

tendency, the injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government.

No language of mine could give force or impression to this vivid picture of the evils of a paper system. In candor, I admit, that all parties have been in error on this subject. But the Whig leaders have adhered to the system in spite of experience, against the lights of the age, and adopted it to rule the country. The system must be reformed. Its frequent and violent fluctuations, are not only ruinous to all regular industry and enterprise, to the trade and business of the country, but it engenders pride, luxury, extravagance, fraud, and villany of the worst kind. It threatens in fine, to undermine the social fabric of private morals and of public virtue.

The Banks must be made to redeem their notes, because the law and public faith demand it, because it will reduce the exchanges, which, like the Tariff, operates as a heavy tax upon the people of this State, and because it will restore confidence in business transactions. An argument I know is sometimes used by Bank prozans, like this: that if you compel the Banks to redeem their notes, they will distress the people by pressing the collection of their debts. This argument is both false and insulting to a free people. It is false, because the banks are always the first to take the stamp, to begin the pressure, and they keep it up as long, and at a time when the people can least bear it. It is insulting, because it is a threat of the creature to the creator, of the servant to his master. Again, why should a majority of the people, and the whole business of the country, be taxed and suspended because a minority may be indebted to the Banks? It is an argument, that will justify the Banks, in forming a conspiracy, of perpetual suspension. A familiar example will show the people, how they are taxed by a depreciated paper currency:

BANK TAX AND TARIFF TAX.

On 1 yard of cloth which cost in England, \$2 00	
Estimate charges of shipment to New York, freight, insurance, exchange, 10 per cent.,	30
Duty at 20 per cent.,	40
Importer's and Jobber's profit, say 25 per cent.,	65
Discount on North Carolina money, 5 per cent.,	10
N. Carolina Merchant's profit, say 25 per cent.,	80
Cost to Farmer,	84 33
The Tariff tax is,	0 44
New York merchant's profit on same,	11
Discount on N. Carolina money,	16
N. Carolina merchant's profit on same,	18
	89 1/2

Thus, the consumer pays eighty-nine and a half cents Bank and Tariff tax, upon the small sum of two dollars. Now the tax upon land is "six cents upon every hundred dollars value thereof." But, according to the above table, the amount of tax we pay by an irredeemable paper currency and the Tariff is about \$45 upon every hundred dollars of value of the necessities of life, imported and consumed by the people of this State. This is enormous and ruinous at a time when the farmer gets but \$1 for his pork, and the mechanics and laboring classes can scarcely find employment. To make this subject more plain. We all know that our imports are purchased with our exports. Whenever, from bad crops, or other causes, the former are larger than the latter, we get in debt to New York, or the place from whence we import. This debt is called the balance of trade, and when it is in specie or paper. Our only means to pay this debt is by real exchange, or to be transported at an expense of about one half of one per cent.—but the Banks drive out the specie, or lock it up, and say, you shall receive your paper promises. These paper promises, will only be received abroad, at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent; and thus we are taxed, 5 1/2 per cent, by a depreciated paper currency, which could be saved or avoided by a currency truly based on specie. Precisely in the same degree that Bank paper depreciates, the taxes upon the community increase, on the consumption of the necessities of life imported. The people too, are little aware of the tremendous danger which is constantly impending over them, from the liability of the present paper system to a sudden explosion. The Bank notes now circulating among the people through the State, I estimate to amount to be seven three and four millions. Suppose the Banks, for 7 in number, which issued these notes, were to fail, caused either by fire, a public enemy, robbery, bad management, or any other cause; in one moment, as it by a blast from Heaven, the Bank notes in every body's hands would be worthless. Had specie been in the pockets of the people, instead of these notes, this calamity never could have fallen them. Within the last thirty years, it may be estimated, that three or four hundred Banks have failed—induced by their notes to the people who held them, ten or three hundred millions; here was a loss of so much of the life of the country—of capital, of labor, of industry, and of the means of subsistence of the country. An estimate the Bank notes in circulation in this State to be four millions of dollars; the loss on this, at 5 1/2 per cent for depreciation, would be two hundred and two thousand dollars. This is an annual tax upon the people of the State, although such an amount is not in any form, that they can perceive it, and it is nearly three times greater than they pay to support the State Government.

