but holds from the pecuniary ruin and distress it has produced? For years it has been sowing curses broadcast over the whole land, by encouraging the most boundless spirit of mad speculation, by corrupting the high places of power with bribery, by setting an example of extensive fraud and swindling under the semblance of honorable and just dealing, and now we have the fruit in universal desolation, in the ruin and desperation of thousands who have been induced to sanction its practices and participate in its dishonesty.—Every reasoning man must see and acknowledge this. We all feel the terrible evils of the times, and who can doubt that they are the immediate results of our *banking*.—What can the restraints of divine or human law avail to check or control its dangerous, and fatal influence on communities?—They are equally powerless.—It is folly to suppose that individuals will be able to avoid its pernicious infection, when a whole country is run mad. It is not human nature; we might as reasonably expect to find a healthy atmosphere in the midst of a district infected by the plague.—The cause of madness is to be blamed, for excesses, not the victim who cannot resist the influence that urges him, or whether he will or not, and if we would check the progress of crime, and stop the course of immorality, we must go back to the first cause, and strike at the root of the evil. Let the fountain be purified, and the stream will not run thick with corruption. Until this is done, dishonesty and crime must prevail and continue to increase as the natural consequence of impure institutions.—So long as the idle and profligate can rule the laborious and just by cunning deception, honesty will be out of fashion, and knavery must flourish.

But the People, who are honest, have the power to cleanse the land from impurity, and if they would do it, let them frown down the designing hypocrites, and trading politicians, who while professing zeal for the poor man's interest, are plotting how to entrap him by fraud, and grasp his hard earnings to swell their gambling gains. The "Farmers and Mechanics" should look to the *practice*, not the *profession* of men and parties who are seeking power by their aid. They should suspect those who are attempting, under any pretence, to bind and rivet the chains of *Monopoly* on them, and bow their necks to the degrading yoke of the *money power*, a baser tyrrany than any form of absolute despotism.

Another extensive Bank robbery.—The unlicensed plunderers are latterly playing a strong game, after their own sort, on the privileged few. If they continue in successful swing a while longer, it is possible they may succeed in stealing as much from the Banks by violent means, as the Banks have abstracted from the people by their legalised system of robbery.—For some months there have been a great many cases of Bank robberies, and mostly too, by the officers themselves of the institutions, who first plundered the people for the benefit of the Bank, and then plundered the Bank for the benefit of themselves. The last operation seems, however, to have been performed by some rogues not connected with the suffering Institution, so far as ascertained.

The Baltimore Sun says, that "the Frederick county Bank was entered by burglars between last Saturday evening and Monday morning, and pillaged of a large proportion of its most valuable property. The thieves, it appears, conveyed away in gold the amount of $10,049; in notes and bills of other Banks and checks, $8,738; in notes of the Fredericksburg county Bank, $134,967; State 6 per cent. bonds, $6,000; State 6 per cent. certificates, $14,000; 5 per cent. sterling bonds, $12,222; making in the aggregate $185,976. At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank yesterday, it was resolved to offer a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or proportionately for a part, and the detection of the thieves as explained in the advertisement. We learn that the key of one of the doors of the Bank was found yesterday in a creek about a hundred yards from the building, and a dark lantern was found upon a bridge in the vicinity."

Another honorable rogue.—Verily, there is no end to the individual and corporate villanies of these latter times. The little rogues are entirely eclipsed by those of the higher order. A second *honorable* forger and speculator has recently added his name to the same category with Mr. Mitchell; The honorable Asa Child, of Norwich, Connecticut, lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, has absconded with about $40,000, (says a New York paper) obtained from that corporation by forgery and robbing, and was at the last account of him, as far South as Philadelphia, *en route*, it was presumed, for Texas.

Murderers taken.—All the wretches engaged in the late horrible murder in *St. Louis*, Missouri, have been apprehended and are in safe custody in that city. The principal villain, a free negro, was taken in St Louis on board a flat boat after having gone down the river to New Orleans, remained there some time and returned back. The stain-spot of blood was on him, and the unavoidable hand of justice led him back to his doom, although to the eye of man it seems that he might have so easily escaped it.

☞ On the reception of the news of President *Harrison's* death in England, *Mr. Stevenson*, our Minister at the British Court, called a meeting of the Americans then in London, over which he was called to preside. Resolutions were passed expressing their sense of the country's bereavement in the death of the Chief Magistrate, &c.

Immigration.—A tide of immense immigration has been pouring into this country from Europe. Every vessel arrives laden with crowds.

