The Hard Money System.

Our readers may remember, as we do, the remarks of the present Secretary of State, in the Senate of the United States, (while opposing the sub-Treasury Bill,) upon the absurdity of attempting to carry on all the commercial concerns of the country by means of hard money.

We recur to the subject now, from having met in a valuable English publication of last year, with an article bearing such strong resemblance to Mr Webster's remarks, and exposing so fully and powerfully the folly of the idea of being able to transact extensive business by mere metallic exchanges, as to induce us to make room for the insertion of both in our columns.

We hold the condition of things in this country to be such as can never admit of a thorough remedy without the existence of a well-secured, safe currency, of equal and universal receivability and value, consisting of paper, redeemable in gold and silver on demand; and we never look to see a currency having these qualities, unless it be one which shall carry with it the stamp and sanction of the Government. This is our judgment, the result of thirty years' experience.

Whatever is offered to the whole country, and intended to recommend itself as currency to every citizen, must have about it an "order of nationality," as was said, with as much truth as felicity, by Mr. Webster on another occasion.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Extract from Mr. Webster's Speech, March 12, 1838.

"As to an exclusive metallic currency sir, the Administration, on this point, is regularly Janus-faced. Out doors and among the people it shows itself "all *clinquant*, all in gold." There, every thing is to be hard money—no paper rags—no delusive credits, no bank monopolies—no trust in paper of any kind. But, in the Treasury Department and in the Houses of Congress we see another aspect—a mixed appearance, partly gold and partly paper—gold for Government and paper for the people. The small voice which is heard here, allows the absolute necessity of paper of some sort, and to some extent; while the shouts in the community demand the destruction of all banks, and the final extermination of all paper circulation.

"To the people, the lion roars against paper money in all the loudness and terror of his natural voice; but to members of Congress he is more discreet; lest he should frighten them out of their wits, he here recreams and modulates, and roars "as gently as any sucking dove, or, as it were, any nightingale." The impracticability of an exclusive metallic currency, the absurdity of attempting any such thing in a country like this, is so manifest, that nobody here undertakes to support it by any reasoning or argument. All that is said in its favor is a general denunciation of paper, boisterous outcry against the banks, and declamation against existing institutions, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

"Sir, the moment any one considers it, he sees how ridiculous any such attempt would be. An exclusive metallic circulation for the second commercial country on earth, in the nineteenth century! Sir, you might as well propose to abolish commerce altogether.

"The currency of England is estimated at sixty millions sterling; and it is Mr. McCulloch's calculation that if this currency were all gold, allowing only one quarter of one per cent. for wear of metals, the annual expense attending such a currency would be three millions and a quarter a year, or nearly five per cent upon the whole. With us this charge would be much greater. The loss of capital would be more, owing to the higher rates of interest; and, besides all, this is the cost of transportation, which, in a country so extensive as ours, would be great and not easily calculated. We should also require, proportionally, more specie than is requisite in England, because our system of exchange, by means of bills of exchange, is at present, and would be, under such a system as is proposed, much less perfect and convenient than that of England. Besides, the English metallic circulation is mostly gold: gold being in England the standard metal. With us silver and gold both are made standards, at a fixed relation; and if we should succeed to keep this relation so true as to preserve both of the precious metals among us, (which, indeed, is not very probable,) our circulation would be still more expensive and cumbrous, from the quantity of silver which it would contain. The silver in the world is estimated to be fifty times as much as the gold in amount, and consequently something more than three times in value. If both should circulate therefore equally in proportion to value, the currency would be three parts silver and one gold.

"Now, sir, the annual expense of such a circulation, upon the basis of Mr. McCulloch's estimate, would exceed the whole annual expenditure made for our army and our navy. Consider, sir, the amount of actual daily payments made in the country. It is difficult to estimate it, and quite impossible to ascertain it with any accuracy. But we can form some notion of it by the daily amount of payments in the banks in some of the cities. In times of prosperous business and commerce the daily amount of payments in the banks of New York alone has been equal to eight millions. Whether we call this a tenth, a twentieth, or a fiftieth part of all the payments and receipts made daily in the country, we see to what an aggregate result the whole would rise. And how is it possible that such amount of receipt and payment could be performed by actual passing of gold and silver from hand to hand?

