

For the Register.

THE UNIVERSITY And Circular of the Committee.

As the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University have recently sent out a Circular, calling the attention of the people of the State to the condition of that Institution, it may not be amiss to seize the opportunity in furtherance of the same object, to offer a few remarks upon some of the topics contained in that document.

Regarding the University as the property of the State, in which all the people have a common interest, it is desirable that its advantages for education, and its condition, should be more generally known. For this reason, we are glad to see this Circular sent forth, and do sincerely hope it may have the effect to awaken a spirit of inquiry in the general subject of Education, and the particular condition of the Institution.

A common regard for delicacy, it may perhaps be thought, should allow the Circular to speak for itself, and that which cannot be approved should be passed over in silence. Were it a communication from an individual at the head of a private establishment, this might be duty. But coming as this Circular does, from the Guardians of a public Institution, and that too a State Institution, it is to be considered as a public document, which every man has a right to examine, approve, or condemn, as he may judge duty requires.

There is, however, one other paragraph of the Circular, which deserves a graver notice. We allude to that, which speaks of the "Seductive" influence of other Colleges upon this. The Committee say "that it is a fact, which ought not to be disguised, that those Colleges at the North, which have received the largest share of Southern patronage, have, within a few years, so far relaxed in their terms of admission, as in effect to offer a premium of the most seductive character to many of our youth for the desertion of their domestic Institutions."

What is the fact? We are told in a subsequent paragraph, which we suppose was introduced by way of proof, that three young men are to be graduated at other Colleges this year, with the highest honors, who went from the University. Suppose it is so, and what does it show? For aught that appears, the three best in the University, are the three best elsewhere; or dissatisfied with their privileges here, they have gone out to other Institutions, where, under new influences, they have been inspired with new ardor, and have become different men.

But it is said, the Colleges have relaxed their terms of admission. What Colleges? We profess to know something about this subject, and if such is the fact, as alleged, it is new to us. On the contrary, we do know, that in many of the Colleges, the reverse is true. Columbia College in South-Carolina has within two years nearly doubled the amount of her requisitions. The Colleges of New England have repeatedly within a few years added to the amount of preparatory studies, and instead of relaxing, have introduced an increased rigor in the examination of candidates for admission.

By whom the Circular was written, we know not. It is professedly the production of the Executive Committee of the Trustees. That the document met the joint approbation of those whose names are appended, we are in duty bound to believe. For the honor of the University, we are glad to see it dated at Raleigh, for we presume that the attendants at Minerva's Courts would have sent

forth in a more appropriate dress.—Perspicuity is one property, which seems important in such a document as this. A school-boy may wrap his thoughts in mystery; an unlettered man may express himself obscurely and be pardoned. But when the Guardians of a literary Institution—the *Areopagus* of the literature and science of the State—express themselves in enigmatical terms in presenting matters of fact to the Public, it is unpardonable. Of this description, there are in this Circular more sentences than one; sentences, which require no ordinary keenness of intellectual penetration to understand. There is one in particular, which, on account of the importance of the information communicated, ought not to escape attention. We allude to a regulation implicating the parent and guardian as well as the Student. A debt contracted without permission, renders the Student liable to punishment, and the payment of such a debt, however honest, is to be followed by dismissal, and that whether paid by Student, Parent, or Guardian. Whether the good people of the State will consent to be thus unceremoniously ostracized, and forced to refuse the payment of a just debt, contracted in an evil hour by an unfortunate Son, is a point, which we hope will not soon be brought to the test of experiment. And we would take the liberty of gravely advising every parent and guardian, who has a Son or Ward at the University, to be peculiarly careful about meddling with his affairs, lest the iniquity of the Father be visited upon the Son, and thus the peace and harmony of the Institution be disturbed by new controversies arising from experiments about "imputed transgression."

