

which is contrary to the laws of our land, and the vows which ye have taken in the presence of the Lord; And Henry and the rest of the feds, were angry at Capt. Tyler, their chief ruler, and said many hard things against him.

CATAWBA CREEK LINCOLN COUNTY N. C.

From the Globe.
CONGRESS.

The summer preparations having been made both Houses set to work in earnest to-day. The House of Representatives entered, in a business-like way, upon the appropriation bill, and seemed to have legislation in view, instead of indulging the harassing personal altercations and the factions efforts of political incendiaries, that have hitherto incapacitated the body for deliberative and salutary legislative action.

The Senate took up Mr. Berrien's bill, taking from the State judiciary cognizance of crimes committed within their borders, when a foreign power sees fit to interfere. Mr. Buchanan responded to Mr. Berrien's introductory remarks in a very able argument against the power assumed by the Federal Government by the bill. He showed, most conclusively to our mind, that the attempt to oust the State jurisdiction over crimes committed against us, peace, by a habeas corpus, and transfer it to the Federal tribunals, which have no jurisdiction over such offenses, was a double violation of the Constitution. It took from the States what belonged to them, and usurped for the General Government tribunals a power absolutely forbidden to them. He showed, too, that the mode in which this was to be effected was in the face of the Constitution, which makes the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over State courts an appellate jurisdiction merely. Mr. Berrien's bill now proposes to deprive the State courts of their original jurisdiction over subjects of their own peculiar cognizance, and instead of making the judgment of the State court matter of appeal to the Federal tribunals, it denies the right of the State to try a judge at all, and gives it to the Federal judiciary in the first instance.

Mr. Buchanan glanced, with great force, at the various modes in which Federal authority has recently endeavored to establish itself upon its ancient feudalistic doctrines of construction, tending to consolidation. Among the instances to which he referred, the interference of the Executive with the Rhode Island political controversy was enumerated. We have little doubt that this invasion of the State and popular rights, by the Administration at Washington, will be brought up in Congress in such way as to elicit, in a decisive manner, the views entertained, by the Representatives of the people and of the States of the Union, in regard to it.

From the Globe.
RHODE ISLAND.

The Government of the Union never approached, under any administration, the degradation which seems imminent under the present. We have now a set of incompetent managers, totally without the support of any party, or of public opinion in the nation, undertaking to support a privileged class in a State Government, a minority of less than a third of the popular vote, assuming to put down the principles upon which all the State Governments and that of the Confederacy are founded! The promises of the letter of Mr. Tyler, (which we give below) if ever they come to the performance, will make an exhibition of the inherency of a powerful Government— which can withstand the shock of all the rest of the world when supported by the moral force of public opinion—reduced to mockery and shame, for the want of capacity and principle in its managers.

We find King, the ex-Governor of R. Island, supplanted by the new constitution and popular vote of the State, brandishing by proclamation the sword of the United States over the sovereign authority of R. Island; and this, as the deputy of Mr. Tyler, who declares the majority of the people, exerting peacefully the right which has been exercised in every other State, "INSURGENTS," and saying further, "I have to assure your Excellency, that if resistance is made to the execution of the laws of Rhode Island," (that is, the law pronouncing it treason in the majority to establish a constitution, and suspend King Charles' charter), "it will be the duty of this Government to enforce the constitutional guaranty," although, says Mr. Tyler, "I freely confess that I should experience great reluctance in employing the military power of this Government against any portion of the people!"

And does Mr. Tyler imagine that the Congress of the United States will indulge him in the attempt to subject the majority of the freemen of Rhode Island to his "EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR KING," (as he is pleased to call the creature of one-third of the suffrages of the State,) voting under the extinguished Land Company's charter? Does he believe that the people of the neighboring States would quietly see a constitution, originating in the principles, made on the model, and brought into existence precisely as their own have been, put under foot by the standing army of the United States? Can he seriously hope that he will find himself capable of wielding "the military power of this Government against any portion of the people," to put down a Republican Government, under a pretence "to enforce the constitutional guaranty"—a guaranty which is to maintain, not to destroy, Republican Government.

