

And we look to see the Observer next week, "doubt" the authority of Madison, above referred to, that great man having been a "democrat" and the Observer "no democrat."

A man who disavows democracy, is obliged to be a Federalist, there is no half way ground. There is no fence to get on. It is the only work of the log cabin party, to build up such a fence for themselves to sit on; but they find their materials for this fence are rotten and crush down under them, as fast as they mount upon it. It is the rotten, mushroom, mucky material in this whig (!) fence, called contempt for the democracy, that makes their oracle, Harrison keep his mouth shut, when the people ask him for his opinions. But again we say:

From what Federalism was in 1787, Judge what it is now.

The political opinions of Gouverneur Morris, (one of the great leaders of Federalism,) as extracted from Mr. Madison's work above mentioned.

Gouverneur Morris, speaking of the second branch in the Executive Department, or the Senate, pages 1018-19, 20, says:

"One interest must be opposed to another interest; vices as they exist, must be turned against each other. In the second place, it must have a personal property; it must have the aristocratic element to lord it through pride. If the second branch is to be dependent, we are better without it. To make it independent, it should be for life. It will then do wrong, it will be said. He believed so: he hoped so. The rich will strive to establish their dominion and ensure the rest. They always did. They always will. The property against them, is to form them into a separate interest."

Again: "He contended that the executive should appoint the Senate, and fill up the vacancies. He did not hesitate to say, that there never was, nor ever will be, a civilized society without an aristocracy. His endeavor was, to keep it as much as possible from doing mischief."

Again: page 1033, on the proposition for fixing the representation in the first branch at "one member for every forty thousand inhabitants," "He thought property ought to be taken into the estimate, as well as the number of inhabitants. Life and liberty were generally said to be of more value than property. An accurate view of the matter would, nevertheless, prove that property was the main object of society."

Again: page 1043, "As to the alarm sounded, of an aristocracy, this creed was, that there never was, nor ever will be, a civilized society without an aristocracy. His endeavor was, to keep it as much as possible from doing mischief."

Again: page 1125, upon a motion that the Executive should hold his office during behavior, "He expressed great pleasure in hearing it. This was the way to get a good Government." "He was indignant when the Executive should be chosen, provided he held his place by this tenure."

Adams and Hamilton, though personally inimical, represented truly the principles and feelings of the Federal party—the influence of the latter predominating. The speeches and writings of that time and occasion are interspersed with abundant evidences that there was then a party, powerful in talents, if not in numbers, which viewed a Government purely popular with the utmost distrust, and looked forward to the establishment of the British system of Kings, Lords and Commons, as the ultimate resort of their country.

The Observer says something about what we "know" of his politics. Now, the truth is, we "know" nothing of the Editor's present politics, nor can we judge of them, except from the company he keeps. That company being of the New England, Daniel Webster, high tariff Federal cast; and the Observer lately avowing that he was "no Democrat"—"We know" no other name to give him than that of "Federalist." Any other political party, than either that of democrat, or that of Federalist, (upon the principles that ought to divide us in this country,) we "know" nothing about, and will never consent to recognize.

Now, the "log cabin," or "hard cider" party is in principle a nonentity, and we cannot consent to do the Observer the great disrespect of calling him a "log cabin" or "hard cider" politician. The veteran Editor is too much a sage in politics, to suffer such degradation at our hands. No, no! Mr. Editor Federalist! Federalist is the proper designation for all the "no Democrat" people. It is *nomen generalissimum* for the opposition, and besides it is ancient and venerable, and (we must add) respectable, where those who act out its old principles, are honest enough not to "deny the faith."

The Observer was once a Democrat we "know," and that is all we "know" of him that is good, politically.

Rate of Wages in Hard Money Countries. Doctor Olin the eminent Methodist preacher, of Virginia, now travelling in the old world, in a letter published in the Christian Advocate of 1st May, dated at Cairo, says, the pay (per day) of an ordinary laborer is five cents. A boatman gets seven or eight, always furnishing himself with food.—Observer.

Why did the Observer keep back the further remarks of Mr. Olin on this subject? They were certainly necessary, if the Observer did not wish to mislead his readers.

