people in that region from taking signal vengeance upon the enemy.

The news spread like wildfire in Bangor-consternation is depicted on every countenance. This affair was so entirely unexpected that one is horror stricken .-The Government must now take hold in carnest. Uncle Sam won't see his own troops cut down and his flag insulted with impunity. I have written this as I came from Bangor to Boston, not stopping long enough to breathe hardly, and almost beat out.

Friday 34, 61-2 P. M. Just arrived in Boston. Shall be in N. York on the morrow. Would give you some further particulars-but my horse is at the door, and I must hurry on to Washington. Gov. Kent has called out the third disvision of the militia.

Yours, JOSEPH FAIRBANKS.



THE REPUBLICAN. LINCOLNTON.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1841.

Our acknowledgements are due to our immediate Representative, Hon. G. W. Caldwell, for an early copy of the President's Message.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

This body has got into a considerable snarl about the Election of United States Senators. A joint resolution had passed both Houses proposing to go into the election on the 2nd inst., but when that day arrived no quorum could be got, as the Democrats refused to go into convention. contending that the election should be made by each House in its separate and organized capacity. The attempt to go into convention was made every day successively by the Whigs, till Tuesday the 7th inst., when, finding the effort fruitless, it dissolved sine die. The Legislature was expected to adjourn in a day or two afterwards, and a general resignation of the members to take place, so that the matter may be submitted to the people of the State. Which party is right? We confess, that, with the lights at present before us, the course of our friends there seems to us not only impolitic but wrong. We shall wait, however, for further developments before we make up a decided opinion.

The President's Message was spread before our readers in last week's paper : and they have no doubt formed their opinions of the views and plans of the Exccu. tive. How this document has been received by the party which brought Mr. Tyler into power, we cannot as yet say ; though we think we might venture to guess, that they view it, as they would any other doe ument of the kind, very scatteringly .-Some of them, no doubt, give their support to the President's Fiscal Scheme ; some are opposed to it; while others are neither here nor there in the matter. Those, however, who wish to do President Tyler justice, will not form their opinions of his plan from the fact, that his party is divided on it; for, though we think as badly of it as Senator Benton does, we, feel sure that neither Mr. Tyler, nor any one else, could devise a plan which would suit the views of all his party. This could not be expected. That party is of too heterogeneous a nature to unite on any subject cordially .--During the last Session, it was only by party drilling and log-rolling that any measures could be carried, and we have discovered since no signs of a nearer approach to unity of sentiment.

thing, it is feared, can now restrain the ing for the repeal of the 21st rule, and here yesterday, one reddish old barrow moved to refer it to a select Committee .-This gave rise to some debate ; after, which the question was taken, and resulted in a a tail" with an enormous grunt, which has tie-aves 96, mays 96. The chair having been translated by our devil into "I be shot voted in the affirmative, the motion was carried. A point of order was then raised -that any petition which gives rise to debate must lie over for one day-which was entertained by the chair ; and under it, he

> decided, that this petition must lie over. We have not noticed any thing else in the proceedings of either House worth recording.

interesting "bundle" and shall frequently draw upon it for the entertainment of our readers. From it, we give, on our he is the victim of those malignant bad men fourth page this week, the "chapter on whose oppression he restrained and whose Cats."

EXTRAVAGANCE. One of the most grievous sins charged on the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, was its alleged extravagance ; and this charge, perhaps, operated more to his defeat than any other trumped up during the campaign by the thousand malignant and lying spirits of Federalism. The charge was seen in glaring capitals in every Federal sheet and dwelt upon by every Federal stump orator in the land ; and John M. Morehead went so far as to make "extravwoes. Every one now must see the falsi-

