The first question naturally occurring is-for what purpose has this extraordinary Session been called? We look to the Proclamation for an answer, but there is none there, no explanation except the indistinct assurance that " sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country appear" to call for it. What are those "important and weighty matters"-and why are they not designated?

as was expected, Clay's influence has decided, and

the Session is determined on.

The movement will be attended with immense expense to the country, and that too at a time when this same party are bemoaning the low state of the Treasury, and making professions of their desire for reform and economy :- special elections have to be held throughout the South for members to this special session, and yet it is not necessary to inform the people what they are called upon to elect members for, at an unusual time:--they are suli expected to exercise a " generous confidence." as last sunger, and seek to know nothing of the reasons or necessity for the call. But although pie President does not think fit to assign any de fine reasons in his Proplamation-his partisans in Ungress diving last seisnon were less cuutions. Mr. Clay hist pronounced it necessary for a repeal of the Sub Treasury law ; this was a poor pretext he a movement of each map reason, but the de clarations and conduct of honself and his partison followers since, have shown the true reasons -Their object is to force on us the burnion of another PROTECTIVE TARIFF to emublish a National Bank -to namme the State debis, by adopting Mr. Clay's bribary distribution schemet-and to fix on the country another National debt, which around ing to the Federal creed, or a " National blessing," acse are the intentiony they dare not openly as aw to fore the country, hence the betty, brief, and in pointe assurance of the Proclamation, that " sundry important and weighty matters call for the consocration of Congress, &c." If so, why are the people not informed of them !-that in the early special election they may choose such men as will most faithfully carry out their will concerning these "important and weighty matters." Ah no. it is intended for another "delusion;"-the people are already beginning to see through the last one, and this extraordinary session is convened to push the elections in the South, and secure to Mr. Clay and two Federal Programmers, a sufficient force in man L'angress to carry out their rumous schemes of a Tariff - Bank - assumption of State debts, Acc.; -they are anxious to effect these elections now, before the Harrison excitement cools down. before the "Republican portion of the Whig party "-get their eyes opened and desert them ;they see that it is their only chance to obtain a majority even in the next Congress, so rapidly are the incoherent materials of their party falling to

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By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas sandry important and weighty matters, processed growing out of the condition of the revenfor the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraorary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgnext, the convention of the two flouses as soon as may in procucable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the City of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information re-pecting the state of the Unfon as may be given to them, and to devise and edopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise their wisdom and discretion to require.

In testimeny whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand,

flone at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our ty-me, and of the Independence of the Guited States the sixty-fifth. W. H. HARRISON.

By the President: DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

The work of prescription begun. - The axe is already wielded and "off with his head" will soon be the order concerning every office holder who has dared heretofore to express his opinions as a teemin against Harrisonism. Nobody will be surprised for Gen. Harrison's speeches to the contrace potwithstanding, what else is to be expected from Chry who openly threatened as much, and from the authors and approvers of the " gag law?"

The work was begun at Washington the day after the leauguration by dismissing Dr. Martin, Chief Clerk in the State Department, to make room for a son of Mr. Webster the Secretary.

The next blow fell on Mr. Gooch the Post mas ter at Richmond, Virginia, who was removed and his place bestowed on a partisan of the administration greatly to the dissatisfaction of the citizens, it is said, who desired the appointment of another man. This, however, was a matter of no moment to the appointing power probably. The work may be partially stayed now, but after the elections. look to see the axe swing broadly and sweepingly.

007 It is stated that 15,000 men, Infantry and Draguons, the very elite of the British army, are now stationed in the Canada's.

We observe the nomination of the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel late Attorney General of the State, as the Democratic condidate for Congress in the Halifax District, in place of Mr. Byoum, declined. W. W. Cherry, Esq., of Bertie county is the Federal candidate.

The Bank party of the country composed of the The official organ of the new Administration oblighted, as to leave them no right to comare very apt to admit the force of the plea, and consider the people exceedingly indebted for the obligation, but an examination of authenticated facts is sufficient to show all who will open their eyes to see, the astonishing extent to, which legalized robbery has, for 50 years past, been practised on the people of this essentially Bank ridden country, by these public benefactors, as they would fain have us consider them.

By a statement of Mr. Woodbury late Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress last session, we are placed in possession of valuable facts and information relating to the operation of the Banking system, that are really astounding in their developements. The losses which have been susvelopements. The losses which have been sus. Is he, or is he not, in favor of an assumption of State tuined by the people for the last fifty years, since debts by the General Government! 1789, is estimated by Mr. Woodbury, from careful investigation, and actual data, to amount to the immense sum of \$365,454,497 :- three handred and sixty five millions, four hundred and fifty four thousand, four hundred and ninety seven dollars! for the convenience of paper money, and Bank facilities.

