

State, placed as she is at the focus of influence and corruption, while others more remote and less exposed have yielded such ready obedience to the rod of power. Her victory cannot but have an important bearing in deciding the present struggle favorably to the cause of liberty; but a regard to truth compels me to say, that, in my opinion, whatever may be the result of the pending contest between the people and the President, the time must come, and that far sooner than it is anticipated, when executive influence and power will forever silence the popular voice; unless, indeed, the friends of liberty and free institutions shall zealously and persistently unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the Executive department of the government, and placed the country in its present dangerous condition. They may be almost traced to the same origin, the fiscal action of the government. While millions on millions are hoisted up in the Treasury, beyond the expenditure of this most extravagant of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to act on the cupidity of the mercenary, and to unite in one solid and compact band, all in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good, any attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption must end in disappointment and failure. It will be found almost impossible to elect honest and capable men, or, if such should be elected, to administer the government honestly and fairly, or with a single eye to the public interest. Here lies the most of the disease, and if there be not intelligence and patriotism enough to apply a remedy, it requires not the gift of prophecy to predict the end, whatever may be the termination of the present presidential struggle. I do not, by these remarks, intend to damp the ardor of those who are at present so zealously and honorably engaged in defeating executive interference and dictation, in what belongs exclusively to the free and voluntary choice of the people. My object is, far different, to elevate their views to the real cause of the disease, and to direct their aim to the point, where every blow would tell, and where victory, when achieved, instead of being temporary, would be complete and permanent. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

"JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"To D. Hoffman, and others."

The following sensible, forcible, and just remarks are from the "New England Weekly Review," published at Hartford, Connecticut. What a pleasing difference there is between the sentiments of this Editor and some others of the Wing party at the North, who persist in their determination to hold up Mr. Webster as a candidate for the Presidency, though by so doing they render the election of Van Buren inevitable!

"Who are the friends of the Union?—Are they those who are forming the embryos which are ready to burst into a flame, and consume the brittle thread that binds us together as a Confederacy, by insisting upon a Northern man for the Presidency; or are they those who are willing to yield to the wishes of the South and the West, and support a candidate in whom they can confide?—This is an important question, and it becomes every friend of the Union to give it an impartial consideration. Should the North, disregarding the fears and wishes of the South and West, obstinately refuse to give up their northern candidate, and finally succeed in electing him, what will be the probable result? Will the South and West quietly submit to it—dismiss their fears and cordially unite in supporting his Administration? Or will they construe it into a secret determination to undermine their constitutional rights as far as northern power can accomplish it, and resist its usurpation, even to a dissolution of the Union? If northern men are honest in the south, they are willing to give them all the evidence of it in their power—they are willing to throw the whole weight of executive power and influence into the southern and western scale—but if their declarations are mere empty declamation, intended to lull the south to sleep, while they are grasping at executive power, they will be found unwilling, and will pertinaciously insist upon a northern President, and exert all their strength to elect him. Let us see who are the real, and who are the pretended, friends of the Union!"

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Report of Comptroller, we take the following Recapitulatory statement of the Finances of this State on the 1st of November, 1835:

RECEIPTS:	
Revenue paid by Sheriffs—the Revenue of 1834.	\$74,230 05
Paid by the present Sheriffs on additional Returns for 1833.	\$191 80
Paid by former Sheriffs on additional Returns for 1833.	228 87
	429 67
From which, deduct Tavern Tax, belonging to Lascary Fund.	2,159 12
	72,161 60
Bancombe Turnpike Company, Dividend on Stock.	650 00
Bank Dividends on unappropriated Stock.	6,381 00
Dividend of State Bank Stock.	22,144 00
Dividend of Bank of Newbern Stock.	27,270 00
Cash received from a Bank of the State of N. Carolina, for interest on advance payments of Stock in said Bank held by the State.	621 38
Do. received from Bank of State of North Carolina, (Bank Tax.)	2,250 50
Do. received for Rent of Public Land.	10 00
Do. do. from Henry H. Cook, on his bond.	213 06
Do. do. from Richard D. Spaight.	6 00
Do. do. from Dr. R. Haywood, on his bond.	245 00
	131,922 04
	59,088 47
	188,010 50
Deduct Disbursements from 1st January to 31st October, 1835, both days inclusive.	141,514 21
	\$46,536 30

