

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Farmer's Advocate.
SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

As the season of the year has now arrived in which those farmers who have not prepared their land for corn the coming summer is, it ought to be making the necessary preparation, we would call their attention to the subject of subsoil ploughing. We have repeatedly urged its advantages, but are fully convinced that they are not rightly appreciated by farmers in general. It has been found by actual experience, that cultivated crops will attain a healthy thrifty growth much better, other circumstances being equal, where the ground has been deeply and thoroughly broke, than where the breaking has been shallow or imperfectly performed. This effect is plainly discoverable both in cases of protracted drought and excessive wet.

There is probably but little land in this section of country, with a soil deep enough to justify its being turned by a single furrow as deep as land for profitable cultivation ought to be broke, even could a turning plough be made to work that depth. The common practice we believe is, first to turn a furrow with the ordinary plough, to whatever depth seem best suited to the circumstances of the soil, and then follow in the same furrow with a broad pointed coulter, or some other implement of which there are various kinds in use, that will merely break and loosen up the subsoil to a considerable depth without turning it over, and on this, turn another furrow and so proceed. The coulter or subsoil plough might be employed before the turning plough, but when this is attempted, the subsoil is seldom broke to a sufficient depth. This plan of subsoil ploughing, with no doubt be objected to, on account of the additional labor, and time required in doing it. But whoever will only try the experiment on a small piece of ground, will not doubt after a trial or two find his crops much benefited by it, as to consider himself doubly paid for all the additional trouble and expense of doing it. It renders a material service to the crop in a time of excessive wet, by opening a free passage for the surplus water to settle away from the surface into the subsoil, where it is retained as an additional supply to protect the crop from the effects of protracted drought. Its protection against drought is effected in two ways; the subsoil, when opened not only greatly accelerates the absorption of water, but also renders it capable of holding a much larger quantity, than when hard or unbroken, and as the moisture becomes exhausted at the surface, that from below having been held in reserve, rises gradually to the surface, partly in consequence of the evident attraction that exists between dry soil and water, thus continuing a supply to the crop for a much longer time. And by loosening the subsoil to a greater depth, the roots are admitted to run deeper, where there is always more moisture.

F. A. Goodell's Farmer's MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Nov. 25, 1833.

MR. GOODSELL: Sir: Having noticed among the selections in your paper, an article from the New England Farmer, signed James Walker, describing his, and an excellent manner of breaking steers and colts, induces me to lay before you a different course of management with colts, which I have adopted for several years with perfect success.

I have experienced some difficulty with old horses being refractory to, and balky in the harness, having formed a habit of becoming sulky on the least emergency, and refusing to go at all, and have frequently witnessed the delays and troubles attendant on such habits, and the excessive beatings which the poor brutes are often subjected to for want of being properly managed at the beginning.

I therefore, to avoid all such troubles, commence with the colt about one week old. I halter him, and tie the halter around his hind neck, and lead him for some minutes. After some feeble resistance the colt submits, being easily induced to lead by the side of the mother. I pursue this for some weeks, once a week, allowing a boy to ride the mare. In the mean time, I hitch the colt to a firm post, which it will pull at, but to no effect; then I lead him from head to foot, frequently coming up to him until he is satisfied that there is no untimely interruption. When the colt is about three months old, and has acquired a good appetite, choosing a warm day, I hitch the mare and colt, at a little distance from each other, and after about two hours' abstinence, I draw the milk from the dam, and present it to the colt, which he soon learns to drink. By repeating this a few times, he drinks readily when the milk from cows may be substituted for that of the dam. When weaned, this practice will be found beneficial, as the loss of flesh may be prevented, and the colt kept in a growing condition. After this practice, with not release were only, although it has become thick.

The benefit of this practice was fully demonstrated with a colt of mine which at two years old from unskillful treatment, was reduced so low, that he was not able to exercise, or receive any kind of food except milk, and not more than one pint at a time, as even that quantity in some instances, produced almost fatal prostrations when fasted several times. In this instance, a few gallons of milk saved his life, and he is now a valuable horse.

At two years of age, I let him exercise, and never allow him to be treated harshly. Once a month, before he is three years old, I put harness on him, and lead him. I next put on a blind leading, and allow him to trot, and then to gallop, and then to stop. I next put a collar on him, and allow him to trot, and then to gallop, and then to stop. I next put a collar on him, and allow him to trot, and then to gallop, and then to stop.

