

The close of the Report we copy entire, because it concludes with a suggestion, the significance of which will not be lost upon our readers: "The minority have now presented an account to the House, of the investigations they have been enabled to make. Many important subjects other than mail contracts and extra allowances, remain to be examined, particularly the incidental accounts of the Department, and of Post-Offices, and the most important of all, the condition of the Department."

"The Committee were not authorized to Report by Bill, or to propose any course for the action of the House, much less would the minority feel themselves warranted in offering an opinion as to what that course should be—whether to revise the Post-Office Laws alone, or to exercise the constitutional power of the House as the grand inquest of the nation."



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, February 28, 1835.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The connexion between the Patrons of the Carolinian, and the subscriber, as its Editor, ceases with this number. Actuated by a wish to promote, as much as his own, the welfare of his family, and believing that this object can be more effectually attained elsewhere, the subscriber has determined to leave Salisbury; and, of course, has transferred his press to other hands.

But, in disposing of it, he trusts that he has not been unmindful of what he owes to the cause he has advocated, and to those who have so liberally sustained him in his humble efforts. He hopes, and believes, that the friends of the principles he has defended, will have no cause to regret the change.

In taking his leave of the Carolinian the subscriber would not do justice, either to others, or his own feelings, were he not to acknowledge, gratefully, the courtesy he has received from his brethren of the Press generally, even during an excitement of unparalleled warmth, which was well calculated to enkindle animosities between political opponents. And if, in the same time, he has in any manner wounded the feelings of others, he hopes it will not be imputed to malignity, but to human infirmity or inadvertence, and he asks forgiveness.

To the patrons of the Carolinian, generally, he tender his sincere thanks, and his ardent wishes for their happiness. To those of them who reside in Rowan, and to all his friends there, for their constant manifestations of kindness to him, and confidence in his principles, he acknowledges himself under obligations which a grateful heart can feel, but language cannot express.

"There are few things," says Dr. Johnson, "not purely evil, of which we can say, without some emotions of uneasiness, this is the last." The subscriber has too often felt the truth of this remark, yet seldom more keenly and more deeply than at this moment, when he is about to bid adieu, not to this, but to the place where he was born, where he has passed nearly all his life, where still reside so many esteemed friends, and where are deposited the mortal remains of some who were dearer to him than his own existence.

Never, while he exists, can he cease to feel attachments of the strongest nature to the place thus associated with many of the dearest recollections of his life; but, with the utmost sincerity, he can say it "Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see, My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee."

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Salisbury, February 28, 1835.

Those persons who may have, hereafter, cause to write to the subscriber, will please address him by name merely, and not as Editor of this paper; as it will be perceived that he has no longer any connexion with it.

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IMPORTANT NEWS!

We call the particular attention of our readers to a Letter, received by the last mail, from a member of Congress from this State. It will be seen that, notwithstanding the gross corruptions in the Post-Office Department brought to light by the late examination, our correspondent, who has good opportunities for judging, believes that the foul rot has not yet been probed to its core; and the inference is sanctioned by the impudent refusal of the head of that department to submit his books to the inspection of the Committee.

But this is not the only important and interesting subject of this letter. It will be seen that the rashness of the President has brought our country to the very brink of a War with France, and for what? For the maintenance of our country's honor! Such is the pretext; but it is a mere idle pretence. If there be any dishonor in the matter it must attach to France, for withholding a just debt. In private life, one who has been injured in his property is not dishonored by the refusal of the wrongdoer to make restitution; but he who refuses is dishonored.

So it is with nations. And, in either case, the injured party should consider the question of war as one of pecuniary interest only, and should calculate the cost, and the consequences, before the war begins. If the honor of the country were concerned it would be a different matter. Honor is a thing that cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, and we would not stop to calculate the cost of defending it.

We also give an extract from another Letter, just received from a friend in Washington, which suggests that our present critical relations with France have, no doubt, been produced by a party movement, to operate upon the approaching Presidential election. We think a highly probable, for many reasons. The Van Buren party, who look to Genl. Jackson's influence for their promotion, are anxious that he should have the credit of settling the French claims. It was shewn by their ally and fatal rejoicing, when Rives's Treaty was announced, and it is more strongly evinced now.

The same man who wrote the Proclamation, which came near plunging us into a civil war, is now our Minister to France—we mean Mr. Livingston. In his anxiety to get the credit for himself and his poster, of settling the affair with France, he wrote to

the Secretary of State, last November, urging the propriety of the President's assuming, in his Message, a warlike tone, for the purpose of scaring the French Parliament. (Chamber of Deputies.) The President followed the hint, but the Frenchmen are not frightened; and, now, if the two Houses of Congress will consent, we shall soon have a war, and another National Debt, and more widows and orphans, and more pensioners—all to swell the glory of Andrew Jackson, and to secure the succession of his beloved heir, Martin!