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A hasty and superficial education, we cordially approve. We are not among those, who suppose that the high pressure principle can be applied to the work of instructing the mind. It is only by slow, and patient steps, that we can reach the summit of the hill. But while we thus far approve, we venture to ask, was it decorous in the Committee to thrust forward their own University, as above all others, exhibiting an example of wisdom on this subject? Was it commendable to make an invidious comparison, even by insinuation, and thus provoke against her, the contempt or ridicule of other kindred Institutions? The Committee have, in our opinion, while aiming to avoid one evil, run into another. Their insinuations in relation to other Colleges, brought forward in comparison with their own Institution, will do her as much disservice abroad, as the apathy of the people is doing at home. We hope, however, that the Circular may be confined within our own State; at least, that it may not fall into the hands of the Directors of any of the proscribed Institutions, lest they should take it upon themselves to institute some new degree, and send it as a mark of their respect to our honorable Committee for their cleverness, good sense and decorum in the Circular, which they have issued for the benefit of the University of North-Carolina.

Should any be disposed to think we do not treat the honorable Committee with all the respect due to their high standing, we offer them an apology in the words of the Roman historian, "*Magnos homines virtute metimur, non fortuna.*" As we may hereafter notice some of the regulations mentioned in the Circular for the government of the University, we seize this opportunity to state again, that in relation to the present, and to any thing that may be said in future, we have no other than the most friendly feelings towards that Institution. Interested, in common with other citizens, in its welfare, we wish to see it built up, and we rejoice in its prosperity. Convinced, however, as we are, that there are deeply-rooted defects connected with the Institution, and that there are causes in operation, which if not removed, will always impair confidence, and prove an incubus to its prosperity, we may deem it a duty to pursue the subject, not with the intention to provoke hostility, but to second the efforts of the gentlemen who have issued the Circular. C.

Virginia Legislature.

We are indebted to the Editors of the Richmond Compiler and Petersburg Intelligencer, for Slips by the Express Mail, containing the Message of Gov. CAMPBELL to the Legislature of Virginia— which possesses so much interest at this time, that we lay it before our readers:

The sudden and unexampled reverse which has occurred in the currency and business of the country, in the view which I have taken of the subject, made it my duty, under the Constitution, to convene you before the period of the annual session. The resolutions of the Banks to suspend specie payments—the penalties incurred thereby by some of them, and the difficulties likely to arise in the collection of the public revenue, furnish the grounds for the Executive proceeding under which you are assembled. A state of things most unfavorable to the industry and prosperity of the country, has unexpectedly come upon us, requiring, as I humbly conceive, the early and solemn consideration of the General Assembly.

The Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, the Bank of the Valley, and the Merchants' Bank after Bank of Wheeling have severally suspended specie payments. The North Western Bank, at the date of the latest accounts, continued to meet its engagements with punctuality, and is the only banking institution in the Commonwealth which has not been compelled to seek protection against the pressure of the times in suspension of payments. The Bank of Virginia declared the resolution on the 15th day of May; on the day after, the example was followed by the Farmers' Bank. Before this step was taken, and even before it appears to have been anticipated, it had been resorted to by the Banks of the large commercial cities of the North. Subsequently and in quick succession, the Bank after Bank has followed the example set first in the City of New York, and now there is scarcely a Bank of large capital and extended operations in any part of the Union, which redeems its notes in specie.

It was not to be expected that the Banks of this Commonwealth—those of them at least whose issues had been largely and widely diffused—could long continue to pay specie after the Banks of the Northern and Eastern cities had resolved to withhold it. Prior even to the declaration of the Northern Banks, specie was at a premium, and had become an article of traffic; and the demands for it, and the premium it would command, were sure to be increased, and in point of fact, were increased, by the determination of those Banks to close their vaults. As a consequence, large and increasing demands would be made upon our Banks, to redeem their notes and liquidate balances; and their ability to meet such demands was diminished by having the chance of supply from the quarter denied to them. It was reter especially to the two principal institutions, (I would be brought at least to a denial of specie) a course of rigorous collection, which it would have aggravated greatly the public distress, could at most have delayed the evil day—and the banks were reduced to the necessity of choosing between a suspension of payments, as a measure of precaution, and of losing their supply without being able effectually to resist the run which would be made upon them. The former alternative was recommended by the examples of other banks—by considerations of impartial justice towards every creditor—by the embarrassment in which their debtors were unexpectedly involved, and the final security of their debts—and was the course apparently best calculated to avoid agitation and alarm, and to enable them to assist in executing the demerage which had occurred in our pecuniary concerns.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the cause, there can be but one opinion respecting the reality and extent of the public distress.—Failures for unexampled amounts have occurred; confidence, and with it, the immense credit which it upheld, is gone; the price of every agricultural product has declined; and in a time of peace, and in the absence of physical calamity, the whole country is uneasy and anxious about the future. Patience, economy and industry—a reliance upon themselves, and the exertion of these sturdy virtues, will enable our citizens to recover speedily from their embarrassments, and thus afford the only sure resource against the evils which are experienced, and the best defence against their recurrence hereafter.