ty of the charge, or that, if true against Mr. Van Boren, it may be urged with much greater force against the party at present in power. 'The President's Message tells a tale which all can understand. From it, we learn that the party which was to administer the Government on fifteen millions of dollars, has, in the very first year of its dominion, run the expenditores up to Britain of searching our vessels in the Af more than thirty-two millions, or some six or seven millions more than those of Mr. Van Buren's last year ! The expenditures in the last year of Mr. Van Buren's the wrong which a petty tyrant commandterm for ordinary purposes, were not more than about twenty-two millions, and for all purposes, if we recollect aright, not more than twenty-six millions. If his administration was extravagant, what are we to think of the present one, which in its first had suffered from such hunds. The reparyear spends more than thirty-two millions? There is another fact disclosed by the nessage, which ought not to escape the notice of the public, viz: that, notwithstanding the ample provision made by the last Congress in the issue of Treasary notes, and notwithstanding the twelve million loan authorized by the extra Session of the present Congress, there will be at the end of this year a considerable deficiency in the means of the Government, which will have to be supplied by increased taxes upon the people or by further loans. When did the expenditures of Mr. Van Buren in

one year ever exceed the available means

of the Government !

advanced in the President's message, none has surprised us more than that which is of England. The public will be surprised thus noticed in the Western Carolinian. Mr. Tyler, it is known, pretends to be a State Rights man of the strictest sect: "There is, however, one recommendation contained in it from which we entirely dissent, and against which we strongly protest as advising a direct and unwarrant ed encroachment on the rights of the States. After mentioning the case of McLeod, and its satisfactory settlement by trial in the State of New York .- the message proceeds to say: " 'I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may conmitutionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our National obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary.' ' "We can perceive neither "the propriety" nor "the necesity" of making any such provision as this-and apart from both, we deny that Congress has any power what-ever to undertake the "making such provisions." If the laws of a sovereign State are violated either by foreign vagabonds like McLeod, or by any others-the State can take cognizance of the offence at her own tribunals, without either interference or aid from the Federal authorities, and we much mistake the spirit of our people if the States would submit to any arbitration of the Federal Judiciary in cases involving their separate rights and sovereignty."

carried his tail any thing but gracefully between his legs; "that's Prewett," Save we, but the offended dignitary "unfolded if it is."

Proscription .- Mr. Trist, late out able. ionest, and fearless consul at Havana, has been removed to make room for one of the shouters for "Tip and Ty" in the last Presidential election ? Of the new consults private character and qualifications for the pery-and upon his feet are Roman sanstation, we know nothing; but in our opinion Mr. Trist's untarnished honor and the sacrifices he has made, and the wrongs he has endored in the manly performance We thank "Scrap-saver" for his of his duty, rendered him the last man who ought to have been displaced to make room for any one. We cannot doubt until we know the causes of his removal, that intrigues he defeated. What of fidelity or honesty is to be expected in public officers when their virtues are punished as if they were crimes against the State? Union Democrat.

From the Globe.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN SHIPS BY BRITISH CRUISERS

The strong and decisive closing letter of Mr. Stevenson to Lord Aberdeen, which sums up the arguments maintaining his protest against the seizure and subjection of American ships at the will of the commanders of British cruisers in the African seas, will be found in our columns. We agance at Washington" the cause of all our have not room in our columns for the whole correspondence, and it is not necessary to a full understanding of the subject discussed to wade through it, as Mr. Stevenson in the last letter succincily, clearly, and with the utmost fairness, recapitulates the ground insisted on by Lord Palmerston in the correspondence with him, while directing the course of the British Administration in relation to the subject, and that subsequently beld with his successor. It will be seen that both assert the right for Great rican seas, and subjecting them to detention and examination by British sea captainsand as a necessary consequence-to suffer all the humiliation, all the harrassment, all ing a British cruiser may choose to inflict Mr. Stevenson, in his letters to Lord Pal merston, brought up the question of this right of search, (now nrged upon new pretexts.) by asking reparation for outrages which several American merchant vessels ation was not made, notwithstauling it was clear that the ships seized were American. and that no pretext of the employment of false colors, nor any other justification growing out of the character of the vessels relied on by the British ministry, could be maintained to excuse the refusal to make the indemnity demanded.