This estimate comprehends only the immediate and direct lusses of the people, from broken Banks, depreciation in notes, suspensions, &c.; -there are many, very many evils besides, moral and political, which no man can compute, but which this country is now groaning under. The report above, the immense sum of \$200,000,000;-two hundred millions of dollars, bas been suffered to the last ten years! which is equal to an annual their noies, over and above the usual interest of six per cent, a tax of ninety-four millions of dollars !or nine millions, four hundred thousand dollars

These are some of the costs which the people trial by jury " has been repealed. have to pay for the privilege of using Bank paper promises, redeemable at the placeum of rich monted associations. The tax is like the Tarth burden, an indirect one, but more this less a tax than if it was leviet and a severence of every man's property, yet wash the Democratic party object to it, when they compound of its injustice and robbery, and go for reforming the abuses of the system, the Bank men raise a panic-cry, and clines a re-election to Congress. denounce them as loco-foco's and disorganizers, because they are unwilling to see the country thus from the Banks, the houest discharge of their " promises to pay," and protest against the swindlosers by millions.

ized robbery under the name of Banking, has hungry wolves. passed by. The long plundered people of this country are beginning to see the game which has been played to tax and fleece them-the day of "classical" insugural, is from the New York Sun retribution is near at hand.

the United States Bank : Obituary Extraordinary. - Daed, on Wednesday last, ed in not finding in it the least indication of years, and was advised by the celebrated Dr. Jack-on means of restoring the currency to soundness-May she rest in peace forever.

occurring there would now excite surprise, but it seems 4c. are made to figure, is in rather bad taste in a de since the 4th of March, were of a character slike outrageous and shameful. Of the latter, besides a touch three score and ten, it is less excusable. of the ridiculous in the end, was a late difficulty between Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and Mr. King of Alaand for such length of time as to induce a belief that is the world's way. he was about proposition "coffee and pistols for two," which seems to have been the fact; -he sent a challenge to Mr. Cay by Dr. Lann of Missouri.- Here, Mr. Clay's fromis potercity from a regard for what they called "that valuatie public property his life," though it best to put a stop to the matter, and accordingly the her foreign debt. Sergeon at Arms of the Senate, had Mr. King arrested and bound mer in the sum of \$5,000 to keep the peace. Subsequently at the "intercession" of Mr. Preston, who occurres the place of a Senator from South Carolina, the difficulty was satisfactorily explained away :- printers has been reduced in Cincinnatti from \$10 Mr. Clay had creat respect for Mr King, and presumed he intended no personal disrespect to him in pronouncing the editor of the Globe as good as Mr. Clay, and therefore withdrew the offensive expression applied to Mr. King: -Mr King would say since the moult had been retracted, that he did not intend any personal discessed to hir. Clay, but merely to say that the editor of the Globe was as he had declared him, (that is, as much of a gentleman, as Mr. Clay, or any body else.) It is probable that this lesson will learn York papers seem to be quite as much delighted Mr. Clay to re-train his disposition to indulge in insolence and bully sm, when under what he considers the

protection of privilege.

capitalists and monied men are in the habit of and the Federal presses generally, are lavish and ering all objections to their chartered monopoleven solulatory in their praise of President Harrithes with the pira of the great "convenience" in currency and exchange which they afford to the com-unity, a consenience for which they seem to con-sider the people so heavily indebted, and really oblighted, as to leave them no right to comever, with telling their readers that it is so, Those who are not aware of the enormous tax leaving them to discover the satisfactory parts as paid to the Bank men for this convenience-that they best may. The following pertinent and for the privilege of receiving their " promises pointed questions are propounded by the New York to pay " mstead of coin, in exchange and barter, Standard to any of the party prints. We should, like the Standard, be exceedingly pleased to have them answered:

"The Inaugural Address.—The Federal papers say that a perusul of the Inaugural Address of President Harrison will satisfy the reader that there is no concealment of his principles. We should be pleased to have pointed out the opinions of the President on the

following subjects, viz:
Is he, or is he not, in favor of a National Bank? Is he, or is he not, in favor of a distribution of the avails of the Public Lands?

Is he, or is he not, in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government! Is he, or is he not, in tayor of a high Protective To-

Is he, or is he not, in favor of a National Debt ? What are his views concerning the Public Landa?
What are his views of the Independent Treasury—
and where, and how would be keep the public money!"

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK.

The Legislature of Virginia have passed a Bill to prevent Citizens of New York from car rying slaves out of the Commonwealth, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime."

