

arrive at Irwinstown by 7 a m, and at  
Rutherfordton same day by 5 p m.  
2153 From Salisbury, by Fulton, to  
Huntsville, return by Mocksville to Salis-  
bury, once a week.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at  
noon, arrive at Huntsville same day, and  
at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a m.  
2154 From Morgantown, by Pleasant  
Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ash-  
ville, 60 miles and back, once a week, in  
stages.  
Leave Morgantown every Saturday at  
5 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by  
6 p m.  
Leave Ashville every Sunday at 2 a m,  
arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p m.  
2155 From Morgantown, by Beard's  
Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61  
miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6  
a m, arrive at Statesville every Tuesday  
by 5 p m.  
Leave Statesville every Wednesday at  
6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Thurs-  
day by 5 p m.  
2156 From Charlotte, by Alexandrians,  
History Grove, Mount Mourne, States-  
ville, Mount Pleasant, Stone Point, and  
Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and  
back, once a week, in stages.  
Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11  
a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 9  
p m.  
Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a  
m, arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4  
p m.  
Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at  
3 a m arrive at Charlotte every Friday by  
11 a m.  
2157 From Chapel Hill, by Clover  
Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's  
Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's  
Store, and Brummetts to Lexington. Re-  
turn by way of Fair Grove, Lo Grange,  
and New Market, equal to 82 miles and  
back once a week.  
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5  
a m, arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6  
p m.  
Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a  
m, arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday  
by 6 p m.  
2158 From Ashville, by Mill Run,  
Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Toxaway,  
S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pen-  
dleton, 92 miles and back, once in two  
weeks.  
Leave Ashville every other Monday at  
6 a m, arrive at Pendleton the next Wed-  
nesday by noon.  
Leave Pendleton every other Thursday  
at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Sat-  
urday by 6 p m.  
2159 From Ashville by Turkey Creek,  
Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and  
Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Ashville every Monday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6  
p m.  
Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p m.  
2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pitts-  
boro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to  
Fayetteville, thence by Northington's,  
Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to  
Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill, equal to  
73 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday  
at 5 a m, arrive at Fayetteville every  
Monday by 4 p m.  
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday  
at 5 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill every  
Wednesday by 6 p m.  
2161. From Morgantown, by Little  
River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Ba-  
kersville, Greenesville, and Ivy, to  
Ashville, 91 miles and back, once  
a week.  
Leave Morgantown every Saturday  
at 4 a m, arrive at Ashville every  
Sunday by 8 p m.  
Leave Ashville every Monday at 4  
a m, arrive at Morgantown every  
Tuesday by 8 p m.  
2162. From Statesville by Thomas'  
Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles  
and back, once a week.  
Leave Statesville every Monday at  
1 p m, arrive at Mountain Creek same  
day by 7 p m.  
Leave Mountain Creek every Mon-  
day at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville  
same day by 11 a m.  
2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's  
Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store,  
Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's  
Mills, Waddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store,  
Gulph, and Padis's Mill, to Pitts-  
boro', equal to 43 miles and back,  
once a week.  
Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday  
at 8 a m, and return so as to arrive at  
Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p m.  
2164. From Wentworth, by Trou-  
blesome Iron Works, Martinsville,  
Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's  
Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashbo-  
ro', 54 miles and back, twice a week.  
Leave Wentworth every Thursday  
and Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Ash-  
boro' every Friday and Monday by  
6 p m.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday  
and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at  
Wentworth every Thursday and Sun-  
day by 12 noon.  
2165. From Fayetteville, by Packet  
Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill,  
Caledonia, and Hill's Store, to Salis-  
bury, 142 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Monday at  
6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Thurs-  
day by 10 a m.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at  
3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville every  
Sunday by 5 p m.  
2166. From Fayetteville, by New  
Glend, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville,  