In our opinion, Mr. Tyler will find, it is ever comes to trial, that neither the people of the United States, nor the Congress

of the United States, nor the troops of the United States, nor a solitary State Government, will countenance the audacious war which he authorizes Mr. King to proclaim in Rhode Island, in the name of the Government of the United States. We think Mr. Tyler will find the new and threatening bulletins put forth at the suggestion of his Premier (who doubtless undertakes to manage things for New England, at least,) quite as empty as that famous bravado which proclaimed war against Great Britain, to take effect on no particular 4th of July, in case the territory of Maine was not immediately surrendered.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1842.

Sir: Your letter on the 4th inst., transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of R. Island, informing me that there existed in that State "certain lawless assemblages of a portion of the people" for the purpose of subverting the laws, and overthrowing the existing Government, and calling upon the Executive "forthwith to interpose the power and authority of the United States to suppress such insurrectionary and lawless assemblages, and to support the existing Government and laws, and protect the State from domestic violence," was handed me yesterday, by Messrs. Randolph and D. . . .

I have to inform your Excellency, in reply, that my opinions as to the duties of this Government to protect the State of Rhode Island against domestic violence remain unchanged. Yet, from information received by the Executive since your despatches came to hand, I am led to believe that the lawless assemblages to which reference is made, have already dispersed, and that the danger of domestic violence is hourly diminishing, if it has not wholly disappeared. I have with difficulty brought myself at any time to believe that violence would be resorted to, or an exigency arise which the unaided power of the State could not meet; especially as I have from the first felt persuaded that your Excellency, as well as others associated with yourself in the administration of the Government, would exhibit a temper of conciliation, as well as of energy and decision. To the insurgents themselves it ought to be obvious, when the execution of the moment shall have passed away, that charges achieved by regular, and, if necessary, repeated appeals to the constituted authorities, in a country so much under the influence of public opinion, and by recourse to argument and remonstrance, are more likely to ensure lasting blessings than those accomplished by violence and bloodshed on one day, and liable to overthrow by similar agents on another. I freely confess that I should experience great reluctance in employing the military power of this Government against any portion of the people; but, however painful the duty, I have to assure your Excellency that, if resistance is made to the execution of the laws of Rhode Island, by such force as the civil posse shall be unable to overcome, it will be the duty of this Government to enforce the constitutional guaranty—a guaranty given and adapted mutually by the original States, of which number Rhode Island was one, and which, in the course of the States since admitted into the Union. And if an exigency of lawless violence shall actually arise, the Executive Government of the United States, on the application of your Excellency, under the authority of the resolutions of the Legislature already submitted, will stand ready to succor the authorities of the State in their efforts to maintain a due respect for the laws. I sincerely hope, however, that no such exigency may occur, and that every citizen of Rhode Island will manifest his love of peace and good order by submitting to the laws, and seeking a redress of grievances by other means than intestine commotions.

I tender to your excellency assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN TYLER.

To the Gov. of the State of Rhode Island.

THE LITTLE KING.

It is said that the little rascal destined to rule the British bonnet of liberty, was, like Dickon, their former master, born with teeth. The other day, when his diminutive highness was doing Mrs. Brough the honor of receiving from her his customary nourishment, or, to speak more correctly, as the event will show, of taking a non-dairy supper, Mrs. Brough uttered a sharp cry of pain.

"What's the matter with the baby?" screamed little Queen Vic, who was superintending the operation with truly maternal solicitude.

"Oh! your majesty, I got a bite."

"Asa!em in, then, and take em off!" says little Vic, who is a bit of a wag.

"Oh my eye," said Mrs. Brough—"the little rascal, brat—beauty! as Shik-pur says,

"The axen bites shrewdly—it is a straws and a heger heir!"

"Be sure you quote it correct!" inquired Vic.

"Yes, your majesty; Shik-pur is my weakness."

"Poor dear little precious; I hope he 'aint 'urt 'is little toonies," cried the fond mother, regarding the royal infant tenderly, but keeping at a respectable distance.

"Uri's teeth! she 'aint got no buzzon to feel for any other body's bosom!" was Mrs. Brough's aside—her audible ejaculation was—

"Evenly little binfant! sweet prince of Whales—the exact image of 'is 'ighness, prince Halibut."

The prince of Whales showed a determination to blubber, and spouted.