On the subject of the Banks, I speak freely, and I mean not to alarm, or unnecessarily excite any class, for I respect the understanding and virtue of the people;—but I do mean (like a honest physician) not to pay the quack, by deceiving the people, but to open the sore, to lay bare to their eyes the rottenness within, as the only way to remove the public mind to search out the remedy. They may cry out there is danger in this, want the nerve to meet the crisis—now attended to promptly the evil, or a worse condition in the hard times, and honest hearts of the people will redress themselves. The people have thus far shown the most wise and judicious conduct. In concerning their liberties from England—in forming the Federal Constitution, the pillars of the Union—in establishing commercial and diplomatic relations with the world—in planting States and Territories—and in strengthening the complicated interests and machinery of a vast Empire.

I am for no rash measures; but for sober and thorough reform; for a system which will diffuse specie throughout the country to meet all the small exchanges of business, and a redeemable paper, to meet the larger exchanges. This system to be placed under the most rigid restrictions and responsibilities. Then, should losses occur from Banks, they will fall upon the richer classes of society; and the currency being held last by a solid specie, the will and interest will not

visit the ever changing current of the winds and waves. I believe the public mind will settle down upon this plan at last; but should I be mistaken in these views, I am prepared to surrender my opinion to any better plan, which will redress the public grievances, by a reform of the present system. Nothing can be worse than the present system. Every seven or eight years, it seems to upset society—to mar the best laid plans—to scorch the regular, moral, sober pursuits of industry—to obliterate the hard earnings of a long life of saving labor, and like the turnings of the lottery wheel, to reduce every thing to chance. If we don't begin reform now, when shall we begin? I say delay is dangerous. The evil is hourly striking its poisonous roots deeper and deeper into the social system.

Having laid the causes of the public distresses and embarrassments at the door of the paper system, and of the Whig leaders, who for party purposes, give efficacy and moral power to the evil tendencies of the system; I will next take a short review of some of the measures of retrenchment and reform, so vauntingly promised to the people, by this party, in 1840.

These measures were brought forth at the Extra Session of 1841, and as a whole, may be pronounced incongruous, extravagant—oppressive, and dangerous in their tendency.

DISTRIBUTION, LOAN BILL, TARIFF.

They give away the public lands which afforded the best security to sustain the public credit, and to collect loans on favorable terms; and then, go into the money market to borrow twelve millions of dollars at a time, when they admitted their finances were embarrassed, the people and the States in debt, and when universal distrust abounded! It was fatuity—rashness and presumption beyond the power of language, to describe! The natural consequence immediately followed—the credit of the Government was dishonored—regular dealers distrusted the financial ability of the heads of Government to conduct the public affairs—her bonds for small sums of \$500—were hawked about Wall Street at the mercy of Shavers and Brokers, and Mr. Forward, the present Secretary of the Treasury, now states to Congress, that the Government cannot effect a loan in this country. The public lands were given by the States to the Federal Government, to pay the public debt, and were so pledged, by a resolution of Congress in 1790, and they are the most permanent, convenient and economical security any Government could have to sustain its credit. Besides, the Federal Government is charged with the public faith and confidence of the whole Union, it should never therefore have been robbed of this main pillar of support.

Public credit is public honor, and public wealth. To furnish that credit, ought to be looked upon as the greatest crime. It is bringing shame and dishonor on our country, and when evil days come, the distresses of the people are increased by the inability of the Government to alleviate the heavy hand of taxation.

