

**A proposition to dissolve the Union.**

That great Whig leader John Q. Adams is bringing to light the schemes of the Abolition branch of the Whig party. He has lately gone so far as to present a petition praying Congress to take steps to dissolve the Union. The proceedings at some length are given under the Congressional head, where the reader may find them.

Thus while Mr. Adams, the leader of the Abolition division of the Whig party in the House, in traitorous league with the designs of infamous British incendiaries, is presenting petitions for dissolving the Union; Mr. Clay the great Whig leader in the Senate, is offering resolutions to abolish part of the sacred Constitution of the Union—to destroy the Veto power, that important check provided by the patriotic sagacity of the wise men who framed that Instrument, as a protection to the country, against the rash legislation of a factious Congress.

Are not these things sufficient to arouse the people and open their eyes?

At the Extra Session we saw a new National debt created—new taxes imposed on the country—the proceeds of the public lands given away—a bankrupt law passed—and millions added to the expenditures;—now, we see the Whig leader of Abolitionism in the House of Representatives presenting a petition to sever the Union; and the great leader of the whole Federal Whig party, offering in the Senate a resolution to mutilate the Constitution. Are not these facts of a nature to startle and alarm every honest patriot, whether he calls himself Whig or Democrat?

**Mr. Calhoun.**—This distinguished statesman has delivered a speech on the much talked of, and much abused subject of economy and reform. From the sketch given of it in the Globe, it will be well worth the most attentive reading. No man in the country understands the subject more thoroughly than Mr. Calhoun; and no public functionary in this Government ever practiced it so successfully as he has done. When called by Mr. Monroe to the head of the War Department, he found every thing in confusion, and every branch of the service conducted in the most extravagant manner. He at once set to work, and established order out of chaos;—in a very short time he reduced the expenses of the Army from \$400 per man to about \$200, and other extravagances in like proportion. Since he left that Department, the expenses have been constantly growing until they have now gone up again from \$200 per man to more than \$400.

In the speech to which we referred, Mr. Calhoun shows by estimates that if the expenditures, according to population, were reduced to what they were under the economical periods of our Government, a reduction of 9 millions might be effected, and then there would be no need of the loans and taxes the Whigs are heaping on the country.

Politicians may talk and profess what they please about economy and reform, but it will never take place until the Democratic party is restored to power with some man as honest and capable as John C. Calhoun at its head. Then may we again look for a return of the pure days of the Republic in diminished expenditures, strict accountability, and low taxes.

**Bankrupt Laws.**

In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Bankrupt law, the fact was mentioned, that any State may pass a Bankrupt law of its own. There is however this difference between a bankrupt law passed by a State, and one passed by Congress: the State law must be prospective, and could therefore only extend to future contracts—to debts contracted after the passage of the law; while Congress, many contend, can make a law having application to all previous contracts. And another difference; the State law could effect only the citizens of the particular State, and such foreign creditors as may receive a dividend of the Bankrupt's estate. A Bankrupt under a State law going into another State, his creditors of that State can proceed against him, as against any other debtor, although he may have taken the benefit of his State's law, and have received a discharge.

**Wm. H. Haywood, Esq.**—This gentleman has all at once become a prodigious favorite with the Whig newspapers of the State. They have heretofore abused him without measure or decency through all the epithets of their peculiar vocabulary as one of the vilest levellers, loco-foco's and demagogue's alive; but latterly their types are set to a new tune, and he is now printed a most dignified patriot, far too high minded and elevated to meddle with any such low matters as funeral expenses.

Now, what is all this stuff for?—are these Whig worthies gulling one another to keep their hands in at the old game;—or are they fools enough to flatter themselves that by honeyed commendations, and sweet plasters of Mr. Haywood they can fool him;—or do they indulge the hope that anything they say can raise the suspicions of the Democratic party against that gentleman? They will hardly find either the Democratic party or Mr. Haywood "soft enough" for their operations. If we are not more mistaken in Mr. Haywood's character than we at all apprehend, he is too deeply grounded in the principles of the Republican party to be caught with chaff or scared with a shroud. It is exceedingly probably—is it not—that Mr.