In the same letter of Mr. Olin's, from which the Observer takes the above, one sided extract, Mr. Olin says, "as to the people, they are unquestionably, the most degraded human beings I have ever seen. Filthy, indolent, dishonest and cowardly, it would be difficult to say of what vices they are blameless."

The Observer would think it a bad bargain to hire such rascals, even at five cents a day.

But Mr. Olin further says, in the letter,—"Fortunately, the kindness of nature, does every thing for a race, who will do nothing, and perhaps can do nothing for themselves. Food is surprisingly cheap, and a man lives well, that is to say, he gets a plenty of bread, with a relish of peas, onions, or something else, for about two and a half cents per diem." The Observer often talks about printing the whole truth; why was this part of the truth kept back? But besides this, the Observer knows, or ought to know, that Egypt is ruled by a Vice Roy, who is a perfect despot, there being no law in that country but his will. Every article of property is priced by him. The price of labor is fixed, and he chooses to fix it. Why did not the Observer mention this circumstance as a part of the whole truth.

But, besides all this, we think Mr. Olin must be mistaken. We have just read an account by another traveller, Mr. Wilde, who states, that in the navy yard at Alexandria, (in Egypt,) the pay of the workmen there employed, is, from fifteen to thirty piasters per month, besides food

and clothing. A piaster is about 5 shillings sterling, making the pay per month, from \$18 to \$36. Mr. Olin, perhaps, did not stop at Alexandria. Will the Observer publish this, in explanation of his article of this week?

Es-Governor Everet (whig) is to address his friends in Boston, at a meeting, on the 23d of June next, as he is soon to leave this country for Europe. His party nominated him for Governor, but he declines being again beaten by Governor Morris, the present Democratic Governor elect. Everet prefers a ramble in the sunny borders of France and Italy, to another contest for office, against the Democracy of old Massachusetts.

Is not this a sign in Webster's and Adams' State?

Might not a certain worthy whig ex-functionary in the "Old North," profit by Mr. Everet's example? Electioneering in the swamps of Bladen Columbus and Brunswick, will not be as agreeable in our hot climate next August, as the saloons in Philadelphia, the verandas, at the Virginia and Saratoga Springs, and the sublime thunderings of the cataract at Niagara, to say nothing of the splendid scenes on the St. Lawrence, about Montreal.

"Caesar had his Brutus—Charles the 1st, his Cromwell—and, ("Charles the 5th of Bladen,")—may he profit by their example!"

A Democratic town meeting was called at Philadelphia, for Monday last. The call was signed by FIVE THOUSAND Republicans, favorable to Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Col. Richard M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency. So we go in the great Key Stone State.

The Federalists commenced the calling of large meetings of their party at Baltimore and Columbus, for the purpose of keeping up their spirits, by herding together. This is the first time such mob-law efforts have been resorted to in our free country. We predict that bloodshed will be the result of this degrading plan of electioneering, before next November.

If this should be the case, it will be remembered that the federalists introduced the vile practice; first at Columbus, and next at Baltimore.

One of the Observer's Signs.

A writer from Anson says "hard cider" will, no doubt, prove an active and efficient purgative, in removing the dregs of loco-focism, in this part of the country." Do not these five hundred Republicans of Anson, who supported their worthy countyman, Mr. Morris, feel the slang of this scribbler, an insult upon their understandings? Are these worthy gentlemen content to figure in the Federal prints as miserable gulls and dupes, to be changed from their noble position by a gourd of "hard cider?" These five hundred good farmers of Anson, too, are only the "dregs of loco-focism." Go on with the "cider" game, Messrs. Feds, you will see whether honorable men are to be changed by publishing such insulting taunts upon their good sense.

Another.

Eight thousand friends of Harrison assembled at St. Louis! And there were ladies there too! Mirabile dictu! Who ever heard the like?—What did they assemble for? "To show their preference for Harrison," says the Observer. He had better have said "to drink hard cider."—For a more disgusting scene of buffoonery, and obscene drunkenness, we have not seen, than is given of this same meeting by the Missouri Argus, published at St. Louis. No wonder the Observer says so little of this meeting. Where are its patriotic resolutions, and sensible, frank, manly addresses to the people? where their complaints of one single grievance or their declaration of one single principle of action in their party? Not one! They dare not declare their principles. Like Harrison, they follow the lead of the Harrisburg Convention, and publish not one principle for the "public eye."

