares of the Capital of this Bank, will be opened on the 15th of June next, at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Halifax, Tarboro', Milton, Leaks, Jiles, Salisbury, Charlotte and Morganton; and will be kept open to the 15th of July inclusive; at Raleigh under the superintendence and direction of the President and Directors of the Bank; and at the other places herein mentioned under the superintendence and direction of the Comptroller respectively appointed therefor.

On all Shares hereafter subscribed, interest on the first instalment at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 22nd May instant, to the day of payment will be required.

Payment of the first instalment on Shares heretofore subscribed, with interest from the 22nd May instant, six paid, may be made on or before the 1st July next—in default thereof, the subscription for said Shares will be stricken off, and the same Shares may be taken by others.—Payment of the second instalment on all Shares subscribed for, and not already paid, must be made on or before the 20th day of August next, when the same will be due.

Payment will be received in specie, or the notes and checks of the several Banks received by the Commissioners, at equivalent to specie, until otherwise ordered.

By order of the President and Directors.
CHAS. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 29th, 1834.

Lamp and other Oils.

Fall Sparn. Oil, fine quality,
Olive or Sweet Oil, do. do.
Common Oil,
Finest French Oil, (for the table.)
Just received and for sale, by
BECKWITH, BLAKE & CO.
May 30, 1834.

New and Fashionable Goods.

BENJAMIN S. KING

IS NOW receiving his SPRING & SUMMER supplies of all kinds of GOODS, suitable for the Season; and as he is compelled to pay high rent, he wishes to turn his goods into CASH as quick as possible. He will therefore sell every article at a small advance on cost, and he invites his customers and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves. In addition to the above he is receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, HATS & SHOES, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for past favors, he respectfully asks of his friends and the public, a continuance of their patronage. He does not boast of superior advantages over others, but leaves those who may favor him with a call to judge for themselves.
Raleigh, May 30, 1834. 5w

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right of making, vending and using the REVOLVING STEAM WASHER, in the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, offer for sale this most invaluable article, by the use of which, a boy 12 years old, can readily and easily do the washing of a common size family in four hours, with a little assistance from a person to wring and hang out the Clothes.

Many Machines have been invented to save the labor and prevent the disagreeable consequences attendant on washing Clothes by hand. The subscribers do confidently believe that none has ever been presented to the public, that promises to be more useful and beneficial than that now offered.

Not only is the labor and trouble of washing one, or two days in every week saved, but the health of Females is admirably protected by this Machine, for it is a fact well known to every intelligent Physician, that the Washing Tub has brought many, very many women to untimely graves.

With equal ease and despatch, may be washed Blankets, Coverlets, Counterpanes, Broad-cloth Coats, Pantaloon, and in fact, every article of family use, without the smallest injury to the Clothes. Printed instructions will be sent with each Machine, as to the manner of using it. All persons wishing to purchase, will please to apply to the subscribers, who will promptly attend to all orders.

The price of the above article is TEN DOLLARS each, when delivered at the Shop; and TWELVE DOLLARS in every case, if sent to the purchaser.

The subscribers hereby forewarn all persons not to intrude on their Right, either in making, vending or using in any way, the above named Washer, in the aforesaid counties of this State.

JESSE POWELL,
WM W. MARCUM,
Wake County, May 30, 1834.

Notice to Contractors.

BY virtue of an order of Chatham County Court, the Subscribers will contract, on the fourth day of July next, at Haywood, for the BUILDING A BRICK STORE HOUSE, at the place above named. The Plans will be of Stone. Proposals will be received by the Commissioners until that day. The plan of said Building can be seen by application to C. J. Williams.

A. G. KEEN,
PARISH CROSS,
C. J. WILLIAMS,
JNO. HARRISON,
WILLIAM CRUMP,
Haywood, 20th May, 1834. 29

Rowan's Tonic Mixture,

Or, Vegetable Febrifuge.

A specific and lasting Cure for the AGUE AND FEVER.

THIS worthy remedy, recently repels the slur of being a quack medicine, it having been the result of many years' study, experience and labor, in the medical practice and observation of Fever and Ague. It is composed of such medicinal principles as were considered most fit to restore the harmony of action between the stomach, liver, and the other important functions of the system, the loss of which harmony is evidently the immediate cause of the disease. It speedily promotes a regular and healthy appetite, which is generally entirely destroyed or rendered very precarious; by which effect, vigor and strength is soon afforded to the whole system. It must be apparent to all, that a medicine possessing these peculiar virtues, is useful in a great variety of complaints. By renewing the healthy action of the digestive organs, it has proved itself of remarkable benefit in dyspepsia, depraved appetite, heart-burn, water-brash, flatulency, jaundice, night sweats, dryness, bowels complaints, and many other affections of similar origin. But it is in the treatment of fevers, and especially in Fever & Ague, or Intermittent Fever, that its powers have been principally tested, and with those who have been its usefulness, it is pronounced safe, and to all remedies heretofore discovered for those diseases. It has also been used as a preventive by many who were subject to a periodical recurrence of the Chills and Fever, and it has always warranted off the apprehended attack.

Certificates from the most respectable persons in this city and the country, of the superior advantages and decided efficacy of this medicine, in the cure of the above diseases, accompany each bottle.