H., who stood firm in the day of adversity, would now desert his principles and his friends, and go to join a broken down and fallen party, when the clouds are dispersing, and the bright sun of Democracy is emerging from the temporary eclipse that obscured its rays!—No,—the whiggies may take our word for it, they are wasting their sweet things to no manner of purpose. Mr. Haywood is not the man to desert his friends either in adversity or prosperity. We have no sort of fear about the matter. None whatever.

The "Independent," the Clay organ of the Whig party at Washington City says: "The spoilers have been turned out in vain—only to make room for a more hungry and rapacious set."

This is the same "set" that abused "office-holders" so in 1840.

"Thus has another day been passed in witnessing the vagaries of the honorable monomaniac of Massachusetts. Public business completely at a stand, the Treasury not only without a cent in its coffers, but bankrupt for more than a million of dollars, and yet Mr. Adams has been aided and countenanced by his Whig friends in consuming the time of the House. Even some of the Southern Whigs have assisted in this, when they could do so covertly. Mr. Stanly, for instance, on Saturday last, though he refused to vote when the yeas and nays were called, on the pretext that he did not understand the question, yet he passed through the rollers in favor of permitting Mr. Adams to make the speech in which he denounced with such force and angry invectives the institutions of the South."—*Wash. Cor. of Char. Mercury.*

This is the "gallant Stanly" from North Carolina, who might be expected, as a matter of course, to sustain old "Johnny Q." in his abolition "vagaries," as he is the same young gentleman who was hand and glove with Slade and that ilk on the Abolition Whig Committee which sat in Washington during the summer of 1840, and franked off cartloads of Ogile's speech, and other Whig documents of like character, at the public expense, to aid the Whig operations of that year.—This Mr. Stanly votes with the Tariffites against the South—goes the whole figure for real blue-light federalism in all its measures—sustains Mr. Adams in his incendiary efforts, and is a true Whig. We consider him a contemptible appendage of Northern federalism.

**John Q. Adams.**

This miserable old man who has been for years industriously engaged in thrusting the firebrand of Abolition into Congress, has at last contrived to fill the measure of his disgrace, and show how low a man who has once been President may be degraded by bad passions, and disappointed ambition. He has seemed to be in Congress for no other purpose than incessant agitation, and his bitter venomous hate of the South has stimulated the pre-emptory efforts which he constantly maintained to disturb the country and interfere with our institutions. We have no doubt his incendiary agitation has consumed a fourth part of the time of Congress for many Sessions. In fact he has been a curse and a disgrace to the country too long tolerated, and if he received his just award for late offences, he would be expelled from the House, and treated as an infamous traitor, who has not only led on a band of incendiary cut throats at home against the peace of the South, but has acted as a base tool to carry out the designs of British Abolition "philanthropists."

Notwithstanding all this however, his course has been sustained by many of his Northern Whig abolition allies in the House; great objection has been made to the resolution of censure offered by Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, and it will probably be rejected in the end. It is matter of but little consequence in itself, and we are glad to see the Southern Democratic members taking no more hand in the whole business than they have. For our own part, we should like to see the infamous crew headed by John Q. Adams and Slade go their length at once, and let us know what they propose to do by their incendiary politeness.

**Literary Associations.**

We invite the attention of the citizens of Salisbury to the proceedings of the "Hillsborough Literary Association," which we extract below from the *Recorder*.

We have noticed the formation of similar societies in various parts of the country North and South, but we believe this is the first one of the kind established in this State. We hope it may not be the last.—When properly organized and well conducted these associations are productive of much good in a community. The practice is, at stated periods, semi-monthly or monthly, for one of the members (or any man whom they may appoint) to deliver a lecture on some subject of practical usefulness, or scientific interest. Great benefit is derived from this practice. First, a taste for literature is fostered, and a spirit of mental improvement excited not only in the members of the association, but amongst all who attend the lectures. Secondly, such associations have a direct tendency to cultivate the virtues, and nourish feelings of social intercourse. In country towns these virtues are seldom found to exist in a very flourishing state. It is not unfrequently happens that differences of opinion in religion and in politics go far to interrupt, if not destroy social intercourse in places like Hillsborough and Salisbury;—but associations of this kind having reference neither to religious nor political disputation, bring the members of society together on common ground without danger of a conflict of opinions, or at least such conflict as can be productive of unkind feelings.