The Bank of the Valley, the corporate powers of that Bank and of the Bank of the Valley, except for the purpose of collecting debts and closing their accounts were forfeited by the refusal to pay specie; and they became thereby liable to serious penalties. The same act of the part of the Bank of Virginia and the Merchants' Bank of Wheeling, was not visited by a like heavy condemnation. But whilst in that respect these institutions are favored by the existing laws, the community, without your interference, might be exposed to serious inconvenience by the provision in the amended charter of the Bank of Virginia, which declares, that "if the said Bank shall at any time fail or refuse to redeem its notes in gold or silver coin, its issues shall be no longer receivable in payments to the State."

The time is unpropitious, if it were otherwise desirable, to attempt any radical changes in the policy of the Commonwealth. The system of banking has been long since introduced, and we find it fixed upon us. The Commonwealth is largely interested in the stocks of our banking institutions, through the fund for internal improvement, and the literary fund; and the stock which is thus held, is a part of the security which has been pledged to the holders of the public debt. Bank paper has long performed all the purposes of currency, and by the holders of it, the poor and the rich, is counted as money. The merchants and traders of our towns have been accustomed to look to the Banks for facilities and aid; and through their instrumentality it was, they have been enabled to make their purchases of the planter and farmer. It would surely be unwise, in a period of difficulty, and when private credit is in need of unusual facilities, to put down institutions which are so incorporated with every public and individual interest, and from which it would result as an immediate consequence, that the difficulties of paying would be augmented, whilst the debt to be paid would be increased. There are those who would have no Banks, either State or Federal, and are for enforcing an exclusive metallic circulation. The project, in the actual condition of the country, I believe to be wholly impracticable, and the agitation of it at this period, could have no other effect than still further to derange the business, and oppress every interest in the community. And I consider it of the highest importance to maintain the credit of the State Banks, as forming, under proper regulations, the only practical substitute for a U. S. Bank—and their preservation affords the only defence against the dangerous scheme of a powerful and overshadowing national institution.

The Banks are not relieved, the revenue amounting on an average to upwards of four hundred thousand dollars annually, cannot be paid except in specie. The amount of gold and silver would be temporarily withdrawn from circulation, at the very time when it would be most wanted in the country to enable the people to carry on their pecuniary transactions.

The suspension of payments by the banks, being clearly the result of causes which, at the time, they could not control, and which in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, they did not foresee, they are surely entitled to the indulgent consideration of the General Assembly, and indulgence to them seems to be alike demanded by a proper regard to the general welfare. In addition to what I have before briefly suggested, it should be remembered that the crop of tobacco of the present year, as I am informed, is, to a large extent, unsold, and the crop of wheat will soon be matured. The crop of tobacco, owing to the decline from former prices, the limited demand for it, or rather the difficulties which are experienced in raising money to purchase it, has come with unusual slowness to market. It will indeed be difficult for the planter and farmer to dispose of their crops, if the banks shall be unable or prohibited from affording facilities to the purchasers in their negotiations. Besides, the evils which would be felt at home, by any obstacles in the way of the sale of these great staples, there would be a large reduction from the amount of our foreign exports, which it is important to encourage, with a view to satisfy the heavy balance against us, and the reduction of which can alone remove the demand for specie.

Impressed with the soundness and importance of these general views, I venture respectfully to recommend to the General Assembly, to relieve the banks from the penalties and disabilities incurred by them, and to authorize, for a limited period, the suspension of specie payments. The measure is earnestly desired by a large portion of the community; it will have the effect of re-establishing confidence, and most sensibly mitigate the severity of the times.—The currency, if it can be changed at all, and it be wise to attempt it, can be changed with safety only by slow and measured alterations. Injustice, as well as great loss, must attend any sudden and radical attempts at alteration. At the same time that the banks are relieved from their disabilities, and continued in the enjoyment of their corporate privileges, great care should be taken to guard against abuses and to secure the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible period. The extension of the issues, as that would retard specie payments, should be carefully avoided. The longer the suspension continues, the greater will be the difficulty in recovering from it, and the more we shall be in danger of a permanently disordered and progressively depreciating currency. It is a matter of great moment to the public, and it is important to the community, to guard against a disordered and depreciated currency, and there is no security against the mischief but by a rigid fulfilment of their duties under the laws, by the payment of their debts, and by the maintenance of a sound and safe currency.