Morgan's Store, and Chisholm's Store,  
to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once  
a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Friday at  
6 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Mon-  
day by 9 a m.  
Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3  
p m, arrive at Fayetteville every  
Thursday by 4 p m.  
2167. From Cheraw, S. C. by Sneedsboro', N.  
C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's  
Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's  
to Salisbury, 85 miles and back, twice a week,  
in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday  
at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thurs-  
day by 11 a m.  
Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at  
4 a m, arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and  
Saturday by 11 a m.  
2168. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22  
miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a  
m, arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p m.  
Leave Cheraw every Monday at noon, ar-  
rive at Rockingham same day by 5 p m.  
2169. From Lumberton by Philadelphia,  
Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hill, Stewartville,  
Queensdale, and Alfordville to Lumberton,  
equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Stewartville every Tuesday by 9 a m,  
and at Lumberton the same day by 7 p m.  
2170. From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge,  
Belford, and Hilliardtown to Nashville, 44 miles  
and back, once a week.  
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a m,  
arrive at Nashville every Wednesday by 10 a m.  
Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p m,  
arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p m.  
2171. From Halifax by Dawson's M. Road,  
Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarks Store,  
to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive  
at Hamilton same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p m.  
2172. From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Ham-  
ilton, Williamston, Gardeners Bridge, Plymouth,  
and Cool Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a m, ar-  
rive at Hamilton same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a m, arrive at  
Plymouth every Friday by 4 p m.  
Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 6 a m, ar-  
rive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p m.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Plymouth same day by 8 p m, and at Ham-  
ilton every Tuesday by 6 p m, and at Tarboro'  
every Wednesday by 5 p m.  
2173. From Washington by Bath, Canteo,  
Log House Landing, Germantown, Swindell,  
and Lake Landing to Middleton, 84 miles and  
back, once a week.  
Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Middleton every Saturday by 8 p m.  
Leave Middleton every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p m.  
2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynes-  
boro' Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and  
Gove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back,  
twice a week, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday  
at 10 a m, arrive at Newbern every Wednesday  
and Saturday by 4 p m.  
Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday  
at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday  
and Saturday by 4 p m.  
2175. From Fayetteville by Elizabethton,  
and West Brook to Wilmington, 83 miles and  
back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday,  
and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington  
next day by 11 a m.  
Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednes-  
day, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville  
next day by 5 p m.  
2176. From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross  
Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow c.  
h. to Wilmington, 140 miles, once a week and  
back, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a m.  
Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p  
m, arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p m.  
2177. From Wilmington by Orton to Smith-  
ville, 22 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse  
stages.  
Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wed-  
nesday at 1 p m, arrive at Smithville same days  
by 8 p m.  
Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednes-  
day at 4 a m, arrive at Wilmington same days  
by 11 a m.  
2178. From Wilmington by Beatie's Bridge to  
Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p  
m, arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5  
p m.  
Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a m,  
arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10  
a m.  
2179. From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin  
Old c. h., Wrightsville Keokauville, Comfort  
and Trenton, to Newbern, 137 miles and back,  
once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 8 p m.  
Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p m.  
2180 From Keokauville by Rockhill to Wil-  
mington, 55 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Keokauville every Friday at 2 p m,  
arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p m.  
Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Keokauville every Friday by 10 a m.  
2181 From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles  
and back once a week.  
Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p m,  
arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a m, ar-  
rive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a m.