At the North these associations are common to all towns, and there are many in the more Southern States. It is not uncommon for the mechanics to form such societies, and frequently to invite able and distinguished men of their own, or other places to lecture. We recollect noticing that Mr. Woodbury only a few weeks ago addressed a "Mechanic's Association" in Washington, or some, where else.

Much more might be said in favor of these Societies, and nothing perhaps against them, but we have no idea of exploring the subject at present, having already lengthened beyond our intention the few remarks which we proposed to throw out only by way of attracting the attention of our cit-

izens to the subject, with the hope that some of them will make a move in the matter, and follow the laudable example which Hillsborough has just set as:

**Hillsborough Literary Association.**

"On Thursday evening last, a number of the citizens of this village met at the Presbyterian session house for the purpose of forming a literary society for the promotion of social intercourse and mutual improvement."

"A preliminary meeting had been held the evening previous, and a committee appointed, consisting of the Hon. Frederic Nash, Rev. Messrs. Burwell and Curtis, and Hugh Waddell, Esq., to draft rules and regulations for the society."

"The rules reported by this committee were amended by the meeting, and adopted; and the society was organized by the election of the following officers:

"Hon. Frederic Nash, President.  
"Dr. James S. Smith, 1st Vice President.  
"Col. Cadwallader Jones, 2d Vice President.  
"Rev. Robert Burwell, 3d Vice President.  
"Dennis Hart, Secretary."

"The next meeting of the society will be held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening next, when the President will deliver an inaugural address."

The *Globe* of the 27th, in closing an article on the proceedings in the House, from the petition of Mr. Adams for the dissolution of the Union throughout the whole scene, says:

"There is one circumstance, in connection with the pending proceeding, to which we would point public attention. The whole affair, pro and con up to four o'clock this evening when we left the hall, had been the work of the Whigs. No Democrat interfered with it. The petition was introduced by Mr. Adams. The resolution of censure came from Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, and the speaking, from first to last, and all the attending explosions and violations of order, proceeded from members of the Whig party. Nothing, then, of all this will be set down to the Democratic party, and nothing that may come of it."

[Communicated.]

**"The Vengeance of Heaven."**

I have been greatly struck with the remarkable expression of Mr. Mangum made in his speech on the Exchequer project, and which you noticed several weeks ago. His words were—"when the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice, all their expectations as a party were at once defeated."

This is a hard word to come from a leading Whig—mark it. "The vengeance of Heaven!" Heaven never inflicts its vengeance on any man or set of men without a just cause. Heaven never inflicts its vengeance on the just and upright. The vengeance from above then must have been drawn down by some adequate cause; either by the sins of the idol, or of the idolaters. Which was it? If by the sins of the idol, he could not have been the righteous man the Federal Whigs proclaimed him to be. But if, as I believe, by the sins of the Federal Whig party itself, what a awfully iniquitous party it must be to have received such a visitation!—So wicked that within one month after obtaining power, "the vengeance of Heaven descended on the man of their choice," smote him to the dust, and scattered confusion and madness among his followers!

What a warning to the people who were deluded in to the Federal Whig ranks! All who are wise will quit them at once, before a worse thing come upon them.

**FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**

Be it known, That we, the Whigs, promised the people that if they would turn out of office the rascally Democrats, and put us the honest and truth-loving Whigs into power, that we would relieve the distressed people; that we would restore prosperity and raise the price of labor and produce to the good old prices and make money plenty; and that Reform, Retrenchment, and Economy, should be our motto. And whereas we have, during the first year of our economical administration, reduced the expenditures of the Government from twenty-one millions to thirty two millions; have reformed the Government by raising out of office thousands of honest and competent men merely because they did not vote for Tip and Ty, and have filled their places with those who were famous for nothing but making log cabin speeches, and singing Tippecanoe songs; have raised the price of corn from 40 and 50 cents, to 10, 15, and 20; have raised the price of cotton from 9 and 10 dollars per hundred to 6 and 7 dollars; have raised the price of Pork from 5 dollars per hundred to 3 1/2 and 4; and, in short, have made money so plenty that you can scarcely get it upon any terms.