Again, with one hand, they beg for money to replenish the Treasury, with the other, they take millions out and give it away. Again, they distribute in donations, the people's money, and the next breath take it back in taxes, which cost them 10 per cent. to collect; making a loss of one hundred thousand dollars, upon every million of dollars collected. Again, they give the public money to pay the gambling debts of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of internal improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount. Again, they increase the duties on foreign goods, and tax by another rule, per capita, which makes the slave bearing States, pay the larger share of the taxes, in proportion to the benefit. Again, like the Pharisees of old, they distribute openly to gain favor, and next secretly and fraudulently take back, in those upon the living of the people, to repay their hypocritical extravagance. Again, they give the public lands to British Bankers, who are the boldest of State Bonds, and tax the laboring classes, to make the Treasury whole. Again, they give to that class which has become the most profligate and improvident in getting into debt and take it back in taxes, from that class, which has the least—works the hardest—and fights the battles of the country.

In fine, the Extra Session ushered into the world, a monster of legislative incongruity, heterogeneous and absurd, so made up of Clay and brass, that, like the famed image of Nebuchadnezzar, it will mark the age in which we live. The preparatory scheme of growing rich by borrowings, of relieving the people by taxing them, and of being generous to them by robbing them of their lands.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES AND ENORMOUS PUBLIC DEBT.

The Whigs promised the people to lessen expenses, and to administer the Government with fifteen millions of dollars per year. Let us examine how they have redeemed their pledges of economy.—Mr. Woodbury, one of the ablest and most faithful Secretaries of the Treasury we have ever had, states that the expenses of the Government, the last year of Mr. Van Buren, was about twenty-three millions of dollars. The President, Mr. Van Buren himself, declares in his annual message to Congress, December, 1840, from which I now quote, as follows: "The expenditures of 1840, exclusive of disbursements of public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and more than ten millions less than 1837."—Here then we have the evidence of the President of the United States, when under his official oath, in December, 1840, were located by Secretary Woodbury, the total and reduced the expenditures in three years, about ten millions, and that when he quit office, they had not exceeded twenty-two and a half millions.

The Whig leaders, told the people in 1840, that the expenses of the Government under Van Buren's administration had amounted to 50 or 40 millions. This was false, because they spoke against the Bank, which was before their eyes. For on the 4th of May, 1840, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the Senate (see Sen. T's documents 20 in Congress 1st Session 459 pages 2 and 6), that the expenditures for the year 1837, (exclusive of disbursements on account of the public debt, interest or unpaid) amounted to \$37,243,214 24, from which the sum of \$6,180,428 38, on account of trust funds, indemnities, claims of States, for war debts, three per cent on lands sold, is to be deducted, and it leaves Mr. Van Buren's highest year charge for expenses proper, the sum of only \$31,062,784 86.

Now mark the contrast! President Tyler and his Secretary, Mr. Forward, declared to the present Congress, (in the Message and Report) that the last year's expenditures of the Government amounted to more than thirty-two millions of dollars which includes a payment of about five and a half millions of the public debt; so that Mr. Van Buren brought the expenditures down to only twenty-two and a half millions, his last year, at an average diminished for three years, of three millions a

year, and the whigs in one year, 1841, increased them over four millions of dollars.

Thus, President Tyler in his message, and Secretary Forward in his report to present Congress, December, 1841, say the expenditure of 1841, were

	\$32,025,070 60
Secretary Forward in said report, says the payments in 1841, on account principal and interest Treasury notes, and public debt, are as follows:	
Treasury notes redeemed principal and int., \$5,027,811 16	
Public debt, 27,080 64	
3d quarter, interest on loan, 70,000 00	
3d quarter, principal and interest on Treasury notes, 503,183 95	
	5,628,075 72

Net expenditures of Whig year, 1841, \$26,396,994 08

Documents No. 31, House of Representatives, 27th Congress, 2d Session—statement laid before House by Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, contains Secretary Ewing's letter to said Chairman, dated July 7, 1841, in which letter Mr. Ewing reports to him statement No. 8 of said document, showing expenditures for last 12 years—at page 26 we have the aggregate total expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's last year, 1840, independent of Treasury notes and public debt—to be

This increase in Whig increase of expense in one year, \$1,007,683 67

This statement then, (as it shows,) is made upon the authority of President Tyler, and the two Whig Secretaries, Ewing and Forward. The Whigs cannot question it!

Having shown how the Whigs have increased the expenditures of the Government, I'll now show how much they propose to augment the public debt.

Mr. Woodbury states in a late speech in the Senate, that the public debt left by Mr. Van Buren was between 5 and 6 millions, for the issue of Treasury notes. Mr. Forward the present Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the Senate on the 10th of June, 1842 that the debt for Treasury notes issued under Mr. Van Buren, was on the 3d of last March, \$2,607,361 54—and that the public debt for Treasury notes and loans, on 23d of Dec., 1841, was \$12,959,504 51. They differ in these statements, from about one half to a million of dollars, in respect to Mr. Van Buren's debt. I will take Mr. Forward's statement, because it is most against us, and therefore cannot be impugned by our adversaries.

Whig debt, on 23d Dec., 1841, \$12,959,504 51

Van Buren's administration, on 3d of March, 1841, 6,007,261 54

Increased Actual debt, 6,952,243 03

Add the balance of the loan, authorized by the act of 21st of July, 1841, 6,422,524

12,774,667 03

Add the following items on account of extraordinary expenditures, proposed by the Secretaries of the Whig Cabinet, and for objects strongly recommended and approved by President Tyler, in his late Message:

Mr. Forward, Secretary of Treasury, a new issue of Treasury notes, 5,000,000 00

Postmaster General, to purchase partnerships in Rail-roads, 8,000,000 00

Secretary of the Navy, to increase out Navy to half the size of the British Navy, say from 33 to 44 of 500 vessels of war, the annual expenditure for which, as variously estimated from 15 to 25 millions, say, however for two years, 20,000,000 00

Secretary at War, proposes, among other things, to increase the standing army, and extend a chain of military posts to the Rocky mountains. This cannot be estimated at less than 2,000,000 00

The President, besides approving the foregoing objects, proposes a Government Bank, with power to create a debt, by certificate, notes, and loan, the further amount of 35,000,000 00

\$42,774,667 03

Here then we have an actual and proposed debt by the Whigs in less than ten months after they got into power, of more than \$2 millions of dollars. But this is not the worst. We are taxed under the new Whig Tariff, upon the necessities of life, according to their own estimate at the Extra Session, \$5,774,000 00

Secretary Forward in his late annual report proposes, a further tax of 4,718,570 00

Total taxes, \$10,492,570 00

Add to this the public debt as above, 12,774,667 03

Also one year's interest on public debt as above, 4,969,480 00

Total of taxes and public debt actual and proposed, \$28,234,717 03

Here we have in one year, the Whig year 1841 in taxes, and public debt, actual and proposed, the enormous sum of NINETY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. More than six dollars per head for every white man, woman and child in the United States.

The Whigs are stopped from questioning the principle of this calculation. They proposed to administer the Government with 15 millions a year to economize, retrench and reform. Is this retrenchment, in propose expenditures and taxes, which cannot under any view, fall short of the sum of one hundred millions of dollars? The best way to make progress, is to keep expenditures millions, with what in a world any talk of hundreds. It brings a constant low economy in small sums, and in the end, to corrupt the minds of men in public and private life. But above all, the principle is more than warranted by the Whig change in 1840, that Mr. Van Buren proposed to raise a standing Army of 200,000 men.

It is a singular contrast between the Democratic and Whig administrations!

The two Democratic administrations paid off the old war debt of 1770 and 1812—stopped loans in the Treasury, which would have carried off \$200,000,000, to make schemes of Internal Improvement by the General Government (as was estimated at the time Gen. Jackson vetoed the Maysville road bill)—secured on two expensive wars with Black Hawk, and the Semole Indians—removed 100 acres of Indian lands—paid States claims for war debts—finished the public buildings—and doubled the amount of Pension to soldiers—spice dead—did not new taxes—created no loans—but the Tariff taxes were heretofore diminishing under the act of 1833—all this too, at a time, when the supplies of the Government for the Army, Navy, &c., were double the price they are now, and after discharging all these extraordinary expenditures, deposited 28 millions of dollars with the States.

More than this! brought all foreign nations to

settlement and payment, who owed us for spoils upon our Commerce; and exalted the national honor and credit abroad, to a height which caused other nations to look upon us with wonder and admiration.

Now turn your face to the picture of the Whig year, 1841! You there behold, the National credit tarnished, and the nation itself covered with a pall of deep foreboding gloom! Trade depressed—the profits of the plough diminished—the laborer and his family torped out of employment—the people dispirited with low prices and large debts—mortified and deceived with Whig promises of better times—the nation disgraced by the frauds and failures of the GREAT BANK—the Federal Treasury bankrupt—the avowal before the world that this Whig administration cannot borrow money upon the honor and credit of the country—the expenses of the Government increased in one year to over four millions of dollars, and taxes and proposed public debt together, of ninety-eight millions of dollars. As a Republican, proud of my country, I look upon this picture, more in sorrow than in anger.

In summing up millions upon millions of Whig extravagance, I cannot condescend to notice such sums as \$6,000—to enhance the gorgeousness of the President's house, called by the Whigs in 1840, "the palace of Royal magnificence"—nor, the sum of nearly half a million of dollars for the expenses of the useless Extra Session—nor, the sum of \$25,000 paid to Mrs. Harrison—these, I agree, are contemptible sums in a long catalogue of millions. It were ridiculous to complain of a sting of a viper, when a Giant is strangled by the folds of the Ahabonds! I do quarrel, however, with the principle of the appropriation to the widow of the President—because it is the commencement of the horrible policy of civil pensions. Jefferson died poor and Monroe died poor, both, I believe, insolvent, and no pension was given by Congress to their families. No men deserved it more, because they were among the fathers and founders of the Republic. Make a beginning and where will you end? You must extend it to Judges, Governors, Senators, Members of Congress, Secretaries, Ministers, &c., until it may amount to a standing army of horse leeches sucking the blood of the people. The policy of civil pensions, is the very essence of the British monarchy—which is supported by giving the lands to the oldest son, and fixing the bread of the laborer to enhance his profits, and promoting to office the younger sons of the nobility, and taxing the people to support their families.

THE TARIFF.

True policy dictated that the public lands should be applied to the purposes of the Treasury, and all useless offices and expenses abolished; this would probably bring the expenses within the means of the Government. Instead of which, the Whigs have resorted to loans and taxes for protection. Taxes on the necessities of life, to protect the manufacturing interest, is a warfare against agriculture and commerce; and if you extend the principle, it will totally degrade the one and destroy the other. These three interests, left to compete with each other, upon the principles of free trade with all the world, without monopolies or exclusive privileges to either, will flourish best. They will live and let live. But the moment you tax one for the benefit of the other, you destroy this wholesome balance, displace violently vested capital, and derange the whole system. The essence of a tariff tax for protection is this: 1st, to make the planters, farmers and laboring classes pay higher for the necessities of life, salt, sugar, iron, &c., for the benefit of the manufacturer—for if it were no benefit, he would not ask it. 2d, to deprive us of one of the greatest privileges of freemen—the right of free trade, of selling or buying of whom we please. For if we tax out the products of foreign countries, they will soon begin to look to other markets that ours to buy cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, &c., and by encouraging them will finally shut us out of the best market for our produce. Thus the candle is made to burn at both ends, taxes at one end, and the loss of a market at the other. Carry it out, and you cut out the main source of the revenue of the Government—you ruin the planters, farmers, and those dependent upon agriculture, by depriving them of a foreign market; you destroy commerce, and revert to a state of barbarism. FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS ought to be the motto of every Democrat.

SPOILS OF OFFICE.