2182. From Newbern by Bordenaville to  
Beaufort, 45 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a m, ar-  
rive at Beaufort same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p m.  
2183. From Smithfield by Whiteley's to Stan-  
tonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p m.  
Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p m.  
2184. From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch  
17 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p m,  
arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a m,  
arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a m.  
All contracts for routes embraced in this ad-  
vertisement shall commence on the first day of  
January next, and continue four years.  
Decisions on bids will be made known on the  
19th day of October next. 6-71  
WILLIAM T. BARRY,  
Postmaster-General.


**SPEECH OF MR. M'DUFFIE,  
Against the Prohibitory Sys. m.  
(Continued.)**

This system, which has been grad-  
ually built up, as far as it has gone, by  
successive acts of Congress, upon the  
ruins of Southern commerce, has now  
become, in the estimation of some  
gentlemen, an object of idolatry too  
sacred to be touched without profan-  
ity. When, at an early period of the  
session, I had the honor to introduce  
a bill to modify the existing tariff, by  
a very moderate reduction of the duties  
a very extraordinary excitement was  
manifested. A gentleman from Penn-  
sylvania rose in his place, and as if  
some great indignity had been offered  
against the majesty of the protecting  
system, approaching to the guilt of  
treason, the measure was unceremoni-  
ously condemned, and strangled at the  
very threshold, without the common  
forms of parliamentary proceeding.—  
The gentleman to whom I allude, (Mr.  
RAMSEY) as an excuse for a course so  
unjust and uncourteous, stated that  
he had no idea of having the repeal of  
the tariff of 1828 discussed or agita-  
ted, until we had ascertained, by ex-  
perience, whether it was really as it  
had been represented. Mr. CHAIR-  
MAN, I should be very unwilling to  
permit an ignorant physician, wholly  
unacquainted with my constitution and  
habits, to indulge in experimental  
quackery, at the imminent hazard and  
almost certain sacrifice of my life.  
For the same reason, I cannot consent  
that the vital interests of my constitu-  
ents should be put to hazard upon the  
result of an experiment in political  
quackery, which can only end in the  
ruin of those interests. The gentle-  
man says, give it a trial; not reflect-  
ing that when the result is ascertain-  
ed, the patient may be dead. What  
has taken place, forcibly reminds me,  
Sir, of the mode of trial adopted in  
times not quite so enlightened as the  
present, for ascertaining the guilt or  
innocence of certain venerable old wo-  
men, charged with the dreadful crime  
of witchcraft. In the dark ages of  
jurisprudence, these predestinated vic-  
tims were subjected to a species of  
trial, denominated I believe, the  
water-ordeal. The mode of trial was  
very simple, and as it was no doubt  
supposed, perfectly fair and equitable.  
A large stone was tied around the neck  
of the person accused, and she was  
cast into deep water, under the very  
natural belief, that if she was really  
guilty of dealing with the devil, he  
would not permit her to sink. While,  
therefore, humanity cried out for the  
rescue of the struggling and sinking  
victim, the stern justice of the times  
replied, "let her alone! let her alone!"  
if she be really a witch she certainly  
will not sink." I need hardly state  
to this enlightened audience, the final  
issue of the trial. The innocence of  
the accused was most exclusively es-  
tablished, but unfortunately for the  
poor old woman, it was not ascertained  
until after she was consigned to a wa-  
tery grave, and placed beyond the  
hope of resurrection. And such, Sir,  
will be the inevitable fate of that  
branch of our foreign commerce, which  
is the rightful and almost exclusive  
property of the planting States. I  
have no idea of indulging gentlemen  
in these witchcraft ordeals, with the  
rights and interests of the whole  
Southern and Southwestern portions  
of this Union.

I am not unaware, Sir, of the preva-  
lence of an idea, that the Government  
stands pledged to maintain the system  
of high and prohibitory duties, from  
the mere circumstance of having once  
enacted it. Nothing can be more ut-  
terly fallacious; than the idea that the  
faith of the Government is concerned  
in the maintenance of an unjust and  
oppressive system, simply because it  
has been adopted. It assumes that  
the Government is some ideal being

at Washington, who has persuaded the  
manufacturers and others concerned, to  
invest their capital in certain pursuits,  
by giving them the assurance that the  
high duties would be maintained.—  
Now, Sir, what is the Government by  
which this pledge has been given to  
the manufacturers? Is it not composed  
of the Representatives of these very  
manufacturers, and of the interests as-  
sociated with them, making together  
that interested and despotic majority,  
by which the most undoubted rights  
and interests of the minority have  
been sacrificed? And, Sir, is it to be  
endured, that these men should grave-  
ly get up and urge their own acts of  
injustice and oppression, as creating a  
pledge to maintain and extend their en-  
croachments upon the rights of the  
minority? Sir, I protest against a doc-  
trine which thus sanctifies and consec-  
rates to-day, what was admitted to be  
injustice and oppression yesterday.