One of the most singular circumstances nnected with this engrossing question is, that although Mr. Stevenson began his remonstrances against the British attacks or the American flag as far back as the month of November, during which the elections brought the present Administration into power, yet he had not received at the elese of his mission, from the present au thorities of his Government, a word of instruction in regard to the rights, which be felt it his duty to maintain. And yet it will be seen from the message, that not another Among the many objectionable doctrines foreign power was thought of during this whole period by the Administration but that CHARLES SCHMIDT. to find that our great ally, France-that Russia-Austria-all the States of Europe. are overlooked in the message; a thing without precedent in any similar state paper-and that the whole of that portion of it in which our Sceretary of State always submits to the country the condition of our WATCH & Clock Maker, foreign relations, is engrossed in making uggestions, with which he hopes Great Bruain will be "satisfied." He hopes, in regard to the McLeod affair, that "the manner in which the issue submitted was tried will satisfy the English Government." the public that he has on hand a number of &c. With regard to the Caroline affair. while admitting that urgent necessity would justify it, "he cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule for future action. the precedent which has been set at Schlosser." With regard to the seizure and wrongs committed on American ships on the coast of Africa, he hopes that "mutual stipulations" may be made satisfactory to Great Britain; and if not, insortment of timates the thought that our Government may possibly be bound by the conventions which England has or shall make on the subject with other powers ; and, by way of showing the alacrity with which the Administration enters into the views of the British Cabinet, he recommends to Congress at once to take from the State jurisdictions the cognizance of such crimes as taken in exchange. were imputed to McLeod. We are not told that this is at the demand of the British Government, but it is in strict compliance with the exaction of the London Times, the Tory official.

The Statue of Washington was placed upon its pedestal in the roundo of the Cap-itol on Wednesday last. The pedestal is about eight feet high. The statue, as stated by Governor Everet: a short time since. represents Washington sitting, the upper part of his person in a state of nudity, the right hand raised, though scarcely

"pointing to Heaven," but rather in the at-titude in which a strong man would place it to strike a heavy blow. He holds in his left hand a Roman sword-stound the the lower part of his body is a Roman dradals. The position is certainly a very singular one. It represents Washington neither as a citizen, a soldier, or statesman, nor in any attitude in which he ever appeared upon any important occasion ; and a hat is infinitely worse, there is nothing American about it-even the chair is ornamented with a lion's head, which might as well have been and engle's. Is an American costume unworthy to be represented upon the statue of an American citizen whose memory above all others the American people delight to honor? Can any thing be conceived more out of place than a Roman dress upon Washington? and are not his feet the last that should wear the Roman sandals?

Precisely our sentiments ton, Mr. Stan-[ED. REPUB.] dard.

From the Raleigh Standard. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We are glad to see manifestations of the true spirit in regard to the Convention of the 10th of January. We trust the same feeling will operate throughout all our borders, and that every County will send Delegates to this important meeting. We respectfully recommend to our Democratie Republican brethren, to appoint no proxy if it can possibly be avoided, but let us see the Representives of the undismayed Demoeracy of the Old North State, in their own proper persons. A regard for the principles of equal rights; for measures producing the "greatest good to the greatest number," impels us to a participation in the Councils of the Convention; the signs of the times invite us to action because success is before us, and triumph within the reach of our exertions. We would not be instrumental in creating excitment, or in holding out delusive hopes. But we tell our friends they can carry the State if they will. Not by hard-cider carousals and coon-skin revels; not by appeals to the passions and appetites of the eople ; not by falsehood, chicanery and numbug-but by truth and truth only, soberly, justly, righteously administered.



MARRIED.

In this Town, on Wednesday the 15th inst., by Rev. Adam Miller, Mr. ALFRED L. HOKE to Miss NANCY C., daughter Mr. John Cline.