Literary Fund:

Amount received for Bank Dividends.	11,392 00
Do. Cape Fear Navigation Dividends, No. 10 and 11.	1,216 14
Do. Dividends of State Bank of No. Ca.	2,256 00
Do. Dividend of Bank of Newbern Stock.	2,115 00
Do. received from Bank of the State of N. Carolina, for interest on advance payments for Stock in said Bank.	3,300 50
Do. Tavern Tax for the year 1834-'35.	2,159 12
Do. Auction Tax for the year 1834-'35.	480 81
Do. Entries Vacant Land for the year '35.	1,475 00
Balance due Literary Fund, 1st Jan. 1835.	23,970 08

Deduct Disbursements from 1st January to 31st October, 1835, both days inclusive.

	49,074 71
	48,907 63
	1,167 08

Internal Improvement Fund:

Amount rec'd for Bank dividends on Stock appropriated to Internal Improvements.	12,901 00
Amount received on Cherokee Bonds.	1,325 58
Balance due Internal Improvement Fund, on the 1st January, 1835.	7,022 73
Total Internal Improvement Fund.	21,249 61
Total Literary Fund.	1,167 08
Total Revenue Fund.	46,536 30

Total amount remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer on 1st November, 1835, \$69,272 00

The foregoing statement is drawn on returns filed in the Comptroller's Office of North Carolina, the 1st day of November, 1835.

N. A. STEDMAN, Comptroller.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our brilliant and valiant Legislature have appointed Philo White Printer, and Dohis Straight Governor. Aint that glory enough! and ha! ha! they best adjourn! BOB SHORT.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

UNITED STATES BANK.

So much has been said of various Branches having been sold out, that we have ascertained, from an authentic source, that the following Branches have been disposed of:

Branch at Portsmouth	Branch at Charleston
Hartford,	Mobile,
Burlington,	N. Orleans,
Utica,	Natchez,
Buffalo,	St. Louis,
Baltimore,	Louisville,
Fayetteville,	Cincinnati,
	Lexington.

The other Branches will be closed as soon as practicable, the object of the Bank being to effect a final close on terms most agreeable to the community where the debt was contracted. We doubt if this retreat of the Bank before a powerful and active opponent, will not figure hereafter as a bright page in the history of Finance.

To the Commercial Public we have only one word to add, that in all cases where they are disposed to find fault with the Bank, for refusing to take drafts on places where they had Branches established, and which are now closed, or are in the course of closing, as the "law directs," they should weigh the matter, and ask how far it will be the duty of the Deposite Banks to supply the facilities heretofore afforded. We have always believed that the State Banks could not, from the nature of things, do what the United States Bank has done, and was doing. One boat of ten tons may do a certain duty, but ten boats of the same tonnage, though they combine a power of one hundred tons, cannot navigate a water (hitch them together as you will) as conveniently and safely as one vessel of 100 tons.

The Cotton Crop.

The following are extracts from a letter to a merchant in this place, from his correspondent in New Orleans, dated Nov. 5th: "We do not consider that the present crop of Cotton will be a very productive one, as in some districts there was too much rain during the summer, in others too little; but the Autumn was most propitious and passed over without hurricanes or storms. A slight frost occurred in the early part of last month in some of the highland districts, but its effects were slight, only checking the bloom and forcing the plant from some of its superfluous leaves, thereby giving the pods the benefit of the sun to ripen and expand them.

"Since then, the weather has been as dry and warm as summer—which is continuing the growth and affords the finest picking weather ever known, surpassing that of 1820, which crop exceeded that of the year preceding it 40 per cent; or 1826, which was 331 per cent increase. We therefore estimate the crop at 1,500,000 bales, or 600,000,000 pounds.

"The Sugar crop has been very much improved by the continuance of warm weather, and may not prove so deficient as was expected.

"The Tobacco crop will be a large one, and with the exception of sugar, there will be an increase in all our leading articles of produce."

A letter from Huntsville is published in the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th Nov., which states that from the appearance of the crops in Alabama and Tennessee, the writer has no doubt that the quantity received in New Orleans will be from 1 to 200,000 bales less than last year.

Another letter from Nashville, states that the writer had bought a crop of 100 acres for \$200; that many of the best planters will not make 100 lbs. to the acre.—Fayetteville Observer.