RESPECT OF THE CABINET FOR GEN. HARRISON'S MEMORY.

Calvin Blythe, the ex-Collector at Philadelphia, proscribed by the present Cabinet for opinion's sake, was a brave soldier during the late war. As such, he fought in the action at Lundy's Lane, and elsewhere. He was a man of acknowledged worth, against whose fair fame the vindictiveness of party had never dared to breathe a syllable; and a man of remarkable mildness and moderation in politics.

Look on the other side!

Jonathan Roberts, who is appointed in his place, is an old and inveterate politician of the Federal school. He was a member of the United States Senate in 1816; and his feelings at that time towards General Harrison may be demonstrated by reference to Niles' Register, vol. 10, page 135, where, upon the motion to strike the name of Gen. Harrison from a resolution of thanks, Jonathan Roberts voted in the affirmative.

Every man acquainted with the history of the country knows the deep mortification which Gen. Harrison felt and expressed at this vote of the Senate. He said that it had affixed a disgrace to his name. Yet Jonathan Roberts, who thus voted, is taken up and *rewarded* with a lucrative office, by the present Cabinet, to the exclusion of many early and sincere friends of Gen. Harrison. And the men who have made such an appointment, and the presses who defend them for making it, seek the name of Gen. Harrison as a protector for their course, and appeal to that strength which the dispensation of Providence has given it to screen them from the consequences of acts alike disrespectful to the deceased President and disgraceful to the country.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

From the Ohio Statesman.

A SLAVE CASE.—THE BITTEREST CUP RETURNED TO KENTUCKY'S LIPS.

The cooing and billing between the Kentucky slaveholding orators and the Abolition Whigs of Ohio, by which the latter by pipe-laying and mental delusion were successful in defeating the Democracy, is resulting perhaps just as it should, as a judgment upon the former.

At a recent trial in Lebanon, Warren county, before Judge Hitchcock and Lane, (Whigs) a case of forcibly rescuing slaves from their owner, as they were passing through Ohio to Missouri, was brought from the court below, on a writ of error! We give so much from the report of the trial from the Star as will show the main points decided:

"Several exceptions were taken to the opinion of the court below, one of which was founded on the charge of the court that it made no difference whether said colored persons were or were not slaves in Virginia, as even if they were, and Rains were carrying them to Missouri, no person had a right to interfere forcibly to rescue them from his possession. A writ of error was obtained, returnable to the late session of the Supreme Court. The judgment of the Court below was reversed, on a legal question arising on the indictment, and the court adverted to that part of the charge of the Court below, last above stated, as excepted to. In relation to this point, *the Court expressed their unhesitating opinion that the bringing of slaves into this State even with the view of passing through it to settle in another slave State, of itself, made such colored persons free; and any claim of right, and an attempt to carry them into a slave State, in order to retain them as slaves, was an offence against, or in violation of the laws of Ohio, (the law against kidnapping) which any citizen had a right to prevent even by such force as was necessary to rescue them from such illegal custody of any person in whose possession they might be found.*

"The much vexed question, therefore, whether the owners of slaves in Virginia, or other slave States, can carry them through Ohio, in removing to another slave State, has been settled in the negative, so far as the opinion of two of the Supreme judges can settle any point."

This is the greatest triumph the Abolitionists have secured, and goes fully to confirm our former expressed opinion, that no slave hereafter escaping to Ohio, or coming with his master, need ever to return again, except it is his wish to do so. And we regret to say that the conduct of Kentucky has been such that few persons seem to care any thing about how the matter ends, provided the negroes will not fill up our State or harbor about our villages. Slaveholders, for the last year, have become the greatest aids and whitewashers of Abolitionism, in the Union—they must bide their own time of getting their eyes open.

The steam ship President.—All hope of the safety of this vessel seems now to be abandoned. She is said to have been the largest steamer ever built, 2,360 tons burthen, with engines 540 horse power. The New York Sun publishes a complete and accurate list of the passengers, twenty-eight in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides these the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, making together 109 souls, all of whom have, beyond doubt, been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship, says the Sun, we had several personal acquaintances of excellent worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

Edward Berry,	New York.
J. C. Roberts,	do.
J. Leo Wolf.	
Master Mohring.	
J. C. Paffel,	New York.
A. R. Warburgh,	do.
D. Fitzroy Lennox,	British Army.
M. Courtney,	do.
T. Power and servant.	
C. H. D. Meungaren,	Philadelphia.
Samuel Nash,	New York.
Charles Cadett,	Buenos Ayres.
T. Palmer,	Baltimore, Md.
Dr. M. Lorrner,	Cuba.
T. Bisenier,	do.
Jno. Frazer.	
H. Van Lohe, jr.	Amsterdam.
A. S. Byrne,	London.
Mr. Thornhill,	New York.
W. W. Martin,	England.
E. B. Howell and friend,	New York.
A. Livingston,	do.
Rev. G. G. Cookman,	Washington, D. C.
P. Drischet,	Scotland.
B. Morris and Child.	
Passengers.	28
Officers and crew,	81
	109

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

HAVANNA, May 1, 1841.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that I have to add another to the already too long list of outrages and insults to our flag by our British cruisers.