"Such notions, sir, hardly require serious refutation."

From a letter recently published by Hamer Stansfeld, *Esq. of Leeds.*

"Gold and silver coin simply constitute the *petty cash* of the country, and the idea of carrying on the foreign trade exclusively with it would be as absurd as if a merchant were to attempt to carry on his business with his petty cash only.

"It has been given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons that no less a sum than one thousand millions annually is exchanged by twenty eight only of the principal London bankers, at the Clearing-room, and all the gold and silver wanted to effect this enormous exchange is about £20 a day. Here it is petty cash indeed!

"As it is with the individual so it is with the nation, which is simply a number of individuals; and that the coin of the country is merely its petty cash will be payable when we learn from Mr. Jacob (who wrote on the precious metals) that the whole amount of coin is only thirty millions, to carry on trading transactions that must amount to many thousand millions. How many thousand millions it would be impossible to say, but a guess may be hazarded.

"We have it in evidence that twenty-eight banks only exchange bills and checks representing sales (independent of their transactions over the counter, and transfers from one account to another, when two parties bank at the same house) to the amount annually of £1,000,000,000. Now, take into account the transactions of these twenty-eight banks over the counter; those of fifty-two other bankers in London; those of the Bank of England, (for she has a clearing-room of her own,) those of the Stock Exchange and Share Market; the operations of all the shopkeepers and merchants; the daily expenditure of two millions of individuals for food; and you will not have less in London alone, annually, than a further amount of exchanges of £2,000,000,000. Take the rest of the empire at a guess (and a very rough one it must be for want of data) to have the same amount of transactions as the metropolis, £3,000,000,000—total, 6,000,000,000.

"We have a total of six thousand millions carried on with a petty cash of thirty millions, which is in the same proportion as £30 to a man who turns over in a year £6,000.

"We have imported foreign produce at the rate of forty millions a year; and if we only take into our calculation the last twenty years, this would come to eight hundred millions; and the gold coin in the country, or rather our petty cash, being within five millions as much now as it ever was, it shows that the foreigners can only have been paid by having taken our goods in barter for theirs.

"But it is said they will positively take no more than they have done; that if we take ten millions more from them of corn, sugar, or coffee, they will have gold for it. If so, our stock of petty cash would be in great danger; for, being only thirty millions, in three years it would be all gone, and the whole country must shut up shop.

"But is not this conclusion absurd? Under a free system every article finds its level in price, and so does gold. If we have too little petty cash to carry on our trade, and another country has too much, we can give a higher price for it, and back it comes.

"It follows, then, that for every quarter of wheat we take from the foreigners, they *must* take our goods in return; and that the more we take from them *the more they must take from us*, and thereby give work to the unemployed, orders to the merchants, tenants from the empty warehouse, and prosperity to all."

Ready Made

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of Ready made Carriages from the well known Manufactory at Yanceyville, consisting of COACHEES, BAROUCHES, and BUGGIES, which he will warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any made in the Northern States, for beauty and durability.

The subscriber respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He may always be found at the stand formerly owned by John I. Shaver.

WM OVERMAN, *Agent.*
For Wyatt Walker

Salisbury, April 22, 1842—6m39

N. B. Repairing done in the best style.

W. O.

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Christena Lentz,
vs
David Lentz, John Lentz, Henry Lentz, Lawson Lingle and Wife Elizabeth, Conrod Miller and Wife Sussanah, Alexander Miller & Wife Christena, James Heathcock and Wife Mary Ann, Joel Kimble and Wife Sally, Caroline Lentz, Simeon Lentz, Eli Lentz, William A. Lentz and Rachel Lentz.

Petition filed for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Simeon Lentz, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks notifying the said Simeon Lentz, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Courthouse in Statesville, on the 3d monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead to or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him, and a writ of Dower ordered accordingly.

Test,

J. F. ALEXANDER, C C C

march 25, 1843—6w35—Printers fee $5 50

From the Lexington [Ky.] Intelligencer.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We had hoped that the speech of our distinguished fellow-citizen, delivered on Monday last, would have been written out for the Press. We have been disappointed, however, in this, and must content ourself, and our readers must be satisfied with the imperfect sketch we shall be able to present from recollection.

The Administration—the Bank—Tariff—Distribution—limitation of Executive power, and the Bankrupt Law, were the topics upon which he dwelt. He spoke of the open bribery and corruption now practised and more shamelessly avowed by the administration in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, with the acknowledged and boasted purpose of securing to the support of the Administration one of the great parties of the country. Mr. Tyler had tried one and found it clad in the armor of truth and justice—true to itself and the country—impregnable to all assaults, either upon its virtue or its patriotism—neither to be awed by the frowns, nor seduced by the promises of power. Foiled in this, he was now exerting all the vast patronage of his office to buy up the Democratic party to his support. Mr Clay thought that, however unprincipled leaders might be disposed to bargain and barter away their principles for the sake of office, the great mass of the party would scorn the efforts made to bribe them. He said: "that he had no hesitation to express his opinion, as an humble and private citizen, that no man, who had any feelings of self respect or honor or patriotism, could take or hold any office the tenure of which depended on the President's will, subject to the degrading and disgraceful conditions which were imposed upon its possession; and that it would be the bounden duty of the next President elected, be he Whig or Democrat, to purify the public service by promptly discarding all such contaminated incumbents. He hoped there were many, he knew there were some, now in office, who disdained to submit to any such disgraceful conditions, and they ought, and he doubted not would receive just and full consideration, and be judged according to their capacity, honesty and fidelity to their country."

In connection with this subject of Government patronage, Mr. Clay took occasion to speak of the fact, that, for the past fifteen years, the Whigs had been almost entirely excluded from all participation in the honors and emoluments of office. He said, "that in his opinion, if a Whig President should be elected, it would be his imperative duty to do ample justice, in the administration of the public patronage, to the great Whig party of the country—what he verily believed for years had embraced a majority of the people of the United States. That party, for upwards of fourteen years past, with the exception of one month, had been systematically proscribed and excluded from all public employments. Not only from original appointments, but when they held office, they have been hurled out to make way, often for unworthy persons, of opposite politics. And so far is Mr Tyler now pursuing this practice that he is dismissing men whom he put in, not only without charge, without fault, without any species of trial, but with a full knowledge that the duties of their offices have been diligently, honestly and faithfully executed, and putting back in their places men whom he had himself dismissed! Every consideration of equality, of equity and of justice demands, said Mr. Clay, that the most full and complete reparation of the injuries done to the Whig party should be hereafter made. Nor would that be proscription. It would be the severest rebuke of proscription. On the contrary, to continue in office men who had been put there by the dismission of other and better men, for political reasons, would be to sanction, consummate, and perpetuate proscription. But if it could be regarded as proscription, who is to be justly reproached with beginning proscription in this country?"

"No man felt more profoundly than he did the evils which were likely to grow out of struggles for the prize of Government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party. He doubted whether our system could long endure the consequences of such struggles. But he hoped that a remedy would be hereafter found, either in the amendment of the Constitution or the Law, to guard against these evils."

Mr. Clay entered at some length into the history of the efforts of the Whigs, during the Extra Session, to restore the currency of the country in the establishment of a National Bank. There is one circumstance connected with that history that has been generally less understood, and more grossly misrepresented than any other. We refer to the 16th section of the second Bank Bill—its character and the cause of its adoption. This was explained by Mr. Clay in a clear, lucid and entirely satisfactory manner. The section itself reads thus:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent officers of discount and deposite in any territory or district of the U. S., and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless; that *whenever it shall become necessary and proper* for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

The question of the assent of the States, Mr. Clay argued, was one of expediency alone, and did not involve the constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank. That power was claimed and exercised in the establishment of the Bank—the privilege of branching was a matter entirely distinct and might be conferred, subject to any restrictions upon the Directors Congress might see fit to impose, and those restrictions could not, by any fair construction, be understood as a concession on the part of Congress, or an abandonment of its constitutional power. But the last clause of the section, Mr. C. affirmed, rendered the matter beyond all dispute that Congress, so far from yielding or even seeming to yield its constitutional power to establish branches in the several States, expressly asserted the power to exist and declared its intention to exercise it whenever it might become, in the words of the Constitution, "necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted to Congress" by that instrument.

The charter, in this form, was not such as he himself or the mass of the Whigs, would have preferred, but they regarded it as a question of expediency and not as a matter of principle, and as the Bill could only be passed by retaining this feature, the great body of the Whigs were willing to yield this minor consideration for the sake of securing the passage of the Bill and furnishing to the country a sound and uniform currency.

Upon the questions of the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. C. conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them. They had succeeded in passing a Tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time furnishes adequate incidental protection to American Industry. The Whigs had been censured for the clause which was attached to the Distribution Bill as originally passed, providing that whenever the rate of duties should exceed 20 per cent, the distribution should be suspended. In this way only could the Bill have passed at that time, and believing that, in the adjustment of the Tariff, it would not be necessary to exceed that rate, or that if it should, the postponing clause might be afterwards repealed, the Whigs, rather than lose the Bill entirely, gave a reluctant consent to its introduction. At the next session that clause was repealed, and the Distribution law stripped of all clogs or impediments, which would prevent its free and full exercise, but Mr. Tyler interposed his veto and thwarted Congress in this measure.

The rapid and alarming increase of executive power, and the means proposed for restricting it, were ably and eloquently treated of, and a conviction of the necessity of a limitation of the veto power, we believe, was fastened upon every unprejudiced mind. A more finished, conclusive, irresistable argument upon any subject we have never listened to.

In conclusion Mr. Clay made an eloquent appeal to the Whigs to stand firm in defence of their principles, and declared his sincere and unwavering confidence in the success of those principles in the approaching contest. And as that patriot voice, which has lost none of its richfulness and sweet melody—and that has so often rallied the drooping spirits of his desponding comrades, and nerved their arms to deeds of daring valor—fell upon the ear, it sent a thrill of joy and hope through every breast, and awakened in each heart new hopes and new resolves for the future. Each Whig buckled on his armour closer and felt his strength re invigorated, and his confidence in the justice and success of the cause in which he battled greatly increased. May the same spirit animate our friends every where, and may continued, and uninterrupted health and happiness be vouchsafed to the gallant chief, upon whom the hopes of Whig America are now centered, until the consummation of that victory, which will assuredly crown the efforts of the Whig party in 1844.

More Wonders.

We find that many rumors are afloat in this city in relation to an article that appears in the Cincinnati Sun of Monday. So many inquries are made of us in regard to it that we are induced to publish it. Our readers can of course decide as well as we whether to regard the account as a hoax perpetrated by the editor of the Sun, an imposition on the part of the pilot of the Wm. Penn, the strange hallucination of a dreamer or madman, or a true statement of an actual appearance. In these days, when the terrors of Millerism are so extensively abroad, thousands of imaginations are ready to convert every phenomenon of earth and sky into a supernatural apparition.

We hardly need speak of the absurdity of supposing that such a sight as is spoken of below was actually seen by a single individual, when there are hundreds of persons in the community abroad at all hours of the night none of whom observed it.—*Louisville Journal.*

Full particulars of the wonderful sights seen by the Pilot of the Wm. Penn in the sky on Thursday night, March 21.—On Saturday after Mr. Frances, Pilot of the Wm. Penn steamboat, a packet that runs between this city and Rising Sun, Indiana, called personally at our office to give us the full particulars of the wonderful sight seen by him on the night above mentioned, fully impressed with the solemnity of the subject, and the awful responsibility of telling anything of this nature but what is strictly true. Mr. Frances informed us that he is a member of the church, and assured us, in the most solemn, manner, that what he was about to relate was truth, and he is ready to convince any gentleman or lady that will call upon him.

He states that as the Penn was on her trip to this city, when between Rising Sun and Aurora, about 11 or 12 o'clock P. M., he was steering the boat along, it being a star bright night, excepting a few clouds in the west, low down, when of a sudden a light burst forth, the whole face of the earth appearing to be lit up, which so blinded him that it was with difficulty he could see anything, even the most near object. His first impression was that it lightened very sharply, but its continuing convinced him that it must be something else, which he could not account for. The captain of the Penn, James Praixman, was sitting in the cabin at the time with three or four candles; he saw the light notwithstanding, ran out to the guard, anxious to know the cause, and asked Mr. Frances if he saw the light. Mr F. said he did. 'What is it?' said Captain P. 'Dear only knows,' answered Mr F. 'for I don't.' From that the Captain disappeared from looking over the hurricane deck and went below.

