

Speaking of the late changes in the Cabinet, the Fayetteville Observer holds the following language: "Of the 'maligen influences' by which this deplorable event were brought about, they (our readers) are already in part informed. But we do not hesitate to give it as our conviction, from all we saw and heard during the late visit to Washington, that a determination on the part of Mr. Tyler to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and to kill off the only man whom he considers in his way (H. Clay) is the true cause of all the trouble that has befallen the Whig party during the late Extra Session. That Mr. Tyler favored a Bank at the commencement of that session, we have the undeniable evidence of Mr. Ewing's plan, sanctioned as it was by Mr. Tyler. But then Mr. Clay was appointed at the head of the Currency Committee, and it became his duty to prepare the bill which afterwards passed Congress, and in the mean time Mr. Tyler had been filled with the ambitious design of being a candidate himself, and nothing emanating from Mr. Clay could be acceptable to him. Mr. Clay and his bill were the subjects of incessant and violent denunciations by the Secretary of the President—his son. The friends and counsellors of the President were not selected from among Mr. Clay's friends, but he himself denounced on the floor of the House by Wise and others, the peculiar friends of Mr. Tyler. In the dissolution of the Cabinet the same feeling is apparent. Every one is permitted to retire except Mr. Webster, who is himself, or supposed to be, jealous of Mr. Clay. Whilst of those who are put in, not one is friendly to that great statesman, but some of them are well known for their bitter hostility to him. These are signs which cannot be mistaken."

Here is a pretty kettle of fish! The Whig President and Whig Congress were sent to Washington by the People, pledged to "Reform the abuses of Government," to "economize the expenditures," and reduce the taxes, and how do they act? Instead of doing the work they were sent to do, the leaders fall to intriguing for the Presidency;—one faction is jealous of the other, and all condemning or approving measures just as they conceived their course would aid their own aggrandizement, or defeat their opponents! This is Whig patriotism, we suppose. The above beautiful disclosures may be relied on, for they are made by a rabid Whig Editor, who "was at Washington," and saw and heard them all.

The Fayetteville Observer, a Federal print at Fayetteville in this State, misrepresents President Tyler, by saying: "that Mr. Tyler favored a Bank at the beginning of the session, we have the undeniable evidence of Mr. Ewing's plan, sanctioned as it was by Mr. Tyler." Surely, the Observer "could not have read the following passage in Mr. Ewing's letter to the President, when he penned the above."

The letter says Bell mentioned the plan of Ewing to me of Ewing's Bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my Message."

Not conceiving that we have "misrepresented" the "butcher," we cannot publish his tirade of abuse in our paper.

Mr. Greig, the member of Congress from Mr. Granger's old District, has resigned, that the Ex-President General may again have his seat in Congress.

The Caucus Address of the Whig members of Congress specify the Bankrupt Law as one of the most beneficial measures of the session. It will certainly be so to the Speculators and broken Banks; for already, under its shield, the United States Bank, and several other similarly rotten institutions, have closed their doors. A Philadelphia correspondent of a Cincinnati Whig paper says, that the Bankrupt Law will wipe out at least twenty millions of the debt at present owed by Biddle's Bank. What a great law for the Speculator!

Dictator Clay, in his report on submitting his Bank Bill to Congress, and in a speech in the Senate, pompously asserted that the people decided in favor of a Bank at the late Presidential election, and that at least three fourths of the People were in favor of such an institution. Such, too, are the assertions of the ultra Federal papers and orators every where. Do these humbuggers believe what they assert? We have positive proof that they do not. When the last Bank Bill was before the Senate, a Democratic Senator proposed a substitute, to submit this question directly to the People, to say whether they wanted a Bank or not, and it was voted down by Mr. CLAY and his Whig followers! They were afraid to let the question come directly before the People.

"Thankful for small Favors."—The Federal Whig papers are raising quite a bustle of joy, over the wonderful fact, they have elected the Mayor and a majority of the Town Council of Savannah, Georgia. If we mistake not, the Democratic victory in the Town of Chicago, Illinois, early in 1840, was the precursor of the general rout which attended our party throughout the Union that year.