HE Lincolaton Fire Company, are hereby notified to meet at the Company, are notified to meet at the Court House in Lin-on, on the 1st Saturday in January next, at 4 o'chiek P. M. for exercise. B. S. JOHNSON, Prest.

Dec. 22nd, 1841.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND

APPENDIX.

HESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress, commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the publie, that we deem it necessary only in this prospec-tus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them. The Congressional Globe is made up of the

daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are alsridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or reada ble length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the impor-tant questions. It is printed with small type-brevier and nonpareil-on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business Congress furnishes matter enough for a number-usually one number, but sometimes two We have invariably printed. more numbers that there were weeks in a The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscri may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE

.Madisonian.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such

constitutional measures as the interests of the People may lonand—and from what has been seen of the purposes of Presiden! Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and faithful practices of the founders of our Republic-not to battle for the mere excitation of partian dictators. To advocate these exultation of partisan dictators. To mivocate these principles of our patriotic fathers which were al-together designed to ensure the prosperity and hap-piness of the Confederacy, in their original purity —not to tear down the modern fabrics of dema-gogues to erect poiestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspiranta. In short, it is our design to pursue the Right, alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the Wrong, emanate from what men or in what sections it may. is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and rulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed, with impunity.

Ileartily approving the independent course pur-sued by the President during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor, at a fitting period, to place before the public all the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community indiscriminately, the under-signed is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. In aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Bremen) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated

by our sub An efficient corps of stenographers will be om ployed to report the proceedings and debates of each house of Congress, which will be put in type the evening of the cay they transpire, and be transmitted

promptly to our subscribers through the mails. As the only Administration Journal in the Dis-As the only An publishing, officially, the pro-trict of Columbia, publishing, officially, the procredings of the Government, and cherishing defen ling houestly and excessly the principles upon which the public acts of President Tylerbaye upon which the public acts of President Tylerbave thus far been to undd, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon nor considerable share at least of the support of thas every comprehensive body of ou follow-citizens whot in the friends of good and faithful Government.

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Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal comion on sums remi.ted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral.) copying this prospectus (including this paragraph.) and sending us numbers containing t marked, will be entitled to an exchange. J. B. JONES,

Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841.

NOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, AND PHE-NIX BITTERS,-The perfectly safe, un-rating, and successful treatment of almost every of disease by the use of MOFFAT'S LIFE species of disease by the use of matter of doubt, as a MEDICINES, is no longer a matter of doubt, as a reference to the experience of many thousand patients will satisfactorily prove. During the present month alone, nearly one hundred cases have come to the knowledge of Mr. Moffat, where the patient has, to all appearance, effected a permanent cure by the exclusive and judicious use of the Lafe Medi-cines—some eight or ten of these had been considered beyond all hope by their medical attendants. uch happy results are a source of great pleasure to Mr. M. and inspire him with new confidence to recommend the use of his medicines to his fellow-The LIFE MEDICINES are a purely VEG-

This Session will, therfore, most probably pass off much like the last, in compromises like this, "you pass this bill for us, and we'll pass that one for you'"

Whether the rights of the minority will be respected any more in this scramble, remains to be seen ; but we are in hopes that the late elections have taught these Federalist a lesson which will not be forgotten by them. They have, we think, learned, that, though it was easy to stiffe debate in the Hall's of Congress, it is very difficult to keep the people from finding it out and resenting it.

CONGRESS.

So far, the proceedings of this body have been entirely destitute of interest, no important measure having yet been brought Representatives, on the 12th inst., Mr. Adams presented several abolition petitions, which were refused under the 21st rule.