From the Petersburg Intelligence.

ABOLITION.

We have recently published the proceedings of several religious bodies, condemning in the most unequivocal manner, the acts and the designs of the Emancipationists. We regret to have to record a decision of one of these bodies, of an opposite tendency. The Southern Religious Telegraph, states that the Synod of Cincinnati met at Dayton, Ohio, on the 15th October. "Among the complaints (says the Telegraph) sent up to this Judiciary, we find one against the Presbytery of Cincinnati, because the said Presbytery granted permission to a vacant church to employ the Rev. Mr. Harrison to preach stately to them, who is known to be guilty of the heinous sin of holding human beings in involuntary slavery." This complaint excited great interest, and the complainants, Rev. Messrs. Rankin, Aten, and Bushnel, were heard at length in support of their complaint. Several other speakers took the same side, and argued the question of immediate abolition with great zeal. They were opposed by Rev. Dr. Beecher, Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Brainerd, and Professor Briggs, who defended the Presbytery. On the final vote, the complaint was sustained."

The Religious Telegraph makes the following remarks upon this extraordinary decision: "This vote is virtually a bill of excommunication against ministers of the Gospel who own servants. The Synod of Cincinnati will permit no such minister to preach in the churches within their bounds!—This decision is worthy of a place in the ecclesiastical records of the schoolmen of the eleventh century. We hope our readers will suppress their indignation—and view the fathers of this act with pity—and seek no retaliation of the insult if others to common sense. But we must ask, who authorizes this Synod, or any other, to decide whether it be right or wrong for a minister of the Gospel to hold servants? Has Jesus Christ, or his Apostles, or the Primitive Churches, either by example or precept, authorized the judicatories of our times to sit in judgment on this subject? This will not be pretended—the act must be regarded as the expression of that rage for ecclesiastical domination which has infected so many in the church, and which at this moment is making havoc of vital piety—humanity, charity, truth, and ministerial usefulness. Is it the genuine fruit of that ecclesiastical pride, which seeks to lord it over the consciences of those who do not yield to its dictation; it is the twin sister of that Argus-eyed

ultraism, which sees the most direful agencies in a man's philosophy, and which perverts the word of God in dealing out its maledictions against all who refuse to swallow its own crude conceits. The manifestations of this spirit, should humble the church before God, should lead all her members to pray, especially, that God will give wisdom to the ministry and to the officers of the church. The fruits of this spirit are deplorable. They are more to be deprecated in the church, than open and fierce persecution."

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

COSBYVILLE, INDIANA, Oct. 31.

The flood of Westward emigration, great as it has been in former years, is this year, altogether unprecedented. It is actually a matter of no little surprise where so many movers come from. On Tuesday evening last, we were in Louisville on the National Road, about 18 miles Northwest of this, and that great thoroughfare seemed constantly thronged with travellers on foot and horseback, going on to explore the 'Great West'—and with moving wagons, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and goats. We were informed, by a respectable gentleman of Louisville, that no less than one hundred and forty families had recently passed that place in one day, moving westward; and that recently, in one week, between seven and nine hundred families passed on through the same place, in the same direction. One would suppose that at this rate the flood of emigration must soon be thrown back to the Pacific barrier. It is supposed that the proceeds of the sales of public lands for the current year, will be nearly if not twice as great as those of any former year. The time is close at hand when the region west of the Alleghany Mountains will sway the destinies of the nation.—Watchman.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this county, on the 24th instant, by John Conger, Esq., Mr. TOBIAS MYERS to Miss MARY CAUBLE.

In Lexington, on Thursday, the 19th instant, by Joseph Conrad, Esq., Col. JAMES HUMPHREYS to Mrs. SUSAN HILLIARD, widow of the late Dr. J. W. Hilliard.

In Davidson county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Thomas Barham, Mr. T. P. ALLEN to Miss MARTHA DOBSON.

In Huntsville, Surry county, on the evening of the 4th instant, Col. R. C. PURYEAR to Miss E. A. CLINGMAN, both of Huntsville.

In Fred-ell county, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, by John Gathers, Esq., Mr. JOY GATHER to Miss ADALINE ROBY.