The brig A. E. of Baltimore, Captain C. F. Driscoll, sailed from this place in the month of September for Cabinda, with a cargo of dry goods, tobacco, and powder. Having had very bad weather at sea he was obliged to put into Charleston to repair, whence he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material occurred until he arrived off Cabinda, when he was boarded by two boats' crews (thirteen in number) commanded by an English officer, and without a flag flying nor any visible sign of nationality, armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines, and daggers, or long knives, who insolently demanded his papers, declaring at the same time that he would take command of the vessel. Captain D. pointed to the American flag, which he had flying, and averred that he was an American vessel engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof produced his papers, which the English officer tried to obtain possession of, but not being permitted by Captain D. he said—"never mind, I will take you for a scoundrelly Yankee negro stealer, and have you all strung up at the main yard if you offer the least resistance."

They then shaped the course of the vessel for River Congo, and commenced breaking out the cargo to get at the rum, and carried on so outrage ously that Capt. D's lady, who was on board, together with her daughter, was taken violently ill and for some time her life was despaired of,—the English crew never for a moment ceasing their outrageous conduct. They continued at River Congo twelve days, pillaging the negro canoes that passed, taking from them their beds, looking glasses, paddles and every little thing, leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, often taking in their boats some of the American crew, until at last the negroes becoming exasperated assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed an American seaman belonging to the A. E., and wounded several English. They then returned precipitately on board and getting the brig under way set sail for Cabinda. They there found H. B. M. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding Symmes, with an American flag flying. Lieut. Symmes then came on board with an additional boat's crew, and commenced breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers or paying any attention to Capt. D's protestations.

After ransacking the cargo four days, bursting open bales and boxes, knocking open the kegs of powder, finding nothing, they took what they pleased, each man selecting what he most fancied and then tumbling the cargo into the hold took to their boats, leaving the brig at liberty.

"For fifteen days," says Captain D. "I had 17 on board eating and drinking the best they could find, and for four days more the commander and nearly all of his men pillaging my stores and drinking my liquors, they being on very short allowance on board their own vessel." The English brig kept the American flag flying all the time, and went off with it flying at her peak. The English officers declared they would seize every American vessel they came across, and break up their trade entirely,—and from our late accounts from the States it seems they are determined to put their threat into execution.

More Awful Disclosures!—The United States Bank!—Seven millions lost in electioneering!—The Orphan made to pay the "Piper!"—The Widow made to pay for "Yarn!"—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, and it may be found on *nine folio pages* of the Ledger of the Bank, that out of *twenty-one millions* of "suspended debt," *seven millions* have been squandered for electioneering purposes!

We state upon good authority, that this broken bank has been in the constant habit of loaning its monies, as long as it had any, to prominent Federal whig politicians, and for the present, annex a few of their names, who partook of the *seven millions of dollars*, viz:

To Col. Kickapoo,	$250,000!!!
To Daniel, the godlike,	110,000!!!
To ——— Riddle,	100,000!!!
To ——— Ewing,	200,000!!!
To General St. John,	300,000!!!
To ——— Tyson, a large sum!!!	
Say in all, to these,	$1,000,000!!!

The balance, *six millions*, was squandered in the same way to politicians chiefly in 1839 and 1840 to elect *Harrison and Tyler*. Of the $110,000 to the "Godlike," $28,000 is for *overdrafts!!!* This proves clearly, that the whole capital stock was not lost in *cotton speculations and fancy stocks*, but in those two evils and in *electioneering!!* What a comment upon the letters of Biddle and the doings of the Committee—both suppress important facts, that honesty calls loudly for a full and clear exposure of that Bank, that the people may know where the money of the widow and orphan has gone to.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Pipe-Layers not expert in the ordinary business of the Public Offices.—Bennett's Herald, speaking of the management of the new hands called in from laying pipe and yarns, to the high public trusts at Philadelphia, says:

"At Philadelphia, there has been the devil to pay all round. The custom-house and post-office have been in a state of utter confusion ever since the new officials have taken their places."