London Satirist.

A Jail House To Build!



THE undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the worshipful County Court for Cleveland County, will, on the first Monday in July next, let to the lowest responsible bidder the Building of the Jail House for said County, in the Town of Shelby. The House to be 32 by 42; two stories high; 6 Rooms below and 6 above; the wall to be of the best of Brick; the Doors and Window Sills of Cut Stone; to be covered with best pine shingles; the lower story to be finished for Jailor's Family; the upper for prisoners; the materials and workmanship to be of the best quality. Further notice of the particulars will be made known on the day of letting. The neighborhood abounds in the best of Oak and Pine, and convenient to good Brick Yards; Saw Mills very convenient, and plenty, and provisions cheap. Persons wishing to undertake would do well to visit the premises and examine for themselves.

W. J. T. MILLER,
B. B. BRIDGES,
JOSHUA BEAM,
S. LATTIMORE,
R. T. HOOD,
} Commrs.
Cleveland Co., May 18, 1842—51—61

J. J. Reinhardt, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to his new shop on the West corner of Peter Sumner's lot, in front of John Hoke's dwelling; where he will continue to carry on the

REMOVING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. Being in the regular receipt of the Fashions, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, not only with neatness and dispatch, but in the latest style.

Grateful to the public for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

J. J. REINHARDT.
Lincolnton, May 16, 1842.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. T. N. Herndon as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seagle.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. J. G. BYNUM, a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seagle.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. J. BARRINGER, of Lincoln County, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Seagle.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Capt. B. M. JETTON as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 70th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, in place of Col. F. A. Hoke, resigned.

WE are authorized and requested to announce ANDREW H. SHUFORD as a candidate for Col. Commandant of 70th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, in place of Col. Jos. J. Barringer, resigned.

WE are authorized and requested to announce JOHN R. STAMEY Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the next election.

WE are authorized and requested to announce TURNER M. ABERNATHY as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the next election.

State of North Carolina.—LINCOLN COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Sessions 1842.

Thomas E. Soggs,
vs.
Jacob S. Harry.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, Jacob S. Harry, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Lincoln Republican, that unless he be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 1st Monday in June next, and plead and reply, judgment final will be rendered against him, and the lands levied upon condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness H. Canlier, Clerk of said court, at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D. 1842, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

H. CANSLER, c. c.
April 27, 1842. 48—6w.

Price adv. \$5 92 1 2

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiency, with all its train of evils, or sudden violent attacks, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against such medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon a regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the bowels before it passes into the ureter, being thus purified by them, and freed from the foal coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Tremor, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scourvy, Ulcers, Inverities, Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is solely by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents; for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by
D. C. RAMSOUR,
C. C. HENDERSON,
Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

SHERIFF'S Notice.

The citizens of Lincoln County are hereby notified, that the Tax lists are now in the hands of the Sheriff, and he holds them ready for inspection.

He requests all persons to examine said lists, and give him information of such as have failed to make their returns.

The Merchants are requested to file their affidavits, on or before the 1st Monday in June next, agreeably to Act of Assembly.

J. R. STAMEY, Sheriff.
Lincolnton N. C., April 20, 1842.—47—6f.

Lincoln Cotton FACTORY.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he has added a new

wool Carding Machine

to his establishment at the Lincoln cotton factory, where he will card wool and make it into rolls at the shortest notice. His

Blacksmith shop

will also be constantly in operation with

Axes, Mill Irons &c.,

will always be kept on hand or made to order—

Flaxseed & Cottonseed oil

can be had low for cash or in exchange for flaxseed, and the highest prices will be given for flaxseed in cash. The Factory having lately undergone considerable repairs. He will be able to furnish

Yarn & Cloth

equal to any ever made in the State, at the usual prices either for cash or good notes.

Those indebted by book account will please make settlement by cash or note and security; and those indebted by note of long standing, with no payments, will oblige me by calling and making some payments and renewing them with security. In so doing all indulgence will be given that can reasonably be expected.

JOHN HOKE.
Lincolnton N. C., April 20, 1842.—47—6f.

LINCOLNTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the institution, having procured the services of Miss A. Mason, & yielded to her discharge & superintendence of the School, take pleasure in announcing to parents, guardians, and the public in general, that during the past session, she has proved herself amply competent to discharge the duties of her station, and afforded to our citizens satisfactory evidence in the steady but rapid progress of her Scholars, that she is every way worthy of the highest confidence. As a greater inducement to patronize the School, the Trustees have established the following rates of Tuition, to be strictly adhered to, viz:

Kindness of Reading and Writing	Per Session.
Writing Arithmetic & Geography (First Class)	\$5 00
Reading Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography	\$7 00
Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, &c.	\$10 00

Latin and French the usual prices.

Plain Needle Work, subject to no additional charge in any Class.—Ornamental Sewing, &c., &c., Drawing, Music &c. charged in addition.

The exercises of the Institution will be resumed on Tuesday the 5th day of April next, and continue for 5 months.

C. LEONARD,
C. C. HENDERSON,
B. S. JOHNSON,
S. P. SIMPSON,
M. HOKE,
T. SHUFORD,
H. W. GURON,
} Trustees.
Lincolnton March 30, 1842—44—6t.

Last Call!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of A. E. Revels dec'd, are requested to call, on or before the first day of July next, upon J. R. Stamey, and make payment.—The notes and accounts are now all in his hands, and with him, all settlements heretofore will be made.

This is the last call; and, as the undersigned are anxious to bring the business of the estate to a close, they hope it will be effectual in accomplishing so desirable a result. But, if it should not be, other and more powerful means will be resorted to.

J. R. STAMEY, } Admrs.
JACOB RUSH, }
Lincolnton N. C., April 20, 1842.—47—6f.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th February last, a bound girl, named Malinda Ward. I hereby forewarn all persons against harboring her, as I am determined to put the law in force against any who may. The above reward will be given for her apprehension, so that I may get her again.

MOSES CARPENTER.
Lincoln Co. N. C., March 16, 1842.—42—6f.

THE SUPERIOR FOAL GETTER AND THOROUGH BRED STALLION,

RIOTT,



A NOBLE SON OF THE ILLUS-TRIOUS OLD SIR ARCHIE—

that old Sir Archie, whose sire was the imported sorrel Dimmed, and whose unrivaled progeny has stood at the head of the American Turf during the last thirty years, and whose pure blood, like our excellent Constitution, must be preserved, or the American people made to suffer. Gentlemen of the Turf freely own, that the blood of old Medley and many other fine horses, might have been preserved much longer, to the great benefit of the American stock of horses, and now will they let the precious blood of old Sir Archie float down the stream of forgetfulness? or will they resort to his noble son RIOTT, for that portion of it which he is so ready and willing to impart? RIOTT is in fine plight, very vigorous and healthy, ready at all times to despatch his customers, and let them return to the plough or their accustomed occupation.

In tendering his professional services to a generous community, he trusts that his just claims may be duly appreciated, and his wants freely ministered to, during the season which is now open and will close on the 1st day of July next.

His services during the whole season, will be rendered at fifteen dollars a mare; or he will ensure conception for Twenty-five Dollars, when the foal is ascertained or the property transferred, and in every case Fifty cents a mare, cash up or cash down, to his trusting groom.—Mares left with RIOTT shall be well attended to, and fed to order upon very moderate terms, but, in no case, will I incur responsibility for escapes, casualties or damages; but under the excellent management of his skillful groom, none need be apprehended, especially when it is considered with what great care and loving kindness, this old veteran addresses and approaches those that willingly receive his affectionate embraces.—He will occupy "log cabin" Stables alternately during the Season at the following named places, viz: On Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at Rutherfordton, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. James Hall's 2 1/2 miles North of Brantleton on the

Lincolnton, Feb. 21st, 1842.—39—6m.

Morganton road; his time at each however shall conform to the interest and convenience of his friends and customers—reserving to himself the customary privilege of going to public places to contract new acquaintances and court their favors.

DESCRIPTION.

A Zoographer, capable of presenting to the public all that might be said of RIOTT, is not to be found in these capes.—Upon an impartial view of all his superior and unmatchless points, one might almost conclude that when he was made, the extensive shop of Nature was ransacked, and the very best materials selected and placed in the hand of the most skillful and experienced artisans, to enable them to make a display of their profession, and present to the World such a wonderful animal as RIOTT.—The following imperfect sketch of his high form, great symmetry &c., may not have the pleasure of seeing him and judging for themselves. Like many of his superior colts, RIOTT stands sixteen hands high upon a fine set of hard, long, finny legs and horn-like hoofs of the finest polish and finest finish, as black as Johnny Q's, course on the perplexing subject of abolition—his stylish easy action and elastic movements on a court yard, reminds one of a candidate for the Constable place—his fine flowing black mane and tail, and glossy coat of silklie hair of rich blood bay colour, give evidence of his purity of blood—his loud Lawyer like bellowing when wooing and prancing before an object of his highest delight under the gaze of his sparkling eye ready to receive his kind embraces, is conclusive proof of the great strength of his lungs—his pleasant docile countenance teaches us to infer, that his colts will be mild and gentle in their disposition—his muzzle is exactly of the right size and shape; he has a set of teeth equal to those of his sire and grand sire, which enabled them to masticate their food and live to the great age of Twenty-eight years; and no horse can live that long without good teeth—to enable him to breathe free and easy, nature has given to him a fine pair of nostrils, equal in size to old Eclipse's, and Capt. Harrison advertised his to be nearly as large as a Doctor's shop—on the top of his lean bony head, as high as Whig calculation on getting a National Bank at the late extra Session of Congress, may be seen a nice well shaped pair of erect Ears, that seldom flop, like some have under the force of Captain Tyler's Veto—His long, beautiful, well arched neck, that loses itself between a superb pair of broad, deep oblique shoulders together with a brisket that challenges comparison with that of any other horse, are all upon real race horse order; between his high thin weathers, and full prominent hips, that run well up, is to be seen a chest of the highest form; under which is a cleft of that order which will suit either the race, harness or saddle horse—the eye is next feasted with a view of a pair of heavy, jamb up thighs, and a cluster of heavy muscles, that he about and decorate his all powerful houghs and arms. If it should be asked, why RIOTT never distinguished himself on the Turf, let it be answered, that he never run but one race; that was four mile heats at Halifax N. C. against a fine field of horses and he was second in it, altho' evidently out of order from the effects of a founder a few days previous to the race. He was then transferred to the hands of a Gentleman whose clerical notions for badchis further exercise.

PEDIGREE.

RIOTT was sired by that paragon of horses, the renowned Old Sir Archie, by the imported sorrel Diomed from whose loins sprang an innumerable host of race horses that like his fame are well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and the pride and boast of each country—the dam of RIOTT formerly the property of Col. W. R. Johnson and Mr. Branch of Va., was sired by Sir Francis Burdett, which was one of the best sons of the unequalled four mile race horse Potomac, by the above imported Diomed, and of course half brother to Old Sir Archie. Burdett's dam was by the imported Citizen the grand sire of the great Monsieur Tonson, and his three distinguished brothers, his grand dam was by the imported Mousetrap out of a Selim, she out of a Jolly Roger, she out of the celebrated imported mare, Mary Gray—the grand dam of RIOTT, was sired by the imported Bedford, and the sire of the great Shylork, and many other capital racers, his great granddam was half sister to Jolly Friar, and sired by the distinguished horse Federalist, his g. g. grand dam was by the imported horse Old Janus who was also the sire of the distinguished horse Meads' Old Celer, his g. g. g. grand dam was by the imported Jolly Roger from whose pure veins sprang the first noted long distance race horses ever known in the United States. Reference to the above rich Pedigree will show that in point of blood RIOTT stands unrivaled, and is closely allied to the illustrious Monsieur Tonson and the invincible Boston who vanquished all their competitors at long distances for a world of money. He was bred by the Hon. A. R. Govan, late of Northampton county, N. C. and sold to Gov. H. G. Burton, dec'd, for \$2000 at three years old. Nothing need be said in favor of RIOTT, when his splendid colts and their performance are known, to such as have not that pleasure let it be said that I have many certificates in my possession which go to show beyond doubt, all that may be said in his favor as a stallion of the finest order.— Breeders would do well to see him before making any engagements.

WILLIAM SLADE,
Lincolnton, Feb. 21st, 1842.—39—6m.