In Fred-ell county, on Tuesday, the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. Henry Speck, Mr. JACOB LORANCE, of Lincoln county, to Miss ELIZA WHITE, of Fred-ell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Rowan county, on the night of the 22d instant, Mrs. NANCY SMITH, wife of the late Col. Casper Smith, aged 74 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE. Nov. 13, D. O'Hanlon's lighters, Lady of the Lake and Union, with Goods for J. E. & C. Puffer, M. G. Tarr & Co., Thomas L. Cowan, Kelly & Gathers, W. Kirkland & Son, J. P. Mabry, A. H. Lindsey, Puryear & Clingman, Clingman & Jarrett, R. & R. Fausett, Evans, Horn & Co., Wheeler & Burns, S. Colton, W. R. Holt, G. A. Mebane, and Monices, McKinnon & Co., of the interior.

Also, on the 18th, steamer John Walker, Capt. Dickson, with Goods for J. M. & J. A. Wagon & Co., Courts, Waugh & Co., Waugh & Moore, James Waugh, Hugh & McGee, Puryear & Clingman, Dr. A. F. Bracken, Clingman & Jarrett, Kelly & Gathers, Ford & Ellis, William Hargrave, Evans, Smith & Co., E. M. Holt, J. Pope & Co., Jesse Hinchey, R. & R. Fausett, Evans, Horn & Co., Evans, Hines & Co., Womack & Goodwin, John Murphy, Murphy & Taylor, Levi Houston, W. A. Williams & Co., Nathan Hunt, Jr., J. & R. Sloan, T. Hill, W. Ashe, M. Q. Waddell, George Morse, and R. Chatman, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, steamer Henrietta, with Goods for J. E. & C. Puffer, M. G. Tarr & Co., J. Hubbard, C. & R. Brunell, D. A. Robinson, and W. A. Williams, of the interior.

Also, on the 15th, boat Anna Pink, and on the 17th boats Eliza and Anna Pink, from steamer Clarendon, a few miles below town, with Dry Goods, &c., for C. J. Williams, Reeves & Taylor, Farish & McNeill, W.

THE REV. MR. GWIN.

A gentleman of North Alabama, passing through this place a few days since, while here, related among others, the following anecdote of this confident and correspondent of the chief magistrate, as highly illustrative of his christian charity, as his public conduct has otherwise been of his partizan zeal.

Several years ago, while attending a Conference of the church to which he belongs, then holden in Huntsville, Ala., he put up at the house of Col. — an old acquaintance. During his stay the Col. requested Mr. Gwin to christen an infant son of his, which the Rev. gentleman, from the press of clerical duties could in no wise attend to until the close of the session, and after its close, he would have left undone the sacred rite had the Col. not again reminded him of it. Preparations were then made, and a large number of the Col's friends and neighbors were in attendance at the appointed hour, to witness the ceremony. There stood the demure political person in his robes pontifical, bow in hand, here the parent, looking with eyes of love upon his unconscious offspring, that he held forth upon his hands, while the company were posted around hither and yon, admiring spectators of the scene.

"What do you call the child?" said the parson.

"Henry Clay," answered the parent.

"Take the bowl!" said the parson, his countenance lighting up with a passion that bore the semblance of any thing but divinity, "I can do nothing for any one of that name."

"Very well," said the Col., quietly handing the child to his mother, "you can do as you please, but I'll be d—d if he shall be called by any other name."

So this little candidate for nomenclatory honors, was obliged to remain unchristened until a minister of some other gospel than Gen. Jackson's could be found to perform the ceremony, which the Rev. Mr. Gwin's conscientious scruples would not permit him to do.

Murphy, M. Roush, H. S. Callaghan, D. Eash, J. G. & W. Lash, J. Conrad, Josiah Cowles, Bell & Wright, W. P. Waugh, Waugh & Marchison, Waugh & Harper, McRorie & Drumbody, T. McDonald, B. Besnard, J. Bullard, H. McParr, and S. & Haggins, of the interior.