What, then, let us briefly inquire,  
is the tendency, and what has been the  
effect, of the high duties imposed for  
the purpose of protecting manufactures  
and other domestic productions? It  
is too plain to admit of argument—in-  
deed it has been candidly admitted by  
the Chairman of the Committee on  
Manufactures, in former discussions,  
that domestic productions can only  
be protected by prohibiting the foreign  
articles that would come in competi-  
tion with them. He openly avowed  
that he aimed at prohibition, and it  
would have been folly to have aimed  
at less, if he really meant to give pro-  
tection. No duty can give any protec-  
tion to any domestic fabric, which does  
not exclude a similar foreign fabric;  
and in the very nature of things, the  
amount of protection cannot exceed  
the amount of prohibition, though it  
may and generally does fall short of it.  
You cannot create a demand, for ex-  
ample, for any domestic manufacture,  
by legislation, otherwise than by ex-  
cluding a similar foreign manufacture;  
and as your legislation is calculated  
to enhance the price of the article,  
you certainly cannot create by it a de-  
mand for a greater amount of the do-  
mestic fabric than you exclude of the  
foreign. It may be confidently as-  
sumed, therefore, that whatever may  
be the amount of iron and salt, and  
manufactures of cotton, wool, iron  
and hemp, which have been brought  
into existence in the United States, by  
the system of high protecting duties,  
at least an equal amount of foreign  
productions, has been excluded by  
those duties. It will not be deemed  
an extravagant estimate to suppose  
that the protecting system has caused  
to be produced annually, articles of  
these various kinds, to the amount of  
twelve millions of dollars, which would  
not have been produced but for the  
protection given them. It follows,  
then, as a corollary, that at least an  
equal amount of these articles of for-  
eign production, must have been ex-  
cluded. But these are the very arti-  
cles which we receive from Great Brit-  
ain, France, and Holland, in exchange  
for our agricultural staples. By ex-  
cluding twelve millions of such arti-  
cles, therefore, we necessarily dimin-  
ish the foreign demand for our staples,  
and principally cotton, to that amount.  
There is scarcely any limit to the con-  
sumption of our cotton in Europe, but  
that which is imposed by our refusal  
to take manufactures in exchange for  
it. If, therefore, we were permitted  
to import the \$12,000,000 worth of  
manufactures that have been excluded  
by our commercial restrictions, or  
rather, if they had never been exclu-  
ded by those restrictions, it cannot be  
reasonably doubted that we should  
now have a demand in Europe for  
400,000 bales of cotton, beyond the  
existing demand. Even, therefore, if  
we grant, what is not the fact, that the  
whole of the domestic demand for cot-  
ton, has been produced by the prohibi-  
tory effect of our tariff, it will follow  
that we have gained a market for 150,  
000 bales, by sacrificing one for 400,  
000. From this estimate it will be  
seen that the prohibition of foreign  
imports have resulted in curtailing the  
entire demand for cotton in the mar-  
kets of the whole world, including our  
own, two hundred and fifty thousand  
bales. In addition, then, to the an-  
nual burthen he bears, in paying the  
duties upon the imports he is still per-  
mitted to bring into the country, the  
planter sustains an annual loss of \$7,  
500,000, being the value of the cotton  
for which he has lost a market, in con-  
sequence of the unjust restrictions im-  
posed upon his lawful commerce by the  
suicidal policy of his own govern-  
ment.

  
**Salisbury:**  
AUGUST 3, 1830.

Justum et tenacem propositum virum  
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,  
Non vultus instantis tyranni  
Mente quærit solida. necne Ausur  
Dux inquieti turbidus Hadria:  
Nec fulminantis magna Jovis manus:  
Si fractus illius orbi  
Impavidum ferient ruina. Horace

In these times of the Roman Prolet he clearly  
points out the man, who, fearless of all conse-  
quences, pursues the dictates of a just con-  
science, and will not swerve from an honest dis-  
charge of his duties by the entreaties of the pop-  
ulace or the frowns of a tyrant.