I have endeavored with brevity and frankness to communicate my views on the present perplexing state of public and private affairs. They are submitted with diffidence, and profoundest respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the General Assembly. We have but one object in view, to cherish and defend the prosperity of our common country; and now that her prosperity has suffered a transitory gloom, let all minor divisions be forgotten in a hearty and united devotion to her true and permanent welfare.

DAVID CAMPBELL. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 12th, 1837.

THE LATE DUEL.

From the Memphis Enquirer. It is with painful feelings that we announce the fatal termination of a duel between two of our citizens, Mr. Wm. T. Gholson and Mr. Albert Jackson, on Monday morning last, on the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi. The original cause of this lamentable result was of a very trifling nature—but each feeling himself aggrieved, and unwilling to make satisfactory concessions, they crossed the river on Monday morning to settle their grievances by killing one another. The scene is represented as being one of the

coolest determination—one of the least excitement among the duellists that can perhaps be contemplated. They were stationed at thirty feet distance, each holding his pistol by his side, standing in the natural position to fire. "Are you ready—fire—one, two, three, four, five" were the words, during the utterance of which they were to fire. Each raised his pistol—and, at the word "three," they fired simultaneously—making but one report. Mr. Jackson dropped his pistol, and gave an involuntary twitch—the ball of his adversary having passed through his body below the hip. Mr. Gholson remained immovable in his position, with his eyes fixed upon his adversary, for a moment—turning towards his surgeon, he advanced three or four paces with a smile on his countenance, his arm placed a kimbo (a favorite position) when he fell dead in his surgeon's arms, without speaking, his antagonist's ball having passed through his heart.

Mr. Jackson is not considered in danger, although had the ball struck one inch nearer the spine, it would have terminated fatally. The parties retired, satisfied that all had ended "most honorably," according to the rules of genteel murder. A gentleman present at the unfortunate meeting, and who had witnessed many similar ones, remarked that it surpassed all description of bravery—each determined and satisfied that he should kill his antagonist—both having declared that they should strike, the one exactly where he did—the other within one half of an inch.

We have given the particulars, not because the horrible detail is pleasant to us, nor to gratify public curiosity, but to correct a thousand misstatements which we found pervading a mourning public. A general gloom fills our community, though no measures were taken to prevent the catastrophe. We even doubt the expediency of such a course having been taken. Bails nor bonds would have healed the animosities ranking in such bosoms. A street encounter would undoubtedly have been the result, in which probably would have fallen several of the friends of each party.

Mr. Gholson was our friend. From one of the first families in Virginia, inheriting too deeply that tenacious love of honor so susceptible of injury, and willing to give honorable redress to others, he has fallen in the prime of manhood, a victim of human weakness. A more generous hearted, honorable man we never knew than William T. Gholson.

Our Banks.—There is perhaps at the present time, no subject more interesting, and in which all are more deeply concerned than the course which the Banks in this State are called on to pursue.

While on the one hand a proper regard to their interests may require the diminution of their issues, and consequently a contraction of accommodation to their dealers, on the other the welfare of the community calls loudly for a liberal and enlightened policy, the evidence of a determination to sustain the sound and honest portion of that community on whom they must at last depend. Destroy the community by forcing honest men to wind up, and where are the Banks? Extend some accommodations, give those who are entitled to it, some means at least to keep their business alive, until this storm passes off, and we shall have the satisfaction of finding things in a state to resume again the usual course of profitable business.

No Banks in this country are in a better condition than the Banks in North Carolina: no State in the Union more likely to escape the awful consequences of misrule, than herself, if her citizens, those particularly who have the guidance of her Banks, and direct her affairs, are true to themselves and the welfare of the people at large.

There has been no spirit of speculation in North Carolina spreading wide among the people; no bursting of bubbles, no extravagant schemes afloat. Many have been tempted to extend responsibilities, more than was perhaps exactly prudent, but on the whole, the State of North Carolina is in comparatively little trouble.—Fornearance between debtor and creditor, union of the Banks to save the people, secure their debts, and then faithfully discharge the object in part of their creation, is the sound and wise course.

Another remark is true: No people are more willing, or make greater efforts to pay than those of North Carolina. Go to the North, you find all testifying to the truth of this remark. Shall we then among ourselves betray a want of confidence in each other? Let us look to the city of Charleston. See there the determination of her Banks and her leading men, to sustain each other, and where they find honesty, integrity, and industry in an individual, to bear him along.

The present state of things cannot continue; our country is young and vigorous; her resources are immense; and nothing but misrule and mistaken policy on the part of those in power, has brought her to the present degraded situation. Let all unite by a prudent liberality, by calmness, and by economy, and we shall come through our troubles. Many valuable men may fall victims; but when the tornado which is now sweeping along with resistless fury shall have passed away, we shall find ourselves left with more blessings than we deserve, and the means of comfort, happiness, and prosperity, still within our reach.—F. Obs.

For Sale

AT THE REGISTER OFFICE, Johnson & Durant's best Philadelphia News and Ink, (warranted) at fair moderate prices. June 10.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Wake County. Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1837. Richard Liles, Plaintiff, vs. John S. Holland, Fielding Beasley and Weston R. Gales, Defendants. Original Bill filed to establish and confirm the Will of Frances Hesley, deceased, and to carry into effect the Power executed by her according to marriage contract with her husband Fielding Beasley. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John S. Holland, one of the Defendants named in the Bill, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that John S. Holland do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to him and judgment will be rendered pro confesso. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Wake County. Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1837. John S. Charles, Sam'l. Nichols and wife, Plaintiffs, vs. Mary S. and Lucas H. Charles, infants, Defendants. Petition to sell Land. In pursuance of an Order of the Court of Equity, made in the above named case, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 5th day of August next (it being Monday of Wake County Court) A Tract of Land, situate, lying and being in the County of Wake aforesaid, on Hare Snipe Creek, containing 1491 Acres, purchased by John W. Charles, Jno. and James Kimbrough. Also, another TRACT, containing 100 Acres, adjoining the Tract aforesaid, purchased by said Charles of P. M. Duffy and Henry Duffy. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the order, are, a credit of one year, on half the purchase money, and a credit of two years on the other half. The purchase money to be secured by Bond with approved Securities. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. M. E. Standard, 6 weeks.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Pitt County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837. Richard Carney, Plaintiff, vs. Mercer D. Wilson, Defendant. Original attachment levied on Land. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court house in Greenville, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, reply, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Archibald Parker, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Greenville, the 1st Monday of May, 1837. ARCHIBALD PARKER, CLK. Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Pitt County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837. Jesse Barnhill, wife and others, Plaintiffs, vs. Margaret Knox and others, Defendants. Petition for sale of Slaves. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Kinsaul and wife Nancy, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court house in Greenville, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them. Witness, Archibald Parker, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Greenville, the 1st Monday of May, 1837. ARCHIBALD PARKER, CLK. Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1/2

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Wake County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1837. Dunn, McIlwaine and Browly, Plaintiffs, vs. Edward S. Brooks, Defendant. Attachment levied on the stock of Goods at Rousesville in the charge of John L. Terrill.—Also on lots No. 11, 29 & 31 in the Town of Rousesville, and summoned John L. Terrill, David Gill and David Justice as garnishers. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Edward S. Brooks is beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court house in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or to answer, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1837. ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. J.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Wake County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1837. Paul Mollan & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Stock of Goods at Rousesville in the charge of John L. Terrill. Also on lots No. 11, 29 & 31 in the Town of Rousesville, and summoned John L. Terrill, David Gill and David Justice as garnishers. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Edward S. Brooks is beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six successive weeks, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake at the Court house in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or to answer, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. Witness, Alfred Williams, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1837. ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. J.

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RALEIGH ACADEMY. THE Summer Session will commence on Monday, the 24th July, 1837. ROBT. G. ALLISON.