The Raleigh Register says there can be but two parties in this country—the Whigs, or friends of the Constitution, and the Locofocos. In another part of the same No. of the Register containing the foregoing declaration, is the Caucus Address of the Federal members of Congress, making four distinct attacks upon the Constitution, all sanctioned by the Editor! The love of Federal Whiggery for the Constitution is something like that of the wolf for the lamb.

The elections for Governor and members of the Legislature take place in Pennsylvania on the 13th instant, and will result in another overthrow of Federalism, certain.

The house of Mr. Sylvester H. Brown, near Palmyra, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th ultimo, and four persons consumed with it, two sons of Mr. Brown, one aged 7 and the other 5; Thomas Smith, aged 50, and a Miss Campbell, aged 11 years.

The Clayites in Philadelphia, are forming what they call "Clay Clubs." The Albany Argus thinks they should be called Bank Clubs.

Plan of a "Fiscal Agent."—As every thing relating to the subject of a Fiscal Agency for the Government, the currency, &c., is peculiarly interesting at this time, we have transferred to this day's paper, from the Richmond Enquirer, a well written letter, detailing the features of a scheme entirely different from any heretofore proposed to the country. The Madisonian also contains a plan of a Fiscal Agent, signed by "A Member of the 27th Congress," which we shall publish in our next.

The Greensboro' Patriot is "sorry" to see that certain locofoco papers are "making a handle" of the bill of expenses for the funeral of Gen. Harrison. Are you, indeed, gentlemen! Were you "sorry" to hear your townsman, the present Federal Governor of North Carolina, in his speeches in 1840, "making a handle" of the dish rags in Mr. Van Buren's kitchen, and the soap and towels furnished the clerks in the Departments at Washington? No body has ever denied that all reasonable expenses should have been incurred for the decent burial of Gen. H.; but we deny that Mr. Webster, or any body else, was authorized to tax the people's pockets for dressing out in mourning, the crowd of office-hunters, soap-lock dandies and loafers who swarmed about Washington at the time the President died.

A Warning Voice.—Fellow-citizens—men of all parties, read the following from the pen of the immortal JEFFERSON, the "father of the Republican Church," and then determine whether you can sanction the present policy of the Federal Whigs. At the late extra session of Congress they loaded the country with a national debt of twelve millions of dollars, (which would have been increased to twenty-eight millions had it not been for John Tyler's Vetoes) and their leader has announced that this regular session in December. Will the country sustain such a policy? But hear Mr. JEFFERSON: "To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our selection between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses, and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oat-meal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Our land-holders too, like theirs, retaining, indeed, the title and stewardship of estates called theirs, but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads the salutary lesson that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance, becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the bellum omnium in omnia, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of man. And the fore-brother of this frightful team is, PUBLIC DEBT. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression."

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

There seems to be more trouble brewing on our Canadian borders, as will appear from the following paragraphs from a late Buffalo (N. Y.) paper: "Trouble in Canada.—The British armed steamships Minos and Toronto are moored in the river between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. We learn that, last night some persons unknown got a cannon on the island and fired several times at the vessels, with what effect we are unable to say. General Scott was at Lewiston last week, and superintended the mounting of the cannon on Fort Niagara."

President TYLER has issued a Proclamation, enjoining on our frontier citizens to keep the peace, and to use all proper exertions to prevent another outbreak—symptoms of which have been discovered.

It is stated, by the letter writers for various papers of both parties, that out of the one hundred and sixty-nine Whig members of Congress, only about forty attended the Caucus which put forth the address we noticed last week. None of the Massachusetts delegation of either House attended. These "signs" plainly indicate the weakness of Mr. Clay with his own party, and the course of hostility Mr. Webster intends to pursue towards the Kentucky Senator.

The Washington correspondent of a Northern Whig paper writes—"The President, his Cabinet Congress and the country might go on well enough if some dozen men, more or less, were shot or hung."