JOHN R. ROWAN,
Inventor and Proprietor, Philadelphia.

The above article is just received, and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, May 8, 1834.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Messrs. John H. Rose

John C. Montague;

TAKE NOTICE, that Lam now confined in the Jail of Wayne, under a Ca. sa. for Debt, and that on the 10th day of June next, at the said Jail door, I expect to take the oath for the relief of my present debtors. You may attend if you think proper.

his AMOS ELLIS,
Clerk.

Raleigh, May 20, 1834.

SAFFORDS

Patent Straw Cutters.

WILL. PECK, Agent for this section of the country, has now on hand a supply of the Cutters and Shellers. Those who wish to purchase these desirable labor saving Machines, will please call at his residence at the south-east corner of the Capitol Square, Raleigh.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform all who may be in need of the above most useful labor-saving machines, that he has by much study, labor and expense, made great improvements in them, making them more durable, to cut shorter, and a greater number of lengths, &c. and believes them now as perfect as it is possible to make them. An objection has sometimes been made to the small size machines, because of the endless screw having in some instances worn out, and rendered the machine useless without a new shaft; he would inform all who may have machines in this situation, that by sending them to his shop they can have separate screws fitted on their old shafts—which screws should they wear can afterwards be replaced by the person using the machines. All new small machines he now makes with screws cast separate from the shafts, so as to be more durable, and that in case of their failure, any person in the country can replace them for 12½ cents. (the price of a new screw, which they can always obtain at his shop, as well as new shafts and pulleys). He is now prepared to fill all orders for large or small size Straw Cutters, as also for the best kind of Thrashing Machines, Horse powers, Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, &c. at short notice; the materials and workmanship of which he will warrant to be good. He hopes that all economists will remedy the hard times to themselves, by making use of these Straw Cutters, and to him, by favoring him with their orders for the same. For after what has been said, and published by many respected and observing farmers and economists upon the subject, it is presumed that all are now fully convinced of the great saving made by feeding all stock on cut and mixed food, as well as of the great advantage it is to the stock so fed, especially to work horses, oxen and mule cows; and if so, it is reasonable to suppose that all economists will adopt it, and that they will furnish themselves with the above Cutting Machines for cutting the food, which will cut any length wanted, and in less than one-quarter of the time required to cut it with the old kind of knives that have generally been used for the purpose. From the great demand there has been for these machines (there having been near 1000 of them sold in this State since he purchased the right in them) and the general satisfaction that they have given, he can with confidence recommend them, and in point of simplicity, durability and performance, he believes they far exceed all other kinds now in use, as will appear from the following Certificates from Gen. Grump, Col. Gooch, and others, who have long had them in use, and hundreds of others that might be obtained were it necessary. Those who may feel disposed to purchase, will please favor him with their orders, or call and see the machines, and witness their performance, at his Agricultural Machine Shop, first door below the Union Hotel.

JABEZ PARKER.

CERTIFICATES

Sir—You ask my opinion in regard to your Straw Cutting Machines; having had one in regular use for about six years, I hesitate not to say, that it is decidedly superior to any article of the kind I have ever seen, both for durability and despatch in execution; no repair whatever has been necessary during the six years use, and it is now as perfect as when first put in operation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CRUMP.

Mr. JABEZ PARKER, Richmond, Surrey, March 12th, 1834.

I have owned and used two of Safford's Straw Cutters, made by Mr. Jabez Parker of Richmond, from about the time of their introduction into this part of Virginia, and do not hesitate to say, that the machine is one of great value. With the large size one, two hands can cut sixty bushels in an hour. I use it in cutting up corn tops and shucks, as well as blade fodder, hay and straw of every sort. It is not liable to get out of order, even in the hands of the most careless operators. Mine is as efficient now, as several years ago. I think Mr. Parker has improved his construction, and added to its durability. The large is preferable to the small size one, though the latter is valuable in proportion to its size.

C. W. GOOCH.
Ainfield, Henrico, Feb. 27th, 1834.

Lynchburg, Jan. 18th, 1834.

Mr. JABEZ PARKER,
Dear Sir—I have had in use for some time, your Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter of the largest size. I find them both superior machines for the purposes they were intended. I have lent out to several of my neighbors, the Corn Sheller, and all speak of it in the highest terms. I use the Straw Cutter on my plantation in Amherst county, and find its utility so great, that I would not dispense with its use one year for twice its cost. I had the simplicity of construction so great in both machines, that there is little danger of their getting out of order even by the careless usage of slaves.

Your obedient servant,
E. FLETCHER.

I owned a small sized Cutting Machine, which I purchased of Mr. Jabez Parker, and with two boys—one small lad, to feed—I cut about forty bushels of wheat straw in little more than half an hour. We usually cut as much straw and corn shucks in an hour, as a boy could cut in a day with the common three-bladed knives. This machine is easily kept in order, if attention is paid to oiling its shaft and screw.

JACOB MORDECAI.
Henrico county, March, 1834.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE First Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, June 23, and continue without a recess, the present year, until the twenty-sixth of November. Hereafter the academic year will be divided into two equal Sessions, and the charges for each be equal. The charges for the present year being twenty-five weeks and a few days, will be charged in the proportion which his period bears to the whole academic year of forty-four weeks.

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, Rector.
Raleigh, May 20, 1834.