The Whigs denounced us as "the spoils party." They condemned "proscription for opinion's sake," as execrable and tyrannical, and made the most solemn promises, to "proscribe proscription." How have they redeemed this pledge? Why we are told upon the highest authority that they have removed more officers in six months than the Democrats did in 19 years. Proscription, with a ruthless and savage spirit has been practised every where. Neither gray hairs, youth, nor revolutionary services, could stay their vengeful stroke. Look around you and not a place, but presents some poor demagogue, who has been the victim of Whig proscription. Old Soldiers with large families, depending upon a little salary of \$300, have been turned out upon the charity of the world, and in New York, a boy of thirteen, a messenger (in the custom house) only because his father was a Democrat, was ousted from office. Even in your own State, this party has cast every Democrat from power or place within their reach, down to the poor door keeper of the Assembly, and the keeper of the Capitol. Revenging themselves upon the hard working, uneducated laborer and his family, because he had exercised the privilege of a Republican, in voting against the Whigs, was ever proscription more fiendish and persecuting than this! His grinding and sordid rapacity, knowing too plainly could not spare the poor man's humble meal, but with a wolfish spirit, lapped up the miserable crumbs of the treasury!

We complain of this, because it was done in the teeth of the most solemn pledges, and because of its downright hypocrisy and deceit. The money, lands and stocks of the State, amount to between two and three millions of dollars,—in the Treasury fund, Internal Improvement fund, Banks &c. This immense money power, so capable of being abused is now under the sole and exclusive control of whigs, not one Democrat allowed to remain, to watch, and check, and report to the people, (whose money it is) when any abuses occur. The fact is, that the people of the State have been kept in the dark upon this subject, and the duty of the Whig Legislature of 1840, through Committees appointed expressly for that purpose, to have instituted the most rigid enquiry, on actual personal investigation under oath, into the condition of our Banks and road companies, and the Boards of loans and Internal Improvement. No party can safely be trusted, with so great money power in their hands as these! Paper checks and paper reports, such as the whigs gave us the last two Legislatures, amount to nothing; they are worth no more than the flourishing reports we used to have from the United States Bank.

The Whigs also promised you, that their appointments to office, should be regulated by the

rule, "is he honest, is he capable?"—What is the fact? In this State, they have generally appointed their very hottest partisans to offices, holding up party services as the test of qualification. In the Federal Government, their course has been licentious in the extreme. For in numerous instances appointments have been made, of men, distinguished for their want of probity and qualification.

But, Gentlemen, my health admonishes me that I must close, although my subject is not half exhausted. There is however one remark, I have to make before I conclude. The people were told that Van Buren's administration was kept in power, by a standing army of 100,000 office holders. How strange, that the Democrats should have been vanquished with such an army, in 1840! How much more strange, that with this army against them, in the elections of last summer and fall, the people in 15 States and Territories, burst the chains of Whig power, unfolded the banner of freedom, and inscribed upon its folds, FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES, OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM.

Let this be our motto, and conquer we must. My own conscience is armed with the solemn conviction, that I am right, and that your cause is just, and with my trust in God, (as well as health will permit,) I mean to maintain it.

With the highest respect, Gentlemen, I am your fellow citizen and humble servant,

LOUIS D. HENRY.

To HENRY FITTS, and others, Committee.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a delinquency as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceedings under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as I can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of aiming, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition must be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective State Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Allentown comprises the two State Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, Judge U. States for District of North Carolina, Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law!!

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefits. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court, also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can come on the approaching Fall Circuit of the Superior Courts. All rewards I shall be found in my office at Salisbury.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this law. Many persons find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of five hundred dollars can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons," owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount.

H. C. JONES.

Salisbury, Feb. 11, 1842.

English and Classical School.

THE Subscriber having engaged the services of Mr. J. CLARK, (a graduate of Dartmouth College) to teach his children, will take into the School a few pupils.

Terms per Session of 5 months, \$8 to \$15. SALISBURY, FEB. 11, 1842. MICHAEL BROWN.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cycling Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841.