Mr Frances now being very anxious to discover whence this strange light came, looked diligently out at the side of the pilot house, in rather a southwest course, but nearly over head, when he saw the outlines of a *serpent* in the sky in a crooked position except the tail which was straight, the head towards the east. It turned to a livid bright red, deep and awful, and remained stationary in the stars. Mr Frances watched it for two or three minutes, when the tail part disappeared nearly to the middle, and the remainder in a gradual manner formed into a distinct Roman

G

Mr F. had time now to mind the channel of the river, and deliberate upon the beauty and grandeur of a letter in the sky! It was remarkably interesting to him as may well be supposed, from the accuracy of its formation. After about one minute and a half, he watching it and the boat alternately, it changed, turning into a distinct

O

as perfect as was ever seen, in which position it remained as before. Mr. F stated that he was greatly suprised at this, but not scared or frightened in the least, and immediately tapped the bell for the Captain to witness the scene. The Captain did not come immediately, but ere this, the figure in the heavens had changed to a plain distint letter

D

The Captain said to Mr. F. "What's wanting?"

'Come here quick,' said Mr. F., 'and look up yonder; did you ever see the like?'

The Captain answered: 'I see it' and looked at it till it disappeared.

Mr. F states that when the O turned to a D it formed a kind of oblong shape, and then came straight on one side as a D should be. When it disappeared it turned into the same oblong shape as before, and gradually, the sky returned to its original appearance.

Mr Frances states that he did not leave the wheel of the boat but steered it to this city. He declares that, let others think or say as they will what he has related is strictly true. He is no Millerite, neither is he crazy nor frightened, and if gentlemen or ladies will call upon him he will convince them that what he has told is truth. Capt. Pratzman remarked at the time, that it was something quite inexplicable, and was sorry he did not come to the deck sooner, so as to have had a full view of this grand, wonderful, and unaccountable phenomenon.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

NEW

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening in the brick house west of the Court-house, their

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Among which are Dry Goods, Hardware; Cutlery, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Bonnets, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Crockery, Paints, Dyestuffs, Medicines.

GROCERIES,

ROPE AND BAGGING,

And in short, a general assortment of GOODS,

which we are determined to sell as cheap for *Cash*, as can be bought any where in Concord. We invite old customers and the public in general to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can give such bargains as will be great inducement to purchasers.

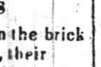
Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J & R WINECOFF.

Concord, Nov 19, 1842—tf17

TRUST SALE

OF



LANDS & NEGROES.

BY virtue of sundry Deeds of Trust executed to us on the 22d day of July 1840, for the purposes therein contained, we will sell at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 2d day of May, 1843, (it being the Tuesday of Rowan County Court,) one

Tract of Land,

containing about

282 ACRES,

more or less, joining the lands of Robert Macnamara, Charles Brown, William Chambers, and others, and known as the Craige Land. Also, one Tract of Land on the South side of the Yadkin River in Rowan county, whereon Thos. Craige lives, joining the lands of James Craige's heirs, the heirs of William Cozart and Widow of Jesse Pinkston and others, containing about

673 ACRES,

more or less. Also, about Twenty LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of ***Men, Women, Boys and Girls.***

Terms Cash, though they may be changed on the day of sale, to a credit of six months.

JAMES OWENS,
WM. CHAMBERS,
Trustees.

April 8, 1843—ts37

GARDEN SEEDS!

A GENERAL assortment, may be found at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 21, 1843. 1126

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Elliott and Rowzee was dissolved on the 1st of Feb. 1843, by limitation and mutual consent.