We have also relieved the people's pockets of six or eight millions of dollars of their hard earnings by way of increased taxes; we have relieved the Treasury of every dollar in it; we have relieved our country by plunging it 12 or 15 millions of dollars in debt; yet notwithstanding all the good we have done, all the relief we have afforded to the people, to the Treasury, to the country, it appears that the rascally Democrats are not satisfied and seem determined to take the relief into their own hands, and first of all, relieve the country of every son of a tinker of us, who are in power, his Dishrag Excellency, John M. Morehead, not excepted.

Therefore, wanted immediately a great quantity of Blaud's, corn-shins, gourd, red pepper, old spinning wheels, milk piggins &c., &c., for which the highest prices will be paid, to be delivered at the Log Cabin, Salisbury, N. C., for terms apply to—

Also, wanted to employ several scores of stump orators to take the field; for terms apply to me on board the ship Constitution, now safely moored in Log Cabin Harbor, Salisbury, N. C.

COMMANDER.

**DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.**

In different States we perceive that portions of the Democratic party are suggesting their favorites for general adoption as candidates for the Presidency by some future convention, to be called from all the States of the Union. It is natural, perhaps, that such partial expression of local or personal preferences should precede an universal movement. It is evident, however, that the great body of the Democracy do not contemplate any immediate action in reference to the choice of any man on whom to embody its strength in the next Presidential election. It is fortunate, in possessing in its ranks, at this moment, a constellation of elevated minds, imbued with genius, acquirements, experience, principles, moral and political, which, requiring no aid from passion to give them distinction, will not suffer the conflict of personal or local partialities in their favor, to mar the harmony now so necessary to re-establish the ascendancy of the common cause of their party, and the public welfare as identified with it.—*Globe.*

What will the people of North Carolina think, when they learn that Edward Stanly and Lewis Williams voted with the Tariffites.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The people in this part of the State will not be at all surprised.—*Washington Republican.*

**The Distribution Bill.**—The Boston Post announces with lively gratification that the vote of the entire Democratic party in the Massachusetts Legislature was given against receiving the Distribution money. The Whigs being in a majority of course carried through the measure.

**HELD TO BAIL.**

The Philadelphia Sentinel, of the 18th inst., says, that "the investigation of the charge of conspiracy

made against Nicholas Biddle, and others, terminated last evening, before the Recorder, and the defendants, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, Thos. Dunlap, Jas. Cowperthwait, and John Andrews, each bound over in the sum of \$10,000, to appear at the Court of General Sessions, to answer the charge."

**GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.**

**Aggregate Vote.**

Cooper, . . . . .	32,444	Gilmer, . . . . .	30,511
Colquitt, . . . . .	32,219	Dougherty, . . . . .	30,770
Black, . . . . .	31,893	Wright, . . . . .	30,348
	96,556		91,629

**Correspondence of the Mercury.**

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,  
Savannah, Jan. 24, 1842.

From Florida.—By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Newburn, Capt. McNulty, we have advices from Florida to a late date. The news is not important otherwise than of a cheering nature.

**Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.**

BIG CYPRESS SWAMP, So. Fla.,  
January 6, 1842.

After Major Belknap routed the Indians on the 25th ult., and replenished our famished haversacks, he divided his command into four divisions for the purpose of covering a greater extent of country at the same time, and renewed the chase in the direction of the Southern coast. The country traversed by these several divisions was, even to a greater extent than heretofore seen, covered with water and extensive cypress swamps; but the few Indians here finding that their most obscure and inaccessible retreats were now penetrated by the troops, scattered so much as to render their trails invisible even to the practised eye of the Indian guides.

I don't believe troops ever labored harder, or endured more privation, since the world began. The incessant marching with heavy burdens of provisions, bedding, ammunition, through water and mud, and over jagged and porous rocks, has torn and worn the clothes from their limbs, and the shoes from their feet. There are thirteen companies of troops traversing this sunken district, charged with ferreting out some 50 Indian men, women and children. If we were tasked to hunt the wild deer from the hammocks, or the Alligators and snakes from the swamps, we might have hope, but, although the campaign has been contrived with undisputed skill, and executed with the greatest alacrity and perseverance, the Indians now remaining are so very few in number, as to elude pursuit with the most perfect ease. In my opinion, the war as such is already closed. That roving out-laws, red and white, will for years, secrete themselves in the hammocks and swamps of Florida I do not doubt. Not that the army, were it doubled, or quadrupled, is doing any good here, have I the least belief.