Yes, it would double suit the wicked purposes of Federalism very well, to have a few of the gallant spirits in Congress, who have nobly defended the glorious old ship Constitution, and prevented the pirates from scuttling her, "shot or hung," and thus put out of the way. And these bloody desires of Federalism are not without precedent; for, we are told by history, "that the aristocracy of ancient Rome used to murder and assassinate the defenders of the People's rights, when they stood in their way."

The Hon. John Sergeant, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has resigned his seat. Pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of the failure of the United States Bank, and the Schuylkill Bank, are said to have caused Mr. S. to adopt this course. His losses by these failures are supposed to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. He who "sows the wind" must expect to "reap the whirlwind."

EX-GOVERNOR CANNON, of Tennessee, died at Nashville on the 16th ult., from a stroke of paralysis. "Gov. C. has filled various high offices in this State with honor and credit, and dies very much regretted by a large portion of its inhabitants," says the Tennessee Sentinel.

The Tennessee Legislature assembled yesterday. It will be the duty of the present session to elect two United States Senators. These elections will clear up the dispute as to which party has the majority in that body.

The Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated THOS. M. PERRY, Esq., to succeed the Hon. John Sergeant in Congress. The Whigs first nominated Wm. B. Reid, but he backed out, and it is thought Jos. R. Chandler, (Editor of the National Gazette, the only paper in the city that has hoisted the "Clay and bank" flag) will be their candidate.

The Prince de Joinville, son of the King of France, is now on a visit to this country.

More "Public Indignation."—President Tyler was hung in effigy, yesterday afternoon, on the flag staff in front of Scace's tavern in Washington street, the federal head quarters in the ninth ward, near the Log Cabin, with all the mock solemnity usual on such occasions—and to make all sure, we presume, was after nightfall, cut down, drawn and quartered, it is said, after the ancient British fashion. The effigy, which was laboriously got up, and meant to be a good likeness, bore on the breast, the following inscription in large and well formed letters, evidently the pains-taking effort of some "indignant" hard cider artist—

"TYLER THE TRAITOR." Intue course of the night the flag staff itself, which was high and commanding, was prostrated to the earth, it having been quietly bored through and through.—Albany Argus.

We are told in the whig address just issued to the people of the United States, that one of the chief objects of the extra session was to establish an economical administration of the finances. Well, what have they done? Given Mrs. Harrison \$25,000—contracted a national debt of \$12,000,000—passed a bank bill, and forced the government to take TEN MILLIONS of its stock, (this last measure, however, has been arrested by the President, but the whigs deserve no credit for that)—distributed the proceeds of the public lands among the states, and taxed the PEOPLE five times the amount to raise the same fund. These are only some of the savings of the people's money by the whigs (dear lovers of the people! What devoted advocates of economy! Such base hypocrisy and deception are intolerable, and the deluded voters of the country will proclaim their indignation in "an earthquake tone!"—Lynchburg Republican.

The simple fact that the Sub-Treasury provides to keep the public money, and not to lend it, is sufficient to make it unpopular with the Federal party. Such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Nicholas Biddle, James Watson Webb, and all political gamblers and pipe-layers in the country, will never be satisfied with a system so simple and honest as the Sub-Treasury. They will oppose every measure that provides to keep the public money safely locked up, where it cannot be used for electioneering purposes. They must have a Bank or Fiscal Agent established, where the public money will be subject to their disposal—where it will lie loosely, to be squandered in speculations. They want a system that will enable them to employ editors and pipe-layers to put down the honest, hard-working portion of the country, and to play into the hands of affluence and aristocracy.—Trenton Emoryion.

The Philadelphia North American says, "By a report of the Treasury department, the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania is indebted to the General Government \$89,600. As the stock is now selling at 7 dollars, the reader can estimate the amount Uncle Sam will receive as his share of the dividends."

What a glorious regulator, and what an admirable place of deposit for the public money? Pundleton Messenger.

What do southern State Rights men who went for the lately proposed bank think of the following from the Whigally de National Gazette.

"The doctrine of State Rights—a doctrine for which of course we have no sympathy; which the President has always maintained, is in direct conflict with the privilege claimed for the 'bank' or 'corporation,' of establishing State branches."