K. ELLIOTT,
Wm. ROWZEE.

March 13, 1843—3w38

NEW Spring & Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of desirable Goods, ever brought to this market; consisting in part of English and French Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans and Cottonades, Gentlemen's summer cloths, Nankeen and Cotton Cassimeres, French, English and American Prints, Painted and figured French muslins and Lawns, Satin striped and Paris figured Bobinetts, (new article) plain, Black and fancy colored Lawns, Scotch ginghams, Crape de Lanes, Plain and figured muslin de Lanes, Plain and figured Alpackies, Black and colored Alpacker lustres and Bombazines, Blue, black and colored, plain and watered silks, Silk gimp and fringe for trimming dresses, Jaconett and Swiss muslins and Bishop Lawns, Gambroons and Linen drills, Black and fancy silk Cravats and Stocks, Silk and Linen handkerchiefs, Muslin collars and Silk dress shalls, Black and white silk Hose, Bolting cloths, from No. 5 to 9, (warranted genuine,) Tailors trimmings, Ingrane carpeting and matting, Tailors Patent sheers and points, Lawn, Florence Braid and Straw bonnets, Panama, Leghorn, Fur and wool Hats, Seal, Cloth and Leather Caps, Robinson's Goe Kid slips, du Seal and neat walking, 4 doz. Miles' fine Philadelphia made calf and morocco Boots, 15 cases Gentlemen's and Ladies lined and bound low price shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Saddlery and Saddlers trimmings, Carriage trimmings of every description, Smith and Carpenters tools, a large quantity of Sole and Upper leather, (very cheap,) Window glass, Putty, Nails, White lead No. 1, 2, and pure, (warranted good,) Castor Oil, Salts, Quinine, and Rowan's Tonic mixture, Loaf, and Lump sugar, 20 Hdds. Brown do, 25 Hdds. Molasses, 311 bags Rio Coffee, 3 tons English Tire, Spring Blister and Cast Steel, a large assortment of Iron and Castings.

The above Goods was selected with great care, and will be sold for Cash, wholesale and retail, at *unprecedented low prices*. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JENKINS & BILES.

Salisbury, April 22, 1843—1y39

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—APRIL TERM, 1843.

John P. Mabry,
vs.
Cicero Lowe, Henry R. Dusenbury, Adm'rs, and Benjamin F. Williams, and his wife Jane. } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin F. Williams and Jane his wife, defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, for said Defendants to appear and answer complainants Bill at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st monday after the 4th monday in September next, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W Wommack, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the 1st monday after the 4th monday in March, 1843.

W. WOMMACK, c m e.

6w39—Printers fee $5 50

State of North Carolina.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—APRIL TERM, 1843.

Martin Nading and others.
vs.
Barnet Wyre, and others. } Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Michael and Betsy his wife, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, for six successive weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st monday after the 4th monday in September next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners shall not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso as to them will be entered, and the cause heard expatte.

Witness, W Wommack, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 1st monday after the 4th monday in March, 1843.

W. WOMMACK, c m e.

6w39—Printers fee $5 50

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Stanly county, North Carolina, on the 1st day of January last, a Negro Woman, named NANCY. Said girl is about 21 years of age, thick set, and of common height, a light mulatto, very smart and quite intelligent, is a good seamstress, and is a good house girl. Said girl was raised in Lincolnton, North Carolina; may be that she has obtained free papers, and is trying to get to some free State, as her colour and smartness would secure her a passage almost to any place, where she is not known; or she may be lurking in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant, N C. I will give *TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS* for her apprehension and confinement in jail in this State, and *FORTY DOLLARS* if taken out of the State and confined in any of the State, and *FIFTY DOLLARS* for the conviction in any Court of Justice, of any person or persons of harboring said girl, or furnishing her with free papers.

JOHN A. CRAVEN.

April 8 1843—6w37

*** The Raleigh Weekly Register will insert 3 times and forward his account to me at Asheborough.

J. A. C.

The beautiful English Stallion Imported

PUZZLE,

WILL stand the present season which has now commenced at the stable of Col. Charles McDowell, 2 miles north of Morganton, Burke county, North Carolina, at the reduced price of $25 the season, payable when the same, and $35 insurance. He is of fine size being over 16 hands high, a dark bay or brown dappled. And for beautiful symmetry, challenges exhibition before the best of judges. Puzzle was sired by Reveller, among the very first in the list of English stallions, and whose colts are commanding as high prices as the get of any horse on the Continent. (For particulars see handbills.) The breeders of Western Carolina will rarely have the services of such a horse as Puzzle offered them, at the above unusual price.

J. POWELL, *Agent.*

Morganton, N. C., April 11, 1843—3m38