I next, from the same two months' exercise, try that end of the whip-stroke, in which the horse is turned back, so as to keep it square to prevent him from going back. By his superior strength. In the mean time I drive him for some time, once a month, stopping when there is a good deal of rain, or when the ground is too soft.

son will move backward and with gentle pulling upon the reins, learn the colt to travel backward, and by repeating it often in various places, he soon learns to comply in this respect with the wishes of the driver, without contracting any refractory habits. I continue using him in this kind manner, being careful never to overload him, until his age and experience will justify putting him to heavy loads.

The best method with which I am acquainted, for breaking colts to the saddle, and on which I have practised with perfect success, is to take them from home in company with a horse, with which they are acquainted, there to get on and off from them, several times, until they submit to being mounted without resistance, then let the rider mount both the old horse and colt, the rider of the former leading the colt by the side of the horse. The colt will be disposed to keep company with the horse, and will soon learn that you wish him to go forward. Let the speed of the horse be increased a little, occasionally, and the colt will soon learn to increase his also, as he will be unwilling to be left alone, and will be inclined to follow the horse's lead.

I have in this manner succeeded extremely well, with a colt of three years old, which at first could not be rode past bars, gates, or bars, where he was acquainted.

By judicious treatment, and requiring colts to perform that they have never learned the lives of riders are often in jeopardy, and by maltreatment, they contract bad habits, which it is much easier to avoid than to correct after they had contracted them.

I am sir, yours respectfully,

ALLEN T. LACY.

["A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Mr. Lacy's method seems perfectly in accordance with the laws of humanity. How often do we see the brutal punishments inflicted on these noble animals, for not performing that which they have never been taught: such practices are unfair from reason as it would be to punish a child for not spelling, who had never been taught the alphabet.—Ed. Gen. E.]

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

It will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, nine copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful: Federalism in all its camelion forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention. March 15, 1842.



PROSPECTUS

OF THE North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the intemperate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will be both from the Capital of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Let us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once for the number of copies, which they can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, and that our most anxious and devoted friends can be assisted.

Resolved, That it be and it is recommended to the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Convention, and to every person in order to the cause, immediately after the receipt of the resolution, to become responsible for a proportion of the number of copies, which the publication may require at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The N. C. Temperance Union will be published weekly, on good paper, (except on Sundays) at the rate of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers' names and residences, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give the Union a prominent and free insertion.

Blank's For Sale Here.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 8, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	41 a 7
Beef,	21 a 44	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12 a
Blue Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (raw)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	125 a \$1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	375 a \$4 00
Flour,	4 50 a 55 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	85 a 37	Do (cast)	35 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12 a
Do Oil,	40 a \$1	Whisky,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C. MARCH 29, 1842.

Beef, (meat)	8	Flour,	6 00 a 6 4
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12 a 15	Lard, (cane)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Blue Rope,	10 a 12	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a 45
Coffee,	12 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Corn,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	5 a 50	Do (bushel)	57 a \$1

AT CAMDEN, S. C. MARCH 30, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 51
Bacon,	7 a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	20	Lard,	10 a 12
Blue Rope,	12 a	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved, and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus, to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the price for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 20 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or read by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the great number of speeches, and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALE and SPAID'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and by the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, so that we can set up the matter properly for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each; that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the late session, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction entered in the late elections with the past and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete Index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, \$1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The rates of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES, Washington City, October 25, 1841.

LATH, Grand-Sired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, The Champion of America.—Winner of the great match race, The North against the South, \$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his fourth and last season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—\$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and \$15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG, Salisbury, N. C., March 18, 1842.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sybil, by Hephzibah out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hephzibah was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Sir Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spauld's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clo-hopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amused he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of colic when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russell, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is superior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, LATH unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class, not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood, not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogize LATH, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both pure, Grand sire, Dam, and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grand sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, \$20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable ease. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c, stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of LATH, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country.

R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race-track, at groceries, where no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind; and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number containing eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

IMPORTANT WORK! NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION. A DICTIONARY OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines, CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES. By ANDREW URR, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. & LOND., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Multi. &c. &c. &c. ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible elements.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the simple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noble achievements of Science, in reflecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new better type, and will make about 1400 small pages. It will be issued in twenty-one monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement the 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing the notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York, March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the 1st 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 a State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a delinquency in a public office, or as executor, administrator, guardian, 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 her 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, for affirming, 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 proceeding 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 we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of giving, at least, something like a uniformity of practice. I have, however, held 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 may 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 comply in his petition with the terms