The Gazette tells, as we think, the truth, and we should like to see the State rights bank men convert the position of their brother whig.—B.

Address of the Bank Federalists.—The Boston Courier (Whig) has the following allusion to the address of the Federal members of Congress: "The Whig address, purporting to have been at a meeting of the Whig members of Congress on Monday last, and which we published on Saturday, is very far from giving universal satisfaction to the Whigs in this vicinity. There are some points in it which to us appears objectionable, and such as will tend rather to sow discord than to produce unanimity in the Whig party. The question is frequently asked, Were all the Whig members of Congress present when the address was unanimously adopted? And if they were not, an equally interesting question comes up, Who were present? The necessity for this measure is not very apparent. It amounts simply to a declaration of war upon the President, although it admits that he done ALL that the Whigs could require of him, except signing the Fiscal Corporation bill."

Effects of the Bankrupt Law.—The Louisville Advertiser, of the 4th inst., contains a calculation, by which it appears that the passage of the Bankrupt law will throw into the market about \$400,000,000 in real estate, and about \$200,000,000 of personal property, in about the space of six months—making an aggregate of six hundred millions of dollars. This, it is argued, will have a most disastrous effect in reducing the value of property throughout the Union.

McLeod.—While the English papers are very fond of talking of "McLeod in irons," with all the proper rhetorical flourishes, the facts are, as thus stated in the Utica "Friend of Man": "McLeod is now in jail, not a hundred rods from our office, in the quiet village of Whitesboro, and we can assure the London Journal, that he is not far from being in heavy irons, that he is not even confined to the jail rooms. He spends most of his time, and receives company, in the parlor of the jailor's house. On almost any pleasant morning he may be seen enjoying himself in a promenade upon the garden walk. Indeed, he is spending his time amongst us as one of our 'first gentlemen of leisure.'"

That is a beautiful statement, truly. Here is a midnight pirate, marauding outlaw, who is believed, committed premeditated murder upon our shores, treated like a public benefactor—as if he were not only unsuspected of a bloody deed, but as if he were the noblest in the land. Look at another picture: The patriotic Americans who enlisted in the cause of Canadian freedom, are now in Van Dieman's land, treated like felons of the blackest dye; compelled to toil like slaves, with just enough of the coarsest fare allowed them to prevent actual starvation. Freeman of America! how like you the contrast?—Old Dominion.

The beautiful public garden attached to the Capitol at Washington, was entered on Monday night by some villains, who cut and destroyed a large number of plants and flowers.—Raleigh Register.

CAPE FEAR BANK—DEFALCATION.

David W. Stone, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of Cape Fear Bank in this City, vice Col. E. H. Wingate.

For some weeks previous to this change, it was understood here that Col. Wingate was a defaulter; but as it was a very serious matter, involving the reputation of a gentleman who had stood high in public confidence and esteem, we felt it our duty to abstain from noticing it, until we received authentic information on the subject. We now learn from a source to be relied upon, that the amount of the defalcation has been ascertained to be \$13,914. The Bank, however, will sustain no loss, as the sureties are good and ample.

The general opinion is, (so favorable was the impression made upon the public mind by the department of Col. Wingate during his residence in this community,) that he did not deliberately intend to defraud the bank, but had abstracted the money by lites, intending to replace it; and that he was probably led to these fatal steps by having fallen into the practice of gambling—a vice equally ruinous to morals and property. The fate of this hapless victim should be an impressive warning to all, especially the young, who indulge, whether for gain or pleasure, in the fascinating sport of gaming. Remember, you may commence without avarice, but you excite this sordid passion both in your own and the minds of those with whom you play. You may not at first injure your families; but ten to one if you do not finally bring them to ruin, and occasion other men to ruin theirs. You may at first be guilty of no fraud; but you tempt yourselves and others to be fraudulent.—Raleigh Star.

Still Another.—On the night of the 25th ultimo, (last Saturday) the Herkimer County Bank, at Little Falls, Mass., we believe, was robbed of \$72,000, of which \$50,000 were in the notes of the Bank.—Unless some one is soon hanged, all the Banks in the country will be robbed.—Raleigh Register.