Very truly, yours,

The St. Augustine News has advices from Tampa to the 13th inst., which state that Col. Worth is still vigorously following up his operations against the Indians, and is very sanguine of capturing the various straggling parties that are now roaming.

**From the New York Sun, Extra, 23d inst.  
THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.**

Important news—appointment of a Special Minister to the United States—improvement in the Cotton and Money Markets—annual Circular of the Cotton Brokers.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston last evening at 5 o'clock.

We have full files from London to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. The news will be found highly interesting and important. The aspect of financial and commercial affairs is decidedly more favorable than was generally anticipated, as will be seen by reference to the state of the markets.

Foremost in importance is the intelligence of the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special Minister to the United States, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties between the two countries.

The repudiation doctrine, about which so much has been said in this country, caused no excitement whatever in London. The papers scarcely allude to the subject at all.

In the grain and flour market it will be seen, by reference to the appropriate head, that prices had fallen off.

There is nothing later from China than has been received direct at this port.

The boisterous weather on the English coast has prevented the packets from leaving at their appointed time. The England did not sail till the 18th. There had been several shipwrecks on the coast.

The Great Western reached Bristol on the 16th of December, having made the voyage in 13 days. The Roscius on the 15th, after a passage of 18 days. The Caledonia on the 16th, in 11 days from Halifax. The Acadia on the 31st, in the same time.

The Message of President Tyler has been received and read with much interest and satisfaction. Its pacific tone has caused immense rise in the funds.

Among the passengers in the Britannia are Mr. Charles Dickens, the celebrated author, and his lady; Mr. Mosely, bearer of dispatches, and Earl Muirgrave.

The news from Turkey and the East indicate further disturbances. There has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople.

The French Chambers were opened by a speech from the King, on the 27th ult. Every thing was quiet at Paris, and the reduction of the army was progressing.

There has been several frightful rail road accidents in England, attended with extensive loss of life.

The Queen Dowager is said to be convalescent.

**Dreadful Rail Road Accident.**—On the 24th ult., a train of freight cars on the Great Western Railway was suddenly arrested by coming in contact with a mass of the embankment that had fallen upon the rails at the deep cutting called the gullet. A frightful scene occurred. The engine, tender and cars were dashed to atoms; eight passengers were instantly killed, and fifteen or twenty very seriously, some of them mortally wounded. They were mostly industrious laborers and mechanics.

**FRANCE.**

**Cotton Market.**—Weekly Report.—The improved demand from the trade noticed last week has been followed up this, and there has also been extensive business done on speculation, both in Sarat and American descriptions; the former readily command the extreme quotations of last

week, whilst the latter have advanced 1-8d per lb. generally.

The Liverpool Standard of the 31st Dec. says—"The transactions in our Cotton Market throughout the week, have been of an animated, and at the same time, a steady and healthy complexion. The sales on Tuesday amounted to 4,000 bags at full prices, including 600 American, taken on speculation. On Wednesday the market was fully supported, and the sales reached 5,000 bags for consumption, and 1,000 taken by speculators.—The sales yesterday were 6,000 bags, at the full prices, of former markets during the week."

**FROM JAMAICA.**

The Jamaica, W. I. papers of the 10th inst., contain dreadful accounts of the sickness of that island.

Scarlet and yellow fevers carrying off young and old, rich and poor, throughout all parts of the land, with an awful fearfulness. The Gazette of the 25th ult., says: It is heartrending to witness the number of funeral processions, and the melancholy appearance which is manifest in the face of almost every person whom we meet in the streets, who, with very few exceptions, has either lost some near and dear relative, or has some one then on the verge of death. The mortality of this year has never been equalled, it is said, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

**From China.**—Intelligence from China to the 16th September has been received in N. York. The British have retaken Chusan without a struggle, and captured Amoy, and thousands of Chinese have perished by the sword and the flames. This unjust and wicked war, carried on with ferocious cruelty, is giving the Heathen a practical lesson of British Christianity.