All this rout of people mustered together, not calmly and dispassionately to complain of any grievance done them, and set forth what they wish done for relief, but simply, to cry out "hard cider," and get drunk on "hard cider." Muster your mobs Federalism—your silk-stocking, bank-bought, counter-hopping, mobs to intimidate the people:

Shout your "hard cider" shouts, and get drunk on it. The plain, manly good sense of the whole American people, will revolt at such silly pageants, and show its contempt for them at the polls.

Real Estate in New York.

Noah speaking of the present price of Houses and Lots in New York says "the fall of prices therefore is general, and the question is, whether it has not the rise, been sudden and fictitious?" Let every man, every where, ask himself the same question. Has not property had a sudden and unnatural rise, by the extravagant issues of paper money? And does the fall amount to anything more, than that prices are coming down to their natural level.

To the prudent, careful and industrious, this fall of prices is a benefit. To the imprudent, careless, lazy, and extravagant alone, does it bring calamity and distress, the natural fruits of their own folly. Children at play, when they throw up a ball, cry out "what goes up, must come down." But grown children, playing at what they call the "credit system," throw up their balls, and cry out "what goes up will never come down."

The little boys have certainly the best of it, both in the common sense and philosophy of the matter.

"The executive is a component part of the Legislative power." This expression of Mr. Van Buren in his message, the Observer thinks it a mark of Federalism. Now, the Legislative power, means the power to enact laws.

Does any law passed by Congress go into effect, unless the President approves and signs it, or in case he disapproves it, that two thirds of Congress re-enact it.

The President's approval, then is a legislative act, in the strictest sense of the term. What Federalism is there in this? It comports with

the very strictest construction of the Constitution.

Such exceptions, such petty captious objections show that Mr. Van Buren's enemies must be hard run. They are the very highest commendation of a noble patriot public course.

We published, some two months ago proof positive from "the Old Hickory" printed in Springfield (Illinois,) that the Abolitionists, before the Harrisburg Convention met, directed circulars to "leading whigs" in every State in the Union, in favor of nominating General Harrison to the Presidency. This proof was also published in other democratic papers, in this, and other States. We then enquired, if any whig in our own State, or any delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, had received such a circular, or knew of such circular being sent? Let the public take notice, that this charge has never been denied by any whig paper. Let every slave holder and voter in the State, observe that no reply from any quarter has been made to these reasonable enquiries!

Can there be stronger proof, that Harrison was recommended by the Abolitionists, and that Southern delegates aided these fanatics in bringing out their candidate! The silence of these federalists on this subject, admits, that they formed a coalition with the Abolitionists, to bring out Harrison for the Presidency! This is ten fold worse than the "combination vile, between the puritan and the black-leg."

The federalists in Congress made a great ado about the extravagance of the government in keeping a Mint at New Orleans and another in the gold region in North Carolina. Mr. Charles Shepherd of Newbern District, stopped the mouths of these grumblers, by intimating, that if any of these establishments were discontinued, it would be most advisable to break up the one at Philadelphia, inasmuch, as the largest amount of specie, was now imported to New Orleans, and the rich mines in the western part of our State, offered advantages for coining at Charlotte which Philadelphia cannot boast of.

The friends of the "great regulator," thought this looked like the "lawyers bull going the farmers ox" and said no more about it.

We received the first number of Mr. Fisks paper the Political Reformer, published at Washington, Richmond and Portsmouth Va. It is cost only FIFTY CENTS, from the receipt of the 1st number to the Presidential election in November. We did not publish the Prospectus, but we set to work to get subscribers, and send on the money. Forty-five names with the money, went from Fayetteville. Let our friends, who wish to meet the slanders of the opposition with this spirited and able paper, in all parts of the country, send on their names. Let them also procure the Extra Globe, edited by Amos Kendall, and Mr. Richie's Crisis. With these three weapons in their hands, they will not need "working tools and arms for murder" against their enemies.

Every arrival in New York brings immense numbers of steerage passengers from the old countries. Noah advises them to go into the country, "until a change takes place." He dreads the votes of these numerous Irish patriots and others, for Van Buren, if they stay with their brother democrats in the city, and hence, would like to see them all shipped off up the lakes to Wisconsin and Iowa.

Mr. Morehead's speech in favor of a National Bank. General Saugers is against it. We like to see this. It is placing the true question before the people. Why are not all Morehead's friends honest enough to speak out as he does? Mr. Morehead was called out on this subject by Judge Saunders at Chatham. He could not keep dark as Harrison and the log cabins do.

General S. proposed to Mr. M. that he S. should write to Harrison, and Mr. M. to Van Buren to ask their opinions on the leading questions that the people wish to be informed about. Mr. Morehead would not go it. Stuck a pin here.

Messrs. Guieu and Thompson, propose to publish a new paper, from the 6th of June next to the 31st of October, at \$1 per copy, in the city of Augusta Georgia, to be called the SOUTHERNER. It sustains the cause of the Democracy. It will no doubt be ably conducted.

To Solomon B. Council, Esq. Chairman of the late Whig meeting.

Sir, I see you have placed my name on a Committee of One Hundred.

You, sir, have done me an injustice in placing my name on that committee without my consent. The business of the committee as I understand it, is to promote the interests of General Harrison for the Presidency, therefore I cannot act with the committee.

\*DUNCAN SHAW

May 9th, 1840.

\*The name printed Daniel, instead of Duncan last week by mistake.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Western Scenes!

Act 1st.—Scene 1st.—General Harrison's tent, a marshal on the battle ground of Tippecanoe. A small log cabin, with a barrel of hard cider behind the door, with the bung open, and a quill laying by it.

Enter (in great haste,) Winny, (a Winnebago squaw, who ran away from her husband to follow the fortunes of war, as a washer woman to the commander-in-chief.)

Winny.—(shaking the General, who is in a sound sleep,) Huh! Huh! Indian cum—go fight um!

Harrison.—(rubbing his eyes,) Give me my cocked hat Winny! (Winny hands the hat, which the General puts on, wrong side before, in the dark.)

Harrison.—My sword! my sword! Winny! I hear them red devils close upon us. (Aside.) I ought to have thrown up an entrenchment.—(Winny hands the scabbard, the sword left by accident behind the cider barrel.)

Harrison buckles on the scabbard around his shirt, in too great haste to observe the absence of the weapon, and is about leaving the cabin.

Winny.—Bitches! Bitches! put um on! (Indians shout the war whoop close at the cabin.)

The April and May numbers (both in one) of the Democratic Review are before us, and we rejoice that the late fire from which the publishers were great sufferers, has not prevented these enterprising and talented laborers for the cause of pure Democratic principles, from giving the public their usual monthly feast, of political and choice miscellaneous matter.

The article entitled "France, its King, Court and Government," of itself, makes the number for these two months, a treasure worth a whole years subscription. Our Democratic friends should not neglect to send on to Washington and subscribe for this work. It is published monthly at \$5 per annum, by S. D. Longtree. Five copies for \$20 and thirteen copies for \$50.

Sid Hamed Ben Haman, the commander of the first Arab vessel ever in the harbor at New York, will take home with him, the fine horses brought as a present, from his government to our President. It is against the usage of our government, for the President to receive such donations.

Noah thinks, that this Arab captain might save himself the trouble of taking these "Arab steeds" back, so long a voyage, by distributing them "judiciously" amongst some of the "true sovereigns" in this country. By the word "judiciously" the Major must allude to a distribution amongst the "log cabin" editors. He cant mean loco-foco "sovereigns"—that would be to acknowledge the people capable of self government. Our Rabbi, Mordecai, Ben Mannasseh of the Star, is, no doubt, entirely disinterested, in this acknowledgement of sovereignty in the people. Thank you Major. We are grateful. It is only, however, "a kingdom," you offer "for a horse." It captain Hamed Ben Haman now, were a democrat, he would "thank you, Jew, for that word" and give the steed.