Where "*the devil's to pay,*" there is always trouble broached for more than are engaged in the concern. We see that the New York press complains that their express slips containing the late news were sent the wrong way. They were sent to Philadelphia to be distributed South; instead of that, the news recoiled and went North again.

Some of our fellow-citizens have received letters recently from Philadelphia via Wheeling!—*Globe.*

Bank of the United States.—Such an engine of power the framers of our Constitution never thought of authorizing, and on the contrary, they expressly refused to delegate to Congress the right to create corporations of any description.

The first Bank was put down by the people, as soon as its charter expired, and the second was established while the national mind was yet in a state of agitation on account of the recent war.

The people have been against it. They condemned it, emphatically in 1819, and still more emphatically in 1832, when the two parties went to trial before the people, on the naked question of Bank or no Bank, and a triumphant verdict was rendered in favor of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Jefferson said, it was an "institution of the most deadly hostility existing against the principle and form of our Government, corrupting in peace and dangerous in war."

In 1791, Mr. Madison concluded his speech against the Bank bill, in the following manner: "It appeared on the whole," he said, "that the power exercised by the bill was condemned by the silence of the Constitution; was condemned by the rule of interpretation arising out of the Constitution; was condemned by its tendency to destroy the main characteristic of the Constitution; was condemned by the expositions of the friends of the Constitution, whilst depending before the public; was condemned by the apparent intentions of the parties which ratified the Constitution; was condemned by the explanatory amendments proposed by Congress themselves to the Constitution; and he hoped it would receive its final condemnation by the vote of the House."—*Albany Argus.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

More Indian Murders.—We yesterday received intelligence by the steamer General Clinch, that the Indians have again been at their work of death in our own State. On the 12th inst. two men were murdered at or near Trader's Hill, in the vicinity of the Okefenokee. There was also a report which needs confirmation, that one or two more individuals met a like fate at the hands of the faithless Seminoles. One of the murdered men we learn was killed in his own house, in which were two or three children who fortunately made their escape to their mother, she happened at the moment to be a short distance from the house in the woods, where they concealed themselves till the departure of the savages.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 15.

We extract from the News the following:

The War.—Extract, of a letter from an officer of the army received in this city, dated

FORT ARMSTEAD, E. F. (Sarasota,)
April 27, 1841.

The only news is this, that a runner has just arrived who was sent out to Hospatahki Mauxy, Hadjo and Sam Jones, who reports that they have all run off, and will not come in; consequently, the treaty is probably at an end in this section, and fight will soon be the word. The first regiment of infantry is at present very sickly, and about one third being on sick list.

"FORT PIERCE, May 1.

"Coacoochee, with his negro Joe and fifteen warriors, paid me a visit on the 29th ult., under a safe guard from the General Commanding. He remained all night, and slept in my quarters, and I felt much better satisfied than I should to have slept in his. He was accompanied by the elite of his band, no doubt the identical Indians that have committed the horrible murders near St. Augustine during the last year. Two or three of them were as savage and ferocious looking fellows as I have seen in Florida, under complete command, and apparently ready for any deed of blood at the bidding of their chief. Negro Joe is Coacoochee's right hand man, and no doubt exercises great influence, as he possesses considerable shrewdness, and carries in his countenance the marks of a villain. Their camp, they informed me, was two days march from this post. They are to go to Tampa, they say, the moon after this. Coacoochee spoke of his escape from St. Augustine, and asked after Capt. Dummitt, but made no allusions to his feats in your vicinity. He speaks to his warriors as one accustomed to be obeyed; graceful in his movements, and his gestures more expressive than his words."

"FORT PIERCE, May 1.

"On the 29th ult. Coacheochee, with fifteen men and boys, paid us a visit. He appears to be on nothing more than a begging excursion, and seems about as little desirous of getting in others and going to Tampa, as making a trip to New Holland. His impudence and insolence was almost unbearable; and had I been commanding officer, and he without his *safeguard*, the whole batch would have been put in irons. He called us liars, women, stingy fellows, and every thing else; but we were *commanded* to treat them with civility. He had passed from General Armistead and Col. Worth. Powder, flints, and horses, were among the articles he asked for. Of course, we gave him none of these. The scoundrel had the impudence to go to ——, and offer to buy a canister of powder, saying that the officers would never find it out. He left yesterday, after laying dead drunk all night in our quarters."