The St. Louis New Era says:—"Signior Alvarrez, the U. S. Consul at Santa Fe, arrived in this city on Monday last, from Independence. It is his purpose to visit Washington, to represent to the Government the treatment he experienced in Santa Fe from the Mexican authorities."

**The Santa Fe Expedition.**—The *Globe* states that Mr. Webster has addressed an earnest letter to our Minister at Mexico, interfering in behalf of the American citizens captured with this ill-fated expedition. An official letter from the Minister, Mr. Ellis, dated Mexico Dec. 16, mentions the arrival of the prisoners at Chihuahua and also that Capt. Salazar had put three of them to death because they had given out. He quotes the Mexican papers to show that this act was considered brutal and a disgrace to the country. These papers further say that charges have been preferred against Capt. Salazar for this barbarous proceeding.

The remarkable Symptoms of Hydrophobia are well described by the Louisville Journal, in the distressing case of young Mr. Moore.

At the end of five weeks these terrible symptoms here described appeared—

The countenance presented a haggard, distressed expression, much heightened by the accession of spasms, which were very frequent. The eye was bright and lustrous, the face exceedingly swollen, the tongue perfectly dry and cracked, and the pulse irregular and about one hundred and twenty-eight to the minute. The mind though restless and distressed, was clear and perfectly intelligent; and the patient spoke with apparent ease, except when on the verge of a spasm. His words were frequently cut off by the spasms; and, while that was upon him, the sounds emitted by the victim reminded us of the violent passing of an excessively warmed dog. The usual thirst and dread of liquids were prominent symptoms, and the attempt to drink generally ushered in a spasm. The excitement of the skin exceeded anything of the kind we have ever seen. The approach of a current of air, inappreciable by any one else, seemed to be almost seen by him, such was the horror he expressed at it. The least opening of a door, or the movement of a person towards him, appeared to distress him more even than his attempts to swallow liquids. The inability to bear light was also great. The high increase of nervous energy in the hydrophobic patient has, we are told by medical men, been noted as the usual attendant of the disease, from the days of Democritus, the contemporary of Hippocrates, down to the present time.

Mangrove, the distinguished French Physiologist, mentions the case of a deaf and dumb patient of his who was able to hear during the paroxysms. From what we witnessed of Mr. Moore's exceeding sensitiveness to currents of air, we have no doubt but that the warring of the wing of a butterfly over him would have been very sensibly felt.

**The Fayetteville Market.**—There has been considerable activity in the market the present week, but little variation of former prices. Receipts of Cotton are about the same as last week and it is selling 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents, no change. Domestic liquors of every description are scarce, (market nearly bare); a few loads would sell readily—we quote Poach Brandy 40 to 50 cents. Apple Brandy 35 to 50 cents. Whiskey 27 1/2 to 30 cents. Bacon a good supply on hand (dull) at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Beef wax sells readily at 27 to 28 cents. Corn not much demand 45 to 50 cents. Flour a fair supply on hand but sells readily at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Feathers 35 to 40 cents. Flaxseed 1 20 to 1 25, a decline on former prices. Hides, green, 4 to 5, dry 12 to 24. Lard 6 to 7 cents, dull. Oats scarce, 35 to 40. Tallow 10 to 11. Tobacco, 2 to 34. Wheat \$1 to \$1 10.—*North Carolina.*

**MARRIED.**

In Davis County, on the 27th ult., by Dr. James F. Martin, Mr. HERRICK TUNER, of Rowan County, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. John Ford, of Davis.

**DIED.**

Suddenly in Raleigh, on the morning of the 24th ult., in the 33rd year of her age, from organic disease of the heart, Mrs. LOVE S. GILES, wife of Weston R. Giles, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register.

**Temperance Notice.**

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. Jas. P. Carey, a delegate of the "Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore," will commence a series of public addresses, on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 3rd Monday in February next, at being Superior Court week. Mr. Carey has been, for sometime past, going to and fro, and up and down on the earth, "laboring in that good cause;" according to the opinions of some has been turning the world upside down, and according to the opinions of others, has been turning the world right side up. The public are invited to attend, to hear, and to judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society, and Auxiliaries, are requested to attend.

J. PHIFER.

January 23, 1842.

**FOR SALE.**—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office. December 17, 1841.

Blanks For Sale Here.