A man, who engages or connects himself with  
the affairs of our country, as they tend to ele-  
vate our national grandeur, forward our prop-  
erity and establish, upon a solid basis, our  
moral and intellectual character, must, as the  
poet expresses it, be upright and firm of pur-  
pose, whom, not the violence of the populace  
clamoring for wrong, nor the countenance of a  
threatening tyrant, nor the turbulent ruler of the  
stormy Adriatic, nor the mighty arm of the  
God of Thunder can deter from his fixed reso-  
lution, and who, "amidst the wreck of matter  
and the crush of worlds," stands unmoved. No  
individual, who is engaged in his country's ser-  
vice, no matter how guiltless and guileless his  
course may be, can escape the unjust and in-  
iquitous accusations of the foul mouthed De-  
famer. The liar and slanderer were uniparous,  
and have infested and harassed the better part  
of civilized Society, for time beyond the reach  
of memory.

Even though our walk in life is humble and  
unobtrusive, yet our character, as well as our  
pursue, has suffered in no small degree from the  
pestilential blight of the misapprehensions of  
corrupted treachery and falsehood.

Yes! hungry vultures, no longer able to stay  
their voracious appetite for the honesty and vir-  
tue of human character, have pounced upon  
our, calculating no doubt to be handsomely re-  
galed and feasted, even to satiety, upon full fed  
flesh both of a pecuniary and political flavor.  
But we think they will find it by far too tough  
for their feeble jaws—it will stick by the way,  
and may in all human probability choke some  
even to blackness.

Our paper has the reputation of being the  
most liberally patronized Journal in the State.  
And what, it may be asked, does the knowledge  
of that fact (if a fact it be, for we do not assert  
it as one of our own knowing) prove? It only  
establishes the strength and liberality of the Re-  
publican party. This mighty strength has  
shocked, with fear and dismay, the feeble  
band that yet remains of the Federal party in  
this section of the country, and they now look  
aghast! They can see nothing in the complete  
triumph of Republicanism and the final estab-  
lishment of the rights of the States on a fixed  
basis from which they can derive any hope that  
their limited monarchy, or the favorite Federal  
scheme of an oligarchical government will ever  
be established.

Long have coronets, stars, garters and all the  
catalogue of courtly titles been glittering on  
their vestments of imagination. But like "the  
baseless fabric of a vision" the idea of  
thyatry is about to pass away, and to be  
no longer remembered but as a subject over  
which eternal enmity, to free government and  
its supporters and admirers, will continue to  
brand.

We must therefore admonish the Republican  
party, that they may not be imposed upon by  
these Royalists, Consolidators and National Re-  
publicans as they have astutely eluded themselves,  
to put a cheat upon those who have no opportu-  
nity to scrutinize their principles, and might  
therefore be misled by names. Federalism can  
never hide its glaring blemishes by a counter-  
feit appearance. Not let them disguise it as  
they will, still will its concealment be penetrated.  
They will entertain the opinions derived from  
our instructors in the school of honest republi-  
canism. We only indicate the name, and we  
feel a just confidence that the people will sup-  
port us. This confidence is induced by the  
great worth of the cause we advocate—by the  
sterling value of the principles we support, and  
by a well-grounded belief that the people will  
stand by those who stand firm and contend,  
without compromise, for their rights. Repub-  
licans must know that in attacking their prin-  
ciples they are attacked at the same time—that if the  
support fail, the edifice must go with it.

With this confidence in the devotion of the  
cause of Republicanism, we call upon them to  
defend us against this dark attempt of our ene-  
mies and to destroy the impost that would thus  
in an unguarded moment, when perceived, infuse  
deadly poison into our veins before we make  
its sting.

The great length of the advertisement from  
the Post Office Department has shut out the  
miscellaneous matter which has usually been  
found in our columns. Whilst it occupies in us,  
hope our readers will excuse the omission.

The toasts and proceedings which were passed  
over by necessity will be found in this week's  
paper. We wish it may not be too late to give  
full satisfaction to those who desired their pub-  
lication.