John C. Calhoun once said: "Every day's experience confirms me in the opinion that the banking system as it stands—I mean Banks of circulation—has proved to be one of the greatest calamities that ever befel the country. I make no war upon the Banks—the system wars against itself, and is destined to fall by self-slaughter." These remarks, at the time they were made, attracted but little attention. Circumstances having since pretty fully illustrated them: it were well if legislators could be made to act upon the prophecy, without further suffering from the "self-slaughter."

Purser Ramsay has been displaced by Mr. Secretary *Badger*, for interfering in elections. A Northern Editor asks "*Where's Captain Stockton?*" Pshaw! He might as well ask the Secretary where's his namesake *Bela Badger* who has been *placed* for interfering in elections.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Fearful Occurrence.—The Quebec Gazette of Monday last, gives the following account of an unusual and destructive accident at that city:

From the Quebec Gazette of 17th of May.

A most distressing accident occurred this morning at about eleven o'clock: a large mass of Cape Diamond, with the wall from the Governor's Garden to the base of the Citadel, gave way, and buried under masses of stone and earth, the houses in Champlain street, opposite the Court House. About 8 buildings in all are destroyed. Part of the inmates were at work, but it is supposed that between twenty or thirty persons were in the houses. Thirteen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. Some were alive and sent to the hospital. The military are assisting in removing the rocks and earth and searching the ruins.

The Montreal Courier of the 19th adds the following:

A friend who arrived from Quebec yesterday, has informed us that when he left at half past five o'clock on Monday evening, 23 bodies had been recovered from the ruins, 17 or 18 of whom were dead—most of them so much disfigured and mutilated that they could scarcely be recognised from their features.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. JOHN LENTZ to Miss SOPHIA, daughter of the late Mr. John Hielick.

DIED,

At his residence, China Grove, in Rowan County, on Thursday, the 27th May, 1841, aged about 56 years, NOAH PARTEE, Esq., long known as one of the most useful and enterprizing citizens of that County. To eulogise the deceased in the brief limits of an obituary notice would do but faint justice to his memory. Nor, indeed, is it necessary, for the epitaph of his virtues is written on the hearts of all who knew him, or came within the sphere of their influence. He was a kind husband, a most affectionate parent, a merciful master, the most benevolent neighbor. He was scrupulously faithful in the performance of the duties of all the relations of life. He was emphatically a "friend to the poor,"—and his death is a loss to the society in which he lived, that it will be difficult to supply, and a grievous bereavement to his family and numerous kindred, for which this world can afford no consolation. The deep sympathy of the large concourse of his neighbors and friends that honored his remains to the grave, attested the sore affliction his death had created. But they mourn not as those "who mourn without hope." For their departed benefactor, always a friend to morality and religion, died with perfect resignation, and without a struggle or a groan, in the triumphs of the Christian Gospel. And although he has gone to that 'bourne whence no traveller can return," he has gone to reap that eternal reward and enjoy that perfect peace which endureth forever—and which the cares of this life can neither give or take away.—[Comm.

In this Town, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUNER, consort of Mr. Jacob Bruner, aged about 22 years.

We are requested to announce Mr. R. E. TROY as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Maj. JUNIUS SNEED, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. F. R. BIRCKHEAD, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Mr. DAVID KERNS, as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce Maj. JAMES E. KERR, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk.

We are requested to announce JOHN GILES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of County Court Clerk

PROSPECTUS.

THE publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of Government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Union, to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contributions by which the Banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain, as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

The EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st May, and will be continued during the session. The Congressional Globe will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the Appendix will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out, or revised, by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a valuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the Extra Globe should be here by the 26th May, and for the Congressional Globe and Appendix by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 Copy of the Extra Globe		$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix		50 cents.
" 6 copies of either		$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions of newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, April 20, 1841.

Corn and Oats for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has within two miles of Salisbury, a large quantity of CORN and OATS for Sale; also, some cattle and hogs.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 2, 1841. tf

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL valuable Negroes for Sale. Enquire at this Office. [Salisbury, April 9.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has commenced

THE BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS

in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Hielick & Lemly, on Main street, a short distance below the Jail, on the opposite side of the street, where he is prepared to do all work in his line of business, at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and *cheaper* than any other shop in the place.

By industry and attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

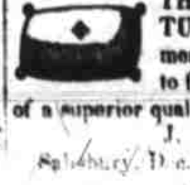
He will receive in payment for work done, wood and all kinds of country produce, at a fair market price.

A good journeyman Blacksmith is wanted immediately, to whom constant work and good wages will be given. None but a steady and industrious man need apply.

JACOB BRUNER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 21, 1841. F.

Notice.



THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't

Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840. tf