The law requires nothing more than an inspec estimates, that of the whole loss sustained by the tion of all New York vessels before leaving the people, from Banks, since 1789, as mentioned ports of Virginia, and is to be and continue in force from the 1st of May next, with the proviso, that it may be suspended by the Governor until loss of twesty millions! An amount far above the the end of the succeeding Legislature, " whenever ave age annual expensioners of G vernment. Du he shall be officially informed that the Executive ring the same period, of ten years, it is compated of New York shall have bone fide consented to that the country has paid the Banks, for the use of comply with the demand of the Executive of this State for the surrender of Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Issue Gausey as fugitives from justice " and that the law entitled "an act to extend the

This seems to us, at least, an exceedingly easy satisfaction on the part of Virginia, for the outrage on her sovereignty and law by the New York negro-stealers, and the New York Abolition Go-

The Hon. John Hill of the Stokes District de

Office Beggars. - The number of these patriots taxed to add to the profits of overgrown capitalists swarming in Washington City like the locusts of and exclusive monopolies; -- because they require Egypt, continued at the last accounts still undiminished. The President is said to be so greatly ling practice of issuing thousands of paper dollars harrassed by their importunate applications, as to for the hundreds of specie in their vaults, and then have become sensitively irritable in reference to when the country is flooded with spurious trash, them. He lately remarked that "he thought he and they are unable to redeem it, closing their was supported (for President) from the respect doors-" suspending " payment of their habilities, they had for him, but he now sees that it was all and finally going down with a crash, as the United for office." The General has, it seems then, been States Bank, and many hundred others have done, for office." The General has, it seems then, been leaving the people who hold the paper promises, under a "delusion," as well as some who support-We pity his troubles; for they must be These things have been, but the time for legal grievous. It is like being pursued by a pack of

The following notice of the President's an able neutral paper.

The New York Sun has the following good hit at before our readers yesterday. We have but little to say in regard to it, except that we are disappoint-The Inaugural Address .- This document we laid the Bink of the United States, in the Bin year of her is to be the specific course of policy of the rem Adage. She has been in a declining state for several ministration. It says not a word as to the proper to withdraw to retirement, but being of an active dis- word for or against a National Bank-not a word for nosition, and influenced by Dr. Biddle, was induced to or against an Independent Treasury-not a word in repractice extreme exercise, whereby she injured herself ference to the Public Lands-not a word in relation to in attempting to lift a great quantity of cotton, which our deficulties with great Britain - not a word in relainduced an over circulation of too great an issue, tion to a General Bankrupt Law-and gives not a sin-Drafts were applied in rapid succession; but, alas! gle intimation in regard to an Extra Session of Conlike contrary possons, calculated to keep the body alive, gress. In short, the address is five columns—at least they proved too much for her weak State, and without a three too many-of words, employed in avowing the group she ceased to exist. Her took will be deeply felt, same general principles upon which every President especially by a lew editors, who particle largely of her has professed to act ever since the Government was bounty. She took a conspicuous part in the revolution established. The principle is, that he will not serve of '36 and '36, and assisted greatly in the rise of real a second term. Perhaps it was not proper to expect and unreal estate to the remotest peris of the Umon. any thing more than generalities in an unofficial paper like an Inaugurel Address. It would however, at the present time have quieted much anxiety had the Presi-More of Congressional dignity and decency.— dent been more specific. Some parts of the paper are
We had hoped that the disgraceful scenes which have very well written; others are obscure and muddy in lowered the character of Congress in the eyes of the Emperors, Julius Cosar and Mark Anthony, Octavicountry and the world, would be at least confined to Emperors, Julius Casar and Mark Anthony, Octavius, Camillus, Scipio, Brutus, the Decu, the Curtil, the House of Representatives. Nothing of rowdys. Cromwell, Bolton, Gaul, Scuthia, Scandinavia, &c. the Senate too, has become an areas for bullyism and ament like this. Such an ambitious display might bravado. Several proceedings, it that heretofore dig- have been partioned in a young candidate for collegiate nified body, which accorded interestingly before and ident of the United States on the occasion of taking

The dead " monster."-The stock of the defunct bama. In the debate on the proposition to annul the United States Bank is down to 15, and no sales appointment of Profess to the most made by the late Congress, Mr. Clay in the course of courses on the resolution, took occasion to some the entitor of the worst enemies ever wished it to be, and like all tilobe, in his assistantial so impaye style -- Mr fallen majesties is being kicked on all sides. But King of Alabama tank to the grantlet for the editor, and declared ben as the respinnable and honorable as yesterday a thousand Federal editors were ready Mr. Clay or any other denator, in private character, to shed their last drop of-ink (not blood) in its de-Mr Clay row in a firty and pronounced the compani- fence-now the " great regulator" lies low, and son of the Alabama Senator, " laise, calumnious, and cowardly." Mr. King said he had no repty to make to this, but was observed to use his pen in such manner kind cut has it received from former friends. This

The State of Indiana has been forced to levy a however, was an end of the dangerous part of the affair, tax of 40 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real and personal property to pay the interest on

> "No reduction of Wages"-said the Harrison flags last summer. The wages of journeymen sin week, and the price of composition from 30 to 25 cents. These are Harrison times and Harrison prices.