"War is a game which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at."

No: War is the very element in which Kings, and Thrones, and Crowns are generated; it is often resorted to to divert the attention of the people from the abuses of their rulers, and to keep those people in bondage. And if it be unwise in those who are already subjects of a King, to go to war for his "sport or profit," how much more foolish for a people, living at least under the forms of a Republican Government, to risk, for a light cause, the hazard of losing even those forms, and the distractions of war, and of sinking into an undivided despotism.

We hope that Congress will not consent to back our King Andrew in this crusade.

CONVENTION.

On Thursday the 5th instant, a meeting was held in the Courthouse at Greensborough to consider the subject of Convention.

The meeting was addressed by John M. Morehead, Esq., who, in his peculiar and eloquent manner, urged upon the Citizens of Guilford county the propriety of availing themselves of the present opportunity to amend the Constitution of the State.

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the People in favor of Convention.

We are glad to see the intelligence of the West acting promptly on this important subject; but the People must turn out generally, in the West, or we shall be thrown back into a more hopeless state than that from which we now have a chance to escape. If we fail, through our own apathy, to effect a change now, we have little cause to hope that we can ever afterwards succeed, except by violence, which every patriot must deprecate.

On the 7th instant, the President transmitted to the House of Representatives a Message, accompanying despatches from our Minister in France, in relation to the Treaty.

The message and documents having been read, Mr. Adams (the late President) made an animated speech, in which he had much to say about "the honor, and interest, and dignity, of the nation," and concluded by moving their reference to a Committee with instructions to report forthwith.

He was understood, by all parties, to be in favour of war; and was immediately complimented by the Jackson men for his patriotic surrender of party prejudices to sustain the President in his determination to uphold the honor and interest of his country.

At the very time the remarks of Mr. Adams were made, his friends, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, were trying to elect him to the Senate; but from the tone of the last Boston Atlas, we would not be surprised to hear that his war speech had caused him to be beaten by a large majority.

So general was the impression that Mr. A.'s "voice was for war," and so much influence was attributed to him, at least in New York, that French goods took a sudden rise in price, upon the arrival of his speech. He heard of this. The next Saturday he concluded some remarks, denying his intention to advocate war, and explained his object in the following good humored manner:

"He trusted that the merchants would consent to reduce, to their former level, the prices of their linens, silks, and ribbons, for the ornament of the ladies' dresses, and not disturb them by very unnecessary aggravations in price. He would be very sorry to be instrumental in taxing the ladies for the ornaments of their bosoms."

It is very remarkable that Mr. Adams was understood, even by his own colleagues, as espousing the war side of the question. His speech, therefore, must have been something of a mixture of "Ebony and Topaz," illuminated by a few scattering rays from the "light-house of the skies."

It will be seen, by two articles in to-day's paper, copied from the National Intelligencer, that the Post-Office Committees of the House of Representatives have, in their Reports, confirmed the statements which were made by the Senate's Committee, in relation to the abuses and corruptions of the Post-Office Department.

The Committee, in the House, cannot be charged with party prejudices—they are, for the most part, the President's devoted friends: Mr. Connor of this State is their Chairman.

Will the President now keep Mr. Barry and his condemned crew in office! In his poor Reverence, Obadiah B. Brown, to be considered a sufficient sacrifice for the whole set! We shall soon see. It has been predicted that, if the President does remove his favourite, Barry, it will only be to put him into a more lucrative office.

Mr. Calhoun's Bill, to reduce the patronage of the Executive, has passed the Senate; 26 Senators voting for, and 15 against it. We are pleased to find the names of three Jackson men with the twenty-six who wish to restrain corrupt power, or power that is so liable to be corruptly used. Messrs. King of Georgia, McKean of Pennsylvania, and Warren of Tennessee, shewed, by their vote on this bill, that they had some independence.

Our Senator Brown stuck to Jackson traces as true as a dry-horse. Even Benton could not vote against the bill, but dodged the question by absenting himself.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to examine into the affairs of this very important Department of the Government, discovered, and brought to light, such a mass of corruption, so clearly proven, that not a single individual had the hardihood to defend it.

A Bill was reported by the Committee (a synopsis of which was given in the last Carolinian,) for the re-organization of the Department, so as to guard, more effectually, against future frauds, and facilitate the means of detection, should any be attempted.

So irresistible was the proof that a reform was necessary, that the bill passed unanimously.

A Public Meeting was held in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on the 17th instant, at which Resolutions were passed, warmly urging upon the citizens of the County a general attendance at the Polls on the 1st and 2nd days of April next, and voting for Convention. The meeting was addressed by Wm. J. Alexander, J. M. Hutchison, and D. M. Barringer, Esquires.

We are glad to find that Judge White has come out, if only by one step, from among the idolatrous tribe of thorough-Jackson men. He has taken the decided step; let him keep on in his course—let him shew that he has the nerve to oppose even the inevitable, the infallible Andrew, when convinced of the dangerous tendency of his measures; let him act once more in accordance with his early principles, and shew that he is worthy, if he should not attain, the highest-reward of political integrity.

Movements in Tennessee.—We perceive from the last Tennessee papers, that the People are moving in all quarters of that State, upon the subject of the Presidency. Meetings have been held in the Counties of Knox, (Judge White's residence) Madison, Rhea, Henry, Davidson, and some others, at all of which, Resolutions were unanimously passed, nominating Hugh L. White of that State for the Presidency. The meeting in Knoxville was held on Monday the 9th, at which time the Thermometer stood at 6 deg. below Zero, and was certainly cold enough to cool the ardor of ordinary men, upon an ordinary occasion; but if this is the way these White men are going to proceed, the Van Buren Collar gentry had as well knock under.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury, that a most destructive fire occurred in that city on the morning of the 15th inst. Upwards of fifty houses, including St. Philip, the oldest Church in the city, were destroyed. This Church was built in 1723. The organ, which was destroyed, cost \$4,500.

Resolutions were lately introduced into the Maryland Legislature, instructing the United States Senate to confirm the nomination of Mr. Taney to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench; but they were kicked out by a vote of 50 to 16!—The stock of Collarism is almost extinct in the Maryland Legislature;—we wish we could say as much for North Carolina.

Snow Storm.—After several days of very pleasant weather, we had a sudden change, on Thursday evening, and a heavy fall of Snow during the night. The Snow is still falling as our paper is going to press, (Friday morning,) and is now about three inches deep.

Since we wrote an article, headed "The Last Humbug," which was published in our last paper, we met with the following letter to the Editor of the United States Telegraph. We commend it to the attention of all those who wish to know the truth in regard to whom the credit is due for the extinguishment of the public debt of the United States:

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

To the Editor of the United States Telegraph:

Sir: In your country paper of Saturday last, you say—"It is known that the proposition for a sinking fund was introduced by Mr. Lowndes." And in the National Intelligencer of the same date, it is said—"It is but just, however, to say that to Albert Gallatin belongs the honor of the original suggestion of the plan for the final extinction of the public debt, on which Mr. Lowndes' plan was built," &c. Both the Telegraph and the Intelligencer are in error in regard to this matter, which both will doubtless correct whenever it shall be made to appear.

The original proposition for a sinking fund was not introduced by Mr. Lowndes; nor was 'the original suggestion of the plan for the final extinction of the public debt,' made by Mr. Gallatin. By referring to the laws you will find that the sinking fund was established under General Washington's administration. In the very law indeed, which provided for funding our old Revolutionary debt, (see Act of August, 1790) provision was made for its gradual reduction and final extinction, (with the exception of the three per cent. stock,) by the payment of two per cent. annually, of the principle of the debt. The sinking fund was increased in amount from time to time, with the increased ability of the country to pay, until, by the act of 28th April, 1802, passed in conformity to Mr. Gallatin's Report to Congress, referred to by the Intelligencer, the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars was made for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of the public debt. During Mr. Jefferson's Administration, Congress further increased the annual appropriation for the above purpose, to eight millions of dollars. Afterwards, while Mr. Lowndes was in Congress, the fund was still further augmented to the annual sum of ten millions, on account of the increased debt of the U. States, growing out of the late war.

From this exposition it will be seen that, if any particular individual more than another, is entitled to the "plan" of our sinking fund, that individual is Mr. Hamilton, our first Secretary of the Treasury,—aided, as is doubtless was, by able and intelligent contemporaries. My object, however, in writing to you at this time, is not to pass any encomium on him, or to detract from the merit of others; but simply to correct an error into which both you and the Intelligencer had inadvertently fallen.

But, while I have my pen in my hand, allow me, if you please, the privilege of saying a few words about the ridiculous parade which partisans and blockheads are frequently making, about the paying off the public debt—ascriving the most of that merit to the President. I could hardly believe my own eyes when, I saw in your paper not long since, an account of the meeting of Members of Congress, at the Capitol, with Mr. Richard M. Johnson for their Chairman,—assembled, as it would seem, for the very patriotic purpose of lauding General Jackson, and his administration, because, forsooth, a large amount of the public debt had been discharged during the time he had been in office! It is no wonder that representative government has made such slow progress in the world, when even our members of Congress will descend to party purposes to such absurd and ridiculous means to throw sand in the people's eyes.

Why, sir, neither the present President, nor his predecessors, had any thing more to do with paying off the public debt than either you or I had—except so far as they may have paid more taxes than either of us. I am one of those old fashioned folks, who, from prudential motives, keep an account of my outlayings; and I can assure you, that from the best data I could get, I cannot for some years past, reckon my annual tax to the federal Government at less than four hundred dollars. A part of this sum, of course, went annually to the discharge of the public debt. In proportion to the amount of the federal tax which the President has paid, just in the same proportion has he contributed to the payment of the public debt, and no more. No sir, the People have paid the public debt thus soon, in consequence of the very heavy taxes which have, by a sort of disguise and legerdemain, been imposed on them.—And notwithstanding the extravagance of Congress and the administration, the accumulation of money in the public treasury, thus drawn from the people's pockets, has been so great, that even the three per cent. stocks have been paid off—a measure not contemplated, I believe, by any of those who aided in the establishment of the sinking fund. I consider it, therefore, as downright impudence, and an insult to the understandings of the people, for any administration to be taking to itself credit on account of the extinguishment of the public debt. The money for that purpose has been drawn from the people's pockets, and applied simply as the law directed it to be applied. How long will this loathsome disease of man-worshiping continue among us!

A PLAIN FARMER.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 19th, 1835.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian: DEAR SIR: I send you, by to-day's mail, the Report of the Committee on the Post Office of the House of Representatives. I cannot say that it lays bare the Post Office Department, for it is very evident that, great and numerous as are the abuses disclosed by that report, there are still concealed in the recesses of that Department abuses still more enormous. The removals from office, made by the Post Master General, have not been examined into. The Post Master refused to allow the Committee to investigate his conduct upon this delicate and important part of his administration. Thus were the representatives of the people refused the privilege of looking into the conduct of one of their public servants.

The news from France this morning, is of the most unfavorable character. The Message of the President has reached Paris, and produced, upon all classes, very general resentment. The language held by the public Journals was, however, very sensible and very dignified. The messages of the President are well calculated to defeat, entirely, the passage of the Indemnity Bill; but, followed, as it will be, by the timely and judicious report of the Senate, we may still hope for the success of the bill. Indeed the opposition made here to the course recommended by the President, will, I believe, have the effect to conciliate the French Chamber of Deputies, and induce them to pass the bill, which otherwise they would indignantly reject. If, however, such should not be the case, and the French people, influenced by a feeling of wounded pride, should again reject the indemnity, the inevitable consequences will be an open rupture with the French nation. Deplore it as we may, I fear we have been placed in a situation where it will be impossible to avoid it. It is said that the President will send a War Message to Congress in a few days. Congress, however, will do nothing at this session which may lead to a rupture with France. They will wait in the hope that such a calamity may be avoided by amicable negotiation.

The subject of Executive patronage is now undergoing an able and animated discussion in the Senate.—The Van Buren party in that body resist every attempt to curtail Executive patronage. They are, however, in a small minority. On this occasion Judge White has done himself great credit, and has shown himself an independent and consistent politician. His speech was mainly, patriotic, and eloquent. It will doubtless be published. In the mean time I will merely say that he went full tilt against the New York system, deprecated removal from office for opinions' sake, and claimed for Congress the right to limit and restrain this power in the hands of the Executive in any way that it might think proper. He very properly remarked that a good man would not desire such extensive powers, and that a bad man ought not to possess them. The Bill requires the President, whenever he removes from office, to give his reasons for such removal when he nominates a successor for the office thus vacated. If this bill becomes a law, no man will hereafter be removed from office unless for some good and sufficient cause.

In the House of Representatives, the Bill regulating the deposits in the State Banks has been under consideration for several days. The New York party, who have clamoured so much for a specie currency, have just rejected an amendment requiring the Deposite Banks to keep an amount of specie equal to one fifth of the amount of circulation of such Bank, and of the deposits, both public and private! These hard money men are not willing to require of the Pet. Banks an amount of specie equal to one fifth of their liabilities. They have been for the last twelve months deprecating the rag system, and yet when a proposition is made to require the Banks to keep only one fifth of specie, compared with the amount of deposits and notes in circulation, those hard-money men reject it—such is their inconsistency!

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1835. DEAR SIR: I wrote you some days ago, at length, on the state of political affairs here—so far as I could understand them. Since then nothing has occurred of much interest, except the late arrivals from France, from which it appears that the receipt of the President's Message there, has thrown all parties into a ferment. An express arrived here to day with despatches from Mr. Livingston,—contents have not yet transpired; but, report says, they confirm the accounts in the French papers. The French Minister here is recalled, and passports offered to Mr. Livingston. The feeling here is very high—all acknowledge the folly which has brought upon us these difficulties, and many very seriously fear that there will be no chance to escape a war. There remains but little doubt, but that the position with respect to France was taken to produce political results opposite to what was expected. This French War, real or otherwise, must greatly impair the popularity of the Administration—Jacksonism is falling to pieces, and this affair will destroy it. A war with France will greatly injure the whole country, but especially the South. Commerce cut off, the Tariff duties renewed, and a new national debt.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Rowan County, on the 19th inst., by H. Bringle, Esq., Mr. JESSE BOGGS, of Orange county, to Miss CHRISTENA HARTMAN.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 21st inst., Mr. R. M. CLAYLAND, formerly a citizen of this place. In Huntsville, Surry County, on Monday the 9th inst., Mr. LEONARD BOLLIN, in the 46th year of his age.

RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public that they have Removed from their Old Stand, No. 143 Pearl Street, New York, To No. 51 Cedar, near William St., Where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS.

For Sale on liberal terms, and solicit an examination of their Stock from Southern Merchants visiting the city.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed. New-York, Feb. 28, 1835.—14*

NOTICE.

The Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years, in the Wholesale Dry-Goods Business, have entered into Co-Partnership, for the prosecution of the same business, under the firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. 234 Pearl Street, corner of Burling Slip, NEW-YORK.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging, together with the first floor and Cellar, the spacious Lots of the building in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods,

Comprising an Assortment which will probably not be surpassed by any in the City; They, therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Stock of Goods; and they venture to assure them that the prices at which they sell Goods, taken in consideration with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK. GILBERT BATES. New-York, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ON the Wateree-River, ten miles below Camden, South Carolina, containing upwards of 1000 Acres OF SWAMP LANDS,

Nearly every Acre of which is susceptible of cultivation; Three Hundred Acres are cleared. Attached to the above, is also about

1000 Acres of Pine Land.

ON the premises, in a healthy situation, are all the buildings necessary to a plantation of the size. And at a convenient distance, on a high healthy situation, is a commodious, comfortable Sand-Hill Residence.

ALSO—HOUSES AND LOTS

In the Town of Camden, several of which are very desirable situations for business.

—ALSO—

Three or Four Tracts of Pine Land,

Within five or six miles of the Town of Camden. Terms, for any of the above property, shall be made as accommodating as purchasers could desire. WM. O. NIXON. Camden, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for Sale

300 Acres of Land

in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan Co. Among other advantages which it has, it is well supplied with good water, and is convenient to several never-failing Mills. For further particulars apply to William F. Kelly, at Mocksville. E. M. KELLY. Rowan County, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

78 Negroes

AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY Decree of the Court of Chancery for Chertaw District, (South Carolina,) in the case of C. D. Wallace vs. E. A. Ellerbe and M. A. Ellerbe, I will sell, at the Market in the Town of Cheraw, on Monday, the 30th day of March next, Seventy-Eight

LIKELY NEGROES,

Belonging to the Estate of Thomas F. Ellerbe, deceased. Purchasers will be required to pay five per cent. in cash, and to give Bond mortgage and personal security for the balance, which will be payable in three equal annual instalments, with interest annually from the day of sale; and to pay for conveyances. GEORGE W. DARGAN, c. e. c. d. Cheraw, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 4t



A MATCH RACE,

TWO MILE HEATS, for a Purse of \$400,

will be run, over the Salisbury Course, on Thursday, the 2nd day of April next, between the Thorough-bred mare BLACK DUTCHESS, Tennessee, and UHARA, of N. Carolina. Immediately after the Race, the Celebrated Horse REFORM will appear on the course for inspection. THE JOCKEY CLUB. Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1835. 1t



The Thorough-bred Young Horse

WHITE-STREAK,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at \$10 the Season; \$15 to insure, and \$5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July. PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a High-flier Mare, sister to Escapa, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel, her dam by Eclipsa, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess, Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Soltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Herra, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chestnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. grandam by Borna, out of Ross by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonias, Lafayette's dam by the celebrated horse Dunganon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare. WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses. Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at 84 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried. Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hands high. HORACE A. BURTON. February 28, 1835. 1t

Every Description of PRINTING

Executed in the very best Style, AT THIS OFFICE.