Postscript

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Raleigh: "Every thing here is at present somewhat divided among both parties, and Tremmers on each side—no unity of sentiment—or concert of action, has as yet been brought to bear on the election of Governor. The Van's have a small majority, but they cannot agree among themselves, and will not unless the scales of party are brought to operate upon them. If as they must succeed, and will have a brief political existence—the next August Election, when the vote for Governor will be in the hands of the people, will turn the scale and send the Van Buren party in North Carolina. That such will be the result, is scarcely susceptible of doubt, but I trust, that when we obtain power we will not abuse it, to the injury either of the integrity or the character of the State. What has been expected by a majority of 15 votes. It is not a fair test of the strength of parties, but even this vote is less than was expected by them—Gales could have made a better one owing to certain objections to Lemay, Tomer, Bailey, Carson, Alexander, Bryan, Nash, and several others are spoken of for Judges to supply vacancies occasioned by death and resignation."

* This Letter was written previous to the Election of Governor.

New, Cheap, and Desirable GOODS!

FOARD & ELLIS HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries.

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale LOW for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next. Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gold's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gold's Edition Expurgata), Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION: Languages and Mathematics, per Season of 23 weeks, \$10.00 English Grammar, and Geography, 7.50

J. A. WALLACE.

November 25, 1835.

VALUABLE LANDS In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesboro, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT, Containing 250 Acres.

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Piuon Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT, Containing 35 Acres.

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing 36 lbs. was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT, Containing 100 Acres.

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash. ALEXANDER W. BRANDON, Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (2) Trustee.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January, 1836, under an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Rowan,

Four Negroes, The property of Joseph Bruner. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. BURTON CRAIGE, Guardian. November 28, 1835. —(1—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis A. Wilson, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cheraw; and those having demands against said Estate will hand me their claims properly attested.

RE HARM PHELAN, Adm'r. Cheraw, Nov. 28, 1835. —3t—

Committed

To the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 8th instant, a Negro man, who says his name is

GEORGE; dark complexioned; five feet eight or ten inches high; stout built; about 30 or 35 years old; had on a suit of home-spun, very much worn, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Miller, who purchased him of Lamar of Augusta.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. E. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jailor. Asheville, N. C., November 28, 1835.—3t—

DOCTOR J. M. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has located himself in

STATESVILLE, North-Carolina, and occupies the stand formerly owned by Doct. Carson.

N. B. Calls left at Mr. Welch's Hotel will be promptly attended to. [Nov. 14, 1835.]

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of Foolscap, and Wrapping PAPER, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835. —(1—

Messrs. Miller, Yale, Sands, and Co.'s Menagerie and Circus Route, Counting from Campbell-Courthouse, Virginia, as Advertised for 1835.

Days.	Date.	Towns.	Counties.	States.	Landlords.	Miles.
NOVEMBER	1835.					
Monday,	16	Campbell C. H.	Campbell co.	Virginia.	Johnston,	12
Tuesday,	17	Brookneal,	Halifax,	do	Callaway,	20
Wednesday,	18	Republican Grove.	do	do	Clarke,	23
Thursday,	19	Meadvile,	do	do	Mrs. Adams,	14
Friday,	20	Halifax C. H.	do	do	Jackson,	14
Saturday,	21	Black Walnut.	do	do	Easley,	15
Sunday,	22					
Monday,	23	Milton.	Caswell,	North Carolina	Farley,	25
Tuesday,	24	Leesburg.	do	do	Vanhook,	22
Wednesday,	25	Yanceyville.	do	do	Graves,	11
Thursday,	26	Ram's Store.	Guilford,	do	Barton,	13
Friday,	27	Ramsborough.	do	do	Benoc,	12
Saturday,	28	Greensborough.	do	do	Albright,	10
Sunday,	29					
Monday,	30	Jamestown.	do	do	Honey,	10
DECEMBER						
Tuesday,	1	Brumwell's,	Davidson,	do	Brumwell,	12
Wednesday,	2	Lexington.	do	do	Simpson,	15
Thursday,	3 & 4	Salisbury.	Rowan,	do	Hague,	17
Friday,	5	Mocksville.	do	do	Bingham,	19
Saturday,	6					
Sunday,	7	County Line.	do	do	Mrs. Griffin,	10
Monday,	8	Island Ford.	Lincoln,	do	Abernathy,	27
Tuesday,	9	Abernathy's Forge.	do	do	Abernathy,	12
Wednesday,	10	Catawba Springs.	do	do	Simonton,	10
Thursday,	11	Lincolnton.	do	do	Leonard,	14
Friday,	12					

Twenty-two Appointments in three hundred and fifteen miles, will make an average of thirteen miles each day.

JOHN MILLER, Advertiser.