Wilde, in his yachting expedition in the Mediterranean, says, the Egyptian fleet, surpasses in numbers and appearance, what he had expected to see. Mohamed Ali, Vice Roy of Egypt, has ten ships of one hundred guns, in complete order, and built upon the best European models—besides these line of battle ships, he has seven frigates, one armed steamer, four corvettes, eight brigs and other small craft.

Wilde says, so far as the vessels go, they are, I suspect, rather an over match for the Sultan's fleet. There is an admirably regulated navy yard at Alexandria. The workmen are, almost all native Egyptians, the head builders being educated in their art, in England, France and other countries of Europe.

There is also a Medical School and Hospital under the same roof; in the school there are three hundred scholars. They have a laboratory and good chemical apparatus, with a dissecting room.

This last was introduced by the Vice Roy with great difficulty, on account of the Mahometan prejudice against even touching dead bodies. The necessity, as previously mentioned, assent at first, to this cutting up of human bodies, and only yielded on the intimation from their master, that if they did not comply, he would have their own bodies stretched upon the dissecting tables, for the first experiments in anatomy.

The "Fourth Provincial Council of Catholic Bishops commenced its Session in Baltimore, on Sunday, in the Cathedral. There are twelve bishops in attendance. The church was crowded. Bishop England preached.

The town of Sellenches in Switzerland has been destroyed by fire. Out of 250 houses only four or five remain. Forty lives were lost. Fifty of the inhabitants were dreadfully mutilated, and one hundred missing, that had not been found.

If we were all what are called, citizens of the world, and had tender hearts, we should only require to know the evils that mankind daily suffer, to make us perpetual mourners.

A boat is propelled on the river Neva in Russia, by means of electro-magnetism. Let our American blacksmith that got a patent for something in this line, pick his flint and try again.

Dr. John Stearns of New York is lecturing in the Knickerbocker, on a new theory of mind. It upsets Locke's, and insists that the mind and soul in man are distinct faculties, and that brutes have mind.

The American Fur Company have collected \$100,000 worth of furs, at Logansport (Indiana,) during the past season. Here are all sorts of raw hides, from the grizzly bear to the weazle.

The population of the Union in 1830, was 12,866,926: that at the present time is roughly estimated at about seventeen millions and a quarter.

A Card.

The Late President Madison—National Work—Subscribers to the Madison Papers, and others, are respectfully informed that the work is ready for delivery, and for sale, in various kinds of binding, Elm-street. A large portion of the edition of the Madison Papers being lately destroyed by fire, a few copies only can be offered for sale until reprinted. Persons in the country wishing to procure the Madison Papers, also the works of the late Wm. Leggett, are informed that the numbers of the Democratic Review are, viz: if not free, at very little expense, at most of the public places in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Communications requiring either the Madison Papers, Democratic Review, or Leggett's Works, addressed (post paid) to JAMES WEBSTER, Agent for the Democratic Review, No. 15 Elm-street, New York, will meet with prompt attention.

New York, May, 1840.

N. B. It is presumed that the recent loss (by fire) which the Publishers of the Democratic Review have sustained, will be considered a sufficient apology for requesting Subscribers in arrears for the Review, (including the present year's subscription) to make payment without delay.

Enterprise of Poughkeepsie.—The whale ship Elbe, Capt. Waterman, of Poughkeepsie, arrived at this place on Wednesday last with a cargo of 1850 barrels, 850 do sperm oil, and 19,000 lbs. of whalebone. This is the second ship belonging to the Dutchess County Whaling Company that has arrived this spring.—New York Times.

ELECTION TABLE.—The following table prepared with great care, we extract from the Bay State Democrat. Our readers will find it eminently useful, and would do well to stick it up in some convenient place for constant reference:

Table with columns: State, State Election, Pres't. Elec. Lists states and their election dates and presidential electors.

Those States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The Electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

Washington N. C. Republican.

Main Boundary Question.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, May 19.

It has been rumored here, as well as elsewhere, that the British Government has offered us a compromise of the Boundary Question, in order to take the right of way and pay Maine for it, thereby conceding our rights and leaving no ground for controversy on the point of honor. The report, coming as it did from newspapers on the Ministerial side in England, was believed here; but it is known now that such proposition, and, in fact, no proposition at all has reached our Government. It is possible, and I think, probable, that Mr. Fox has received some instructions to offer such a compromise, but he has as yet been silent about it.

It turns out that the exploring commissioners, General Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, have made a report rather favorable than otherwise to the British pretensions.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

The Book of Jasher; referred to in Joshua and 2d Samuel. Faithfully translated from the original Hebrew into English. New York, 1840. For sale in this city by J. B. Lippincott, corner of Fourth and Race streets.

A very respectable looking volume of 267 pages, and quite a curiosity as to its contents. Some of the newspapers are publishing chapter after chapter of it.

Don't be afraid to abuse it, if you think it merits it. If the printer, who, by the by, is about publishing a second edition, had not insisted upon using my name as one of the publishers, it would have circulated far and near. As it is, the work has gone off rapidly. It is a work of great curiosity, merit, and undoubted antiquity. But I have the misfortune to have picked up some enemies, who never will believe that "any good can come out of Nazareth." Therefore, the moment they saw my name to it, they declined taking the trouble to read it, and condemned the work totis viribus. Candid souls! as they are.—(Noah.)

DEED.

At Cheraw, S. C. on the 24th inst., John S. Stinemetz, a native of Philadelphia, and from the year 1818 to 1824, a resident of this town, since which time he has been the proprietor of the Planter's Hotel, in Charlestown, Mr. S. has left a family and a large number of friends, who deplore the death of a worthy man, and kind father.

Communicated.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns: Fayetteville, Brandy, peach, apple, Bacon, Beeswax, Butter, etc. Lists prices for various commodities.

WILMINGTON.

Table with columns: Bacon, Butter, Beeswax, etc. Lists prices for various commodities in Wilmington.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

John L. Parish, vs. Joel P. Register, Dickson Sloan & others, summoned as Garnishees, [Original Attachment.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case Joel P. Register, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of said Court, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead, answer or reply to said attachment, otherwise Judgment will be rendered against him and the amount in the hands of the persons summoned as Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday in May, Anno Domini 1840, and 64th of American Independence. THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Anson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Jacob Alfred, and Jesse Lowellen, and Ellis Lowellen, vs. Isaac, William and A. Lowellen, Nathaniel Bivens and wife Jennina, Thomas Bennett, and wife Elizabeth, Moses Hough and wife Mary, Petition for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying said non-residents, personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why prayer of Petition should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan Clerk of said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of April, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w. Price of adv. \$5 25.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Anson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

E. P. Harrel, vs. Samuel S. Eason. Justices Execution, Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, so that no notice can be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise an order of sale shall be issued for, and the land levied on, be sold accordingly.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court at office the second Monday of April, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w. Price of adv. \$5 25.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Anson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

John Parker, vs. Lemuel Parker, Samuel Parker, J. Parker, William Morton, and wife Lempy, John E. Gibbs and wife Rebecca, Saunders Parker, and Richard Parker, heirs of David Parker, Dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit, that some of the defendants, are not inhabitants of the State, so that no notice can be served on them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said defendants personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there to plead or demur to the petitioners petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of April, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w. Price of adv. \$5 25.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Anson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Dorcas Lowellen, vs. The heirs at Law of Jesse Lowellen, dec'd. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that seven of the defendants, Alfred, Isaac, Jesse and Anna Lowellen, and Nathaniel Bivens & wife Jennina, Thomas Bennett, and wife Elizabeth, and Moses Hough and wife Mary, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then & there to plead, answer or demur to the petitioners petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of April, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w. Price of adv. \$5 25.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

John Robinson, vs. Joel P. Register, Dickson Sloan and others, summoned as Garnishees. [Original Attachment.]

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Robinson, the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of said Court, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead, answer or reply to said attachment, otherwise Judgment will be rendered against him and the amount in the hands of the persons summoned as Garnishees will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton the third Monday in May, Anno Domini 1840 and 64th of American Independence. THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the 4th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, two likely young negro girls, one about 12 years old the other about 11. The condition will be made known on the day of sale. MALCOM McGRIGOR. Fayetteville, May 29, 1840. 65-92 pd.

Blank Checks for sale at this office