Halloo. Mr. Prewett, of the Mississippi Creole ! Hear what the Yorkville Compiler says about you:

"The Democrats have carried Mississippi, in despite of the great and unprecedentforward in either branch. In the House of ed exertions of the Whigs. There was no apathy there, Mr. Lincoln Republican ; but a certain creole editor, who will make more excuses in one number for his defeat than his readers could believe in a week. Mr. Adams also presented a petition pray- We saw a drove of porkers pass through age :

From the Raleigh Standard. STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The following remarks from the Union Democrat, meet our views so precisely on the subject of American statues that we transcribe them entire. To us it appears absurd, that sculpture, which should be a part of history, should represent to posterity any thing and every thing that belies the customs, manners and costume of the

LINCOLNTON N. C.

ETURNS his thanks for the great enco cement in this place, and begs leave to inform

CLOCKS. Some of a Superior description ; a great number of Walches-Gold and Silver Levers,

L'EPINES, Sc.; MUSICAL EDXES

Playing national and favorite airs; also a good a

JEWELLERY. SPECTACLES, &c. &c., N. B. In the establishment may also be obtain ed some excellent pometum for the hair, also a new kind of composition for extracting freekles and pimples from the face and beautifying the complex-

Notice.

THE Copartnership now existing between Roucche & Manney will be die 22ad day of November next. All persons indelyed to the firm by Book account, are requested t call and settle either by CASH or NOTE. As J. B. Roueche expects to remove from this place about that time, or shortly after, this call must be

attended to. ROUECHE & MAUNEY. Lincolnton, Oct. 13, 1841.

JOB PRINTING Done at the Republican Office at short notice.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Co gress, and give our opinions in it feely, but this is and in the there operation, and at the same time there published only in the Daily. Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$5, and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to tai the end of each year.

TERMS :

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

\$1 per copy. For the Appendix for the next session, one dol-

lar per copy. Six copies of either of the shove works will be

sent for five dollars twelve copies for ten dollars, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

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

The notes of any bank, current where a suleriber resides, will be received by us st DOT.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th Decenter next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough simplus copies to fill every subscrip-tion that may be paid before the lat day of January

Try No attention will be paid to any order an less the money accompanies it.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange will please give this Prospectus a few insertions

BLAIR & RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, October 25, 1841.

ARCHY TONSON:

WILL make his Fall season at his own stable three miles west of Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, and will be let out at his former prices.

RICHARD E. BURCH. & Co., Lincoln, Co. N. C. Sept. 22, 1841.

ETABLE preparation. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and at the same time thor-Life Medicines will give relief in a shorter space of time than any other prescription. In Fever-and-Ague, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Fevers of every description, Sick Headache, Heart burn, Dizziness in the Head, Pains in the Chest, Flatulency, impaired appetite, and in every discase arising from an impurity of the blood, or a disordered state of the stomach, the use of these Medicines has always proved to be beyond douist greatly superior to any other mode of treatment.

All that Mr. Moffat asks of his patients is to be particular in taking them 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 alone by the results of a fair trial. Is the reader an invalid, and does he wish to know whether the Life Medicines will suit his own case ? If so, ict him call or send to Mr. Moflat's agent in this place, and procure a copy of the Medical Mariusl, designed gas Domestic Guide to Health, published gratuitously, He

will there find countered very many extraordine-ty cases of cure; and perhaps some exactly similar to his own. Moffat's Medical Office in New York, 375 Broadway.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by D. 4 J. A. RAMSOUR.

Lincolnton, January.

Change of Schedule.

On the route direct from SALISBURY to RALEIGH, via Ashborough and Pittsborough.

EAVES Salisbury on Wednesday and Sat-urday at 9 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the stages from the South and West. Arrives in Raleigh next day's at 9 a'clock P. M.

Leaves Raleigh Wednesday's and Saturday's, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Saliabury, next day's at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers will bear in mind, that this route is 18 or 20 miles nearer, and \$2 50 cents cheaper, than via Greensborough. Persons from the South and West, wishing to travel this route would do well to enter to Salishnry. All possible exertions will be used to contrib-ute to the comfort of passengers. JOEL McLÉAN.

By Thomas G. McLean, Agent.

Agricultural productions will be Lincolnton, December 1, 1841.