Another great Forgery.—The New York papers mention the commission of a second great forgery, effected in the same way and by the same rogue who recently cheated Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. of New York. Cliburn & Co., the agents of Fletcher, Alexander & Co. of London, have been swindled of \$25,000.

A letter of credit was received from New Orleans, advising them of a shipment of cotton to Fletcher and Alexander, of London, and authorising the house in New York to negotiate for \$25,000. This amount was transmitted in twenty five one thousand dollar bills of the Bank of America, to the person in Georgetown or Alexandria.

The amount obtained of the Browns was \$82,000, and it was sent to the "financier" according to his request in funds of the district of Columbia. On receiving the cash, the fellow had the cool sarcasm to return a letter of thanks for their "promptitude and accuracy" in following his instruction.

The Cotton Crops.—As many of our readers are materially interested in the prospects of the coming crop of cotton, we state, that we gather from letters and papers from the principal planting States, that the crop will be very full. In some places, it is damaged by drought and the worm, but generally it is very fine.

As to prices, we must be content to give results, from which our readers may judge as well as ourselves.

In this town, a few bales only have been received, for which 9 1/2 and 10 cents were obtained, in barter. At Charleston, 45 bales have been sold at 8 to 9 1/2. In Columbia, the two first loads received, sold for 9 1/2 and 9 3/4.

At Montgomery (Ala.) about 100 bales had been received up to the 8th inst. No buyers; a small lot offered at 7 1/2 cents, but not taken. It is impossible to say at what price the market would open.

At Selma, (Ala.) 10 bales sold at 10 cents per lb. Old Uplands in New York, 7 to 9 1/2.

Fayetteville Observer.

Fall trade.—Within the past few weeks a large quantity of Goods has been received by the Merchants of this place, and we feel authorized to state that they are amply provided with the materials to render a visit from their country friends both pleasant and profitable. A material reduction in the charges on goods has been made this year, the freight from New York to Wilmington being but one-half what has been customary, and the Cape Fear in such fine order as to render Lighterage unnecessary.—Fayetteville Observer 29th ultimo.

From the Camden Journal, of September 29.

We have noticed in our streets, since our last publication, several loads of new Cotton, so that it may be said the fall business has commenced. Our merchants, we observe, some of them, at least, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, have received, and are still receiving large assortments of goods, so that purchasers may rely on having their wants amply supplied. They are also prepared as heretofore, to purchase produce of all descriptions, for which as liberal prices will be paid as in those of any of our interior markets.

From the Charleston Courier.

Texas.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a highly intelligent professional gentleman, resident in Texas. August 12: "Our country is slowly advancing; in no department so much, however, as in her agricultural interest.—Vast numbers of slaves, and a great amount of other property, have been introduced into the country during the last year, mostly by the insolvents, and bank defaulters of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Indeed, the productive capital of the country has been swollen to an amount five times greater than that of the preceding year. Cotton is now growing in interior portions of the country where it was not expected to be seen in five years. The crop of any former year is likely to be exceeded four times told by that of the present, although the season has not been altogether favorable. "The terms upon our Loan has been obtained by Gen. Hamilton, are here considered ruinous, and the measure is most decidedly unpopular."

The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of Ewing's letter, says it has a rod in pickle for the old Cabinet, from "one who knows;" and adds, that Mr. Tyler declared to a member of Congress, that many of the statements of Mr. Ewing's letter were false; that if he were at liberty to expose the conduct of some of the Cabinet, in relation to the Bank, it would appear infamous; and that he had intended to remove them.—N. Carolinian.

CHILL AND FEVER.

MR. EDITOR: I observed in your paper of Saturday an excellent recipe for Chills and Fevers and Intermittents; but, as some of the articles are rather difficult to procure, I send you the annexed, which has never failed, in an extensive practice, of effecting a cure.

Take of red Peruvian bark, and Cremer Tartar, each one ounce; powdered cloves, one drachm; mix them well together, and commence eight or ten hours before the usual time for the chill, and take a teaspoonful every hour until the chill time.