The latest rumors concerning the case of the man McLeod imprisoned in New York, is that he will be able to prove an alibi. Some of the New at this prospect of getting out of the scrape, as McLeod could be himself.

legatoes, or any intestate or deceased person, from

per cent. ad valorem, on these it remains at 15. to give you Florida news.

The amount due to the Government from defaulting officers-chiefly tax collectors, is estimated at \$1,000,000 (Texas money we presume) a trifle, but nevertheless something for a beginning. Gen. Sam'l. Houston has been announced as a

of a small force.

OGDEN HOFFMAN, member of Congress, has been appointed by the President, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of Mr. Butler resigned.

Governor of Tennessee .- The present incumbent Salisbury Female Academy. Gov. Jas. K. Polk will be be the Democratic candidate for re-election.

Jas. C. Jones of Wilson County, has been nominated by a Convention as the Federal Whig Miss Mary L. Baker. Terms, \$8, 10, 12 50 for

Election pext summer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Con-At the stated sessions of the Presbytery of Concord,

on the 1!th instant, after the free conversation on the state of religion, the following Resolution was adopted,

"Whereas it appears, from the statement made by the members of Presbytery, that the state of vital piety, within our bounds, is discouragingly, if not alarmngly, low; -therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the day of special fasting, humiliation, and prayer; - that each Pastor be enjoined to preach a sermon on that day, inquiring into the causes and remedies of this state of things; and that the Ruling Elders of the churches be affectionately urged to co-operate diligently with the Pastors in special efforts to improve the state of religion within their respective bounds S. WILLIAMSON, Stated Clerk.

From the Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury. OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, ? Savannah, March 8.

The U. S. steamer Beaufort, is just in from Florida, bringing us the following interesting letter from one of our correspondents: FLORIDA, March 4, 1841. GENTLEMEN: Another flower is added to the wreath that decks the brow of our gallant, but

abused little army in Florida. The battle of Orange Creek by Lieut. Albertis, fought day be fore yesterday, though a small one, is seldom surpassed in skill, brave and determined perseverance. While setting in the door of his tent at Fort Brooks, Lieut. A. heard the crack of Indian rifles. immediately succeeded by their yells, in the direction of Orange Creek Bridge. He mustered his men, and found that after leaving a small guard at he sallied forth, and by a hurried march soon came upon the savages in large numbers and poured upon them a shower of ball and buck shot. This caused the woods around to ring with their Attention! Officers of 64th Regiment. yells and brought upon him what was evidently the whole band of Aleck Tustenuggee, long known to mock, leaving Lieut. A., as he supposed, master law directs, for Review and Inspection. of the field but it was a ruse to cut him off from . By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt. the Fort, as the Indians, stretched across in his rear, soon attacked him with redoubled effort, but were again driven to the hammock, with considerable loss, as several were seen to fall and be carried off. By this time the ammunition was ex hausted, and finding the Orderly Sergeaut, a Corporal and 3 Privates severely wounded, Lieut. A. returned to the Fort. But he did not return to rest. He had not yet ascer ained the cause of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of a small party sent by him that morning to Fort Russell, 5 miles off, for provisions, he put his wounded into the block house, and with 18 soldiers, again set out for the bridge, and passing the scene of his contest, soon came upon the dead body of Corporal Long, who had been "on pade" hunting. This accounted for the alarm. He then crossed the bridge and hastened through the creek hammock, upon the edge of which he again received the salutation of his friend Tustenuggee from both sides of the road. Here the force and attack of the enemy was tremendous-their vells hideous and terrific. Two men killed and one wounded, fell in their tracks, but the balance raised the war shout, and returning the fire with the utmost courage. three or four of the red skins were seen to fall, and those in front gave way before the little band of soldiers. The Indians now collected in the pine barrens and skirt of the hammock, but not being able to retain their position, were driven from tree to tree and from bush to bush for a mile and a half. when they gave it up and returned into the hammock. At one time, during this last attack, the Lieutenant much feared they would all be an and the news of the day; and will be published seminihilated, but the cheering, the coolness and the monthly. bravery of the little band, was unlooked for by Tustenuggee's warriors. This gallantry was worthy of a nobler field .-

As an instance of the coolness here displayed, Private Lane, during the heat of the engagement, complied with-no paper will be sent to any one withfinding his gun missing fire, was seen to drop upon out the amount of one pollar in advance, and all pahis knee, and taking out his screw driver removed | pers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the old flint, and inserting a new one, recommenced firing more to his satisfaction.

FORT HOLMES, E. F., Merch 3. You are aware, I believe, that Gen. Armistead has 380 men, women and children, in at Tampa, who are to embark for Arkansas on or before the 10th inst. They are closely guarded night and day by a company of Infantry and half a company of Dragoons, so that they cannot escape. Two tried it, and were shot down and bryonetted-one killed instantly, and the other died from his wounds. If Gen. A. gets these indians off, as I have no doubt he will, it will be more than has been done for ma- ceived and for sale by the subscribers. ny a day. I approve most cordially of his plan and think if thoroughly seconded, would succeed better than any thus far tried; but I am still of also Agents for the same. the opinion, that both on the score of economy and humanity, a force of at least 20,000 men should be sent here. However, I think our servi-

less are likely soon to be exchanged for those which An Act has lately passed the Texian Congress will " try men's souls." We cannot long keep out to " exempt slaves in the possession or ownership of a war with England and prassive our honor. of the bone fide master, heir or beirs, legatee or friend Mr. Norvell, though a miliary, I do most legatoes, or any intestate or deceased person, from sincerely "deprecate" one.) I would rather shed forced sale by virtue of any writ of read. ex. f fa. the last drop of my blood, than submit to the or execution of any kind." The Texan Congress wrongs she has heaped upon us. Not only does might as well have given the law this title—"An she violently seize upon our Territory, invade us Act to encourage the immigration of swindlers, and murder our unoffending inhabitants, but at and to secure them in the possession of all slave tempt to dictate homanity to us in an affair tiest property which they may "run" from their belongs to another nation. Does the blood of '76 creditors in the United States." run in our veins? Shall we then submit to what The Tariff duties on all articles except coffee, they fought for ! Our wrongs are nimest as great. sugar, salt, and steel has been raised from 15 to But I have wandered from my subject which was

MARRIED.

Gen. Sam'l. Houston has been announced as a candidate for the Presidency next term. His success is considered certain.

The army has been disbanded with the exception

The army has been disbanded with the exception.

In this County, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JOHN LINGLE to Mins MARGA-RET PEELER

Recently, in Randolph County, by Jeremush Cooper, Esq., Mr. JAMES THAYER to Miss ANNA, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Snider.

FITHE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 29th, still under the care of Miss Baker, assisted by her sister the different classes. Music on the Piano and Guitar. \$25 each. Drawing and painting \$10.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance, Lut no deduction made afterwards for absence. Salisbury, March 26, 1841.

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841. Elizabeth A. Wilson Petition for Diverce.

James Wilson. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that

the Defendant James Wilson is not an inhabi-Pastors and Churches under our care, to observe the tant of this State : It is therefore ordered by the Saturday before the first Sabbath in April next, as a Court, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Western Caroliman, that the said James Wilson appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held at the Court House in Statesville, on the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in August next, then and there to answer, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment ordered accordingly.

Witness, Sam'l. R Bell, Clerk of our said C urt at Statesville, the 3rd Monday after the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1841. S. R. BELL, CI'k.

March 26, 1841.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SALISBURY, IV. C., MARCH 5, 1841.



VOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thurs number from 70 to 100 warriors. Lieut. A. and day, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock. A. M., his men returned the "war whoop" with imi armed with Side arms, for Drill :- and on Friday, tated Indian ferocity, and thus the battle raged for the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your halt an hour, when the Indians took to the ham respective Companies, graned and equipped as the

J. M. BROWN, Adi't-P. S .- Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill. J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUAROS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, to the Town of Salisbury, on Fraday, the 2nd day of April, at 8 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, with four rounds of Cartridge, for Review and Inspection.

By order of the Captain. JOHN H. WEANT, O S. Salisbury, N. C., March 26, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

POLITICAL NEWSPAPER TO BE ENTITLED

THE EXTRA STANDARD, THOMAS LORING, Editor. THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accom-modate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a

cheap publication, containing sound political decirines, The Editor will endeavor to make this publication

acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to Domocratic Republican principles. The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be

the advance for the second year is sent by the time the Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten

dollars in advance. A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May next. Raleigh, Merch 3, 1841.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS. THE THE GIVING PHILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Messra. Springs & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are

Blanks For Sale Here.