I would say that a cure need not be expected from this, or any other prescription, unless the stomach is previously cleansed. For this purpose, while the fever, is on, take a twelve grain calomel pill; six hours after a dose of salts, and then the prescription above. I will insure the result.

The Markets.—FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 29.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 60; do. apple, 35 a 37 1/2; Bacon, 7 1/2 a 8; Coffee, 10 a 13; Cotton 7 a 9; Flour, \$5 a 6 1/2; Feathers, 35 a 40; Flaxseed 90 a \$1; Lard 7 a 8 1/2; Molasses, 27 a 30; Salt, Sack, \$1 90 a \$2 1/2; Talow, 10 a 11; Wheat, \$1 a \$1 10; Whiskey, 28 a 30.

CHEWAW, Sept. 22.—Bacon from wagons, lb 9 a 10; Butter lb. 10 a 11; Beeswax lb. 22 a 25; Coffee lb. 12 1/2 a 15; Cotton, lb. 8 a 9 1/2; Corn, bush. 50 a Flour, brl. 5 1/2 a 5 3/4; Feathers lb. 40 a 45; Lard lb 11 a 12; Leather, lb. 22 a 25.

CAMDEN, Sept. 29.—Beef, lb 5 1/2 to 7; Bacon, lb 8 1/2 to 10; Butter, lb. 13 3/4 to 25; Beeswax, lb. 12 1/2 to 15; Bale Rope, lb. 10 to 12 1/2; Bagging, yd 24 to 27; Coffee lb 15 to 16; Corn, bushel 50 to 65; Cotton, lb 7 to 9; Feathers, lb 30 to 35; Flour, brl 5 to 6; Fodder, cwt. 75 to \$1; Molasses, gal 37 1/2 to 50; Sugar, lb 9 to 14; Salt, sack \$2 to \$2 25; Wheat, bushel, \$1.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 30.—Bacon 7 a 9; Coffee 12 1/2 a 15; Cotton 6 a 9 1/2; Flour 7 1/2 a 7 3/4; Molasses 36 a 40.

Fredonian Academy.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 6th instant.

We state, for the information of those who may desire to patronize this institution, that all suitable accommodations requisite, can be procured in private families. The location is healthy, as well as the surrounding country. The people intelligent, and moral.

RUDIMENTS OF AN ENGLISH EDUCATION. Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; Grammar, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and History, per session, \$5 00. Geometry and Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, per session, \$7 00. Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Language, per session, \$10 00.

L. B. GASTON, Principal.

Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 4, 1841. 30...2t

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that may be honored with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a selection of faces taken from his old specimens, together with a number of additions of a superior cut; that he is enabled to supply sorts as well as fonts, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1841.

Clark Thomas Misenerhamer Solomon
Cress John Martin R.
Dry John B. Moore Michael W.
Davis Malcomb Martin Miss Amelia
Davis Jacob McRee A. C.
Erwin Samuel Means John M.
Groner Samuel McLeod John W.
Hudson Francis Overcash Peter
Johnson Rev. Arguish Parish T.
Koch Michael Rodgers Samuel W.
Kluttz G. Strobel Rev. P. A.
Little Absay Sheehan Daniel
Morgan James W. Scottie John
Morgan Enoch L. Turner John S.
Martin Richard Vansburg William

THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M.

\$50 Reward.

I WILL pay Fifty Dollars for the delivery of my boy GEORGE to me at Longtown, Fairfield District, S. Carolina; or \$30 for lodging him in any jail with information of the same. George Runaway on the 14th of May last—about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a very high forehead, partially bald. He ran away last spring, and was lodged in Lexington jail, N. C., and will likely make for North Carolina or Virginia. Information may be forwarded to Camden, S. C.

M. S. PERRY.

Aug. 18, 1841. 28...3t

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Lucius P. Andrews, dec'd, the subscriber hereby notifies all those holding claims against said Estate, that they must present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same must make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. MARCUS A. TUTTLE, Admr. Belair, S. C., Sep. 25, 1841. 29...3

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Macaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUCHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...f

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE.