

Union, and no sooner is one of her citizens appointed to any station of honor or trust, than the opposition cry out "corruption," "corruption." The fact is, we have men qualified for any station, and if more of them were brought into power, it might be better for the community. But their maxim is not to seek office; but when offered they do not think it corrupt or dishonorable to accept, because offered by President Jackson. We should like to know when a Whig refused an office, no matter by whom conferred.

**MEASURES AND NOT MEN.**—This is the maxim on which the Whig party profess to act, and yet no set of politicians so justly deserve the epithet which they so readily apply to others, of being *collar men*. Who are their candidates for President? Webster, Harrison, and White—men who have differed as widely in their past political career, as it is possible for men to do. Webster violently in opposition to the late war; Harrison and White supporting it. Webster and Harrison voting for the Tariff and internal improvements, and White opposing both.—Webster for the Bank, Harrison I will and I wont; while White opposes it.—Webster and Harrison in favor of the right of Congress to legislate on the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, both non-slaveholders; White denying the power, and a slave-owner. Yet it is perfectly consistent to support either of the three, because they are all "Whigs of sound principles." Who are their candidates for Vice President? Tyler and Granger—men who have differed on every great question of national politics; the one a nullifier, and as violent in feeling as in action on the subject of slavery; the other an abolitionist, and ready to aid, either in Congress or out of it, in support of his doctrines. The one recognizing the great principle of the Right of Instruction; the other denying it, as a dangerous heresy. Yet according to one of the oracles of this pure and consistent Whig party, who is ready to give up Webster for Harrison, he may do so, "because Harrison is in all respects a Whig of sound principles, and if elected, would administer the government according to its true principles," "as expounded by Webster and sanctioned by the Whig party."

Here we have it admitted that Webster is the standard and expounder of true Whig principles, which is as much as to say they are a party destitute of every principle. So far then, as the Whig party are concerned, in assuming to themselves the maxim of "measures and not men," the remarks of the annotator of Junius is not more severe than just—"It is the common cant of affected moderation, a base counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves and made current by fools"—and we are fully borne out by the fact, in saying that there are not amongst us greater partisans, whether for men or measures, than those who claim to be exclusively for the latter, while they go all lengths for the former.

**FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.**  
**PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.**

"Janus himself, before his face shall wait,  
"And keep the dreadful issues of his gate,  
"With bolts and iron bars. Within remains  
"Imprisoned fury, bound in brazen chains;  
"High on a trophy raised of useless arms,  
"He sits, and threatens the world with vain alarms."

And so it is with the  
JANUS, or two faced TICKET

FOR  
NEW FASHIONED FEDERALIST, (hold with the hare, and run with the hounds.)  
AND  
WILLIAM H. HARRISON!  
OLD FASHIONED FEDERALIST, (alien and sedition laws, and all the rest.)

CANDIDATE OF THE NULLIFIERS AND SUPPORTER OF THE BLOODY BILL.  
ANTI-TARIFF.  
ANTI-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.  
ANTI-AMERICAN SYSTEM.  
ANTI-ABOLITION.

So here sits JANUS, not upon twelve altars but with his huge legs astride the Blue Ridge, with his faces formed to all occasions; the one looking down East, and the other up West: and it may well be said, with his

"Imprison'd fury, bound in brazen chains,  
"High on a trophy raised, of useless arms,  
"He sits, and threatens the world with vain alarms."

\* Rescued only, not EXPUNGED.  
"Stand by my lord,"  
"And let the parson cough."

Shakespeare.

The Presidential question is settled; our good friends may now give up the Ship. Mr. Van Buren is not to be President that's clear. But who is, this deponent saith not. A firm has just been entered into between the friends of Harrison and White by which it is stipulated, that in Virginia they are to vote for the same Electors and should they succeed (of which there is but little prospect) in obtaining the electoral vote of that state, then they are to cast lots or equally divide the votes between Harrison and White. In this hallowed concern, is to be found the advocates of Internal improvements, Tariff, Bank and Abolitionism, the supporters of Mr. Harrison—Nullification and all the Federalism of the South, the friends of White, uniting in one common cause, for the defeat of Mr. Van Buren and an election by the people. The is, that there people, but so personal and

**MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.**—We have inserted this clear and admirable letter in our columns of this week. Although it has an immediate reference to Pennsylvania politics, yet it refers to matters of a general interest, and as such most command attention. He deals in no measured terms in regard to the charter granted to the Bank of the United States, by the Legislature of his native State—which is a blot on its bright escutcheon, that time only can remove. It is certainly one of the political phenomena of the day, that the friends of the Bank should have claimed to themselves the association of a State Rights party. The friends and advocates of a moneyed monopoly, more extravagant in its chartered powers than any institution of the kind, claiming to be the friends of the rights of the States! How supremely arrogant and insulting! Like the authors of nullification, who claim to be the exclusive friends of State Sovereignty, while they seek to establish a doctrine that would indeed render the band that binds us together, in this glorious confederacy, worse than a mere "rope of sand." But the charter is granted for thirty years; and truly, as Mr. Buchanan says, it is to be a war of life or death between the Bank and the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It is becoming every day more important for the Legislatures, in granting acts of incorporation, to reserve to themselves the power to alter, modify or repeal the charter, at pleasure. We observe a reservation of this kind "to repeal," annexed to the act of the last session, to incorporate the Episcopal School. We believe the principle has been borrowed from the Legislature of New York, but come whence it may, it is good and deserves imitation.

**THE ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR.**—Let not our friends be deceived by the boasting tone of the last Register. The opposition always cry the loudest when their prospects are the dimmest. Gov. Spaight's vote thus far, is much beyond the calculation which gives him a majority of 5000 in the State. Let the Republican Voters do their duty, and thus secure the election of our honest and faithful public officer, and push into silence the vain boasting of the opposition.

**LOUISIANA.**—We learn, from the New-Orleans papers, that a decided majority of Van Buren men have been elected to the State Legislature. On joint ballot, out of 64 members of both branches, the Van Buren party will have a majority of 20. For Congress the present members were re-elected; Messrs. Johnson and Garland, Whigs, and Gen. Ripley, Democrat.

**COMMUNICATION.**

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.  
The approaching election demands our serious attention, for the following reasons:

- 1st. We have, for the first time, to elect a governor.
- 2d. We elect members to the General Assembly, according to population and taxation, for the first time.
- 3d. The Deposit Bill having become a law of Congress, the money coming to North Carolina, under that law, should be prudently disposed of by the next Legislature.
- 4th. The people of the State are just awakening to the internal improvement thereof.
- 5th. It is time something should be done to promote common school education.
- 6th. A Senator to be elected to Congress by the General Assembly.
- 7th. Our public servants, (I beg pardon of those who would be our masters) are to be chosen for two years, instead of one as heretofore.

These reasons, with others equally weighty, which will occur to every voter, should induce us, as a man, to repair to the Election; and being there, before voting, let us have satisfactory answers to the following short and plain questions:

- 1st. Are these candidates able and willing to discharge the duties of the stations they seek to fill?
- 2d. Are they really willing to serve us, and obey our will when known, or do they hold that they, when elected, are our masters and not bound to obey our will and instructions?
- 3d. Is the citizen I intend supporting for governor, a Republican or an Aristocrat? Will his conduct heretofore show? Has either changed his principles, and for what purpose? Has the present governor done any act that shows him unworthy of support by the people.
- 4th. Are the citizens I intend supporting as representatives to the next General Assembly, men of talents, firmness and public spirit? Are they unwavering in their principles, or are they carried aside by every new notion, in order, as Paddy would say, that they may be sure to be right sometimes? Do they allow or deny the right of instruction; do they or do they not allow "That all political power is vested in and derived from the People only." Will they or will they not vote for a Senator in Congress, who holds that his will is superior to the will of his constituents? Will they re-elect the individual who has so basely mis-represented the majority in his State for several years past?

The above questions can be solved to the satisfaction of every voter, by the conduct and professions of those who solicit our suffrages. Before we vote, let us be certain that we are not misled by designing men. The majority of us being plain farmers and other working men, honest ourselves, and accustomed to consider all men so, are easily imposed upon; and that advantage is often taken of this circumstance cannot be denied. Men who would gladly disfranchise every one of us, and who would even see our government destroyed, to make themselves great men and lords over us; are often well skilled in the arts of flattery and deception; which arts they delight to practice on the unsuspecting vulgar; as they politely term us; these men desire to subvert our liberties, and seize for themselves all political power.

These political aspirants know well enough that it will not do for them to come out plainly

than themselves. (See Hon. J. Q. Adams's Letter to Hon. D. J. Pierce.)  
**Fellow Voters.**—Although many of us move in humble walks, we are the strength of the land. Is the country invaded? We have to march to its defence, yet if we are poor we have one way to make ourselves heard, and that is through the medium of the ballot box. Let us speak to be understood, at the election, to our would be lords and masters—let us not vote for neighbor or kindred who opposes the fundamental principles of our government—the right of instruction, and consequently holds "that the servant is greater than his Lord." Vote like Republicans.  
DEMOCRAT.

**FROM THE N. Y. SUN.**

**JUSTICE! JUSTICE!**—The Journal of Commerce is still crying aloud, and sparing not, for justice on the murderers of Helen Jewett, and Leuba the watchman. Robinson and Jewett having been pronounced innocent of these murders, the Journal, with bitter sarcasm, asks the public prosecutor why he does not bestir himself to find out the real murderers. It complains that he has not moved a finger for the detection of these, although they walk abroad stained with the blood of those whom they sent into eternity, with all their sins upon their head. But we would ask if the jurors who acquitted the only persons on whom the least suspicion will ever rest, do not, as respectable and upright citizens feel that they have done great honor to their intelligence and integrity, by the wise verdict which they returned; and a great favor to the district attorney, by giving him so wide a scope for the exercise of his industry and talent for these murders. They certainly must congratulate themselves upon their discernment in discovering that it is not the duty of a jury to convict a prisoner charged with murder, merely because they are morally convinced of his guilt from the evidence before them, as our ignorant forefathers did, and as unenlightened country juries still do; for they have obtained the new light that they must possess a degree of certainty proportioned to the rapid approach of modern human judgment and veracity to absolute infallibility! When mankind shall have actually arrived at this standard, all murderers (if any should there be) will certainly be convicted; but until then, modern illumination requires that they should be found guilty only upon the testimony of eye witnesses whom they invited to be present at the commission of their crimes, and upon their own corroborative confession!

**A MARRYING MAN.**—A fine looking fellow named John Cowan, was sentenced to the New York penitentiary in 1833, for bigamy. He was released about three weeks ago, when on being asked by several gentlemen how many wives he really had, he gave the name twenty seven. He avows his resolution to have a hundred before he dies. His great ambition is to outdo the Devil's lawyers. He is now busily at work anxious to make up for the loss in the penitentiary.

**A VILLAIN.**—The Chicago American says that Benjamin F. Norris, alias Joseph Thompson, was executed at the town of Concord in the county of Iroquois, on the 10th ult. The same paper says—"Probably a more hardened individual has seldom been bro't to the gallows in any country. Before his execution he confessed that he had stolen a large number of horses, had assisted in setting fire to a bank and the Pearl street House in Cincinnati, had been confined in the Ohio penitentiary for rape, had shot four men in Ohio, and knocked down and robbed a man in the streets of Cincinnati, and had been concerned in other crimes with certain individuals whose names it would not perhaps be proper to mention.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Madison in the Washington Telegraph: When the debates upon the adoption of the federal constitution were occupying the attention of our patriot fathers, and when wisdom, like a daily visitant, hovered over the hall where genius and virtue breathed fire into the hearts of the sages who were there assembled, Mr. Madison wished to speak, but was almost afraid from his great physical debility to make the attempt. However, he begged a gentleman who was sitting near him to pull him by the coat when he perceived that he was becoming exhausted.

Mr. Madison rose and opened his speech—his voice was feeble at first, it became stronger as he progressed—passage after passage of brilliant and illuminating thought came from his almost inspired lips; every point of the great subject he touched upon, he left for men of all future times to look upon as if he had blown the clouds from the summit of the hills—he went on, and concluded: "Why," as he sunk back exhausted in his chair; "why did you not pull me when you saw me go on as I did." "I would rather have laid my finger upon the lightning," was the reply. This anecdote we have obtained from a gentleman who was present.

**HIGH PRICES.**—Complaints are rife around us of the immense prices which are demanded for every necessary of life, and appearances are very much in favor of their continuance. Every body is rising in price or striking for wages, but we had Editors. We have

**WARNING TO SABBATH-BREAKERS.**—On Sunday morning last, 17th inst. says the New-York Transcript, five young men, who were crossing the river in a sailboat, and who as it subsequently appeared, were in a state of intoxication, playing at cards, were upset, and before any assistance could reach them, two of them were drowned. By the most praiseworthy and zealous efforts of Capt. Morris, of the ferry-boat, Essex, the other three were saved the awful fate which threatened them, and they were conveyed to their respective residences in a miserable condition—not less miserable from their immersion in the water, than from the effect of the potatoes in which they had indulged.—Boston Gaz.

**A HARD CASE.**—When Mr. J. was in the Debtor's Prison at Bristol, his wife wrote this, enumerating his sufferings:—"He is allowed no visitors on Sunday; and, worse than that, he is obliged to go to church—a thing which you know he, poor fellow, has never been accustomed to!"

**FEELING LIKE THUNDER.**—Dick had been jilted by a flirt—and felt awfully all down from head to foot—that is to say, "down at the heel" and "down at the mouth." To "summatize" the whole, he had the "sulks." As he came out of the house of his lost Dulcinea, he was met by a crouny with—"Ah Dick! good morning to you, what a glorious day." "Oh come now, none of your blarney," "Blarney! why what's the matter? By the way, Dick, did you know I was an excellent thermometer—I can tell by my feelings when it is going to rain.—'Pooh! pooh!' "I should think we might have lightning soon." "Very possible," quoth Dick, "for I myself do feel like thunder."  
Clearmont Eagle.

**Pennsylvania Ship of the Line.**—The President of the United States has directed this magnificent ship of 120 guns to be immediately completed and launched. This is as it should be: but we learn that the Navy Commissioners have not come into the "ten hours system," and that shipwrights and other mechanics can not be had. A remedy should be at once applied, by an order from the President, that the ten hour system should be observed in all our naval dock yards. We are anxious to see this ship sent on a cruise. U. S. Gaz.

**Notice.**  
WAS committed to this jail, on the 20th July, a mulatto man, as a runaway, who says his name is JACK JONES, and that he is a free man, & was raised in Binwiddie county, 5 miles from Petersburg Va., he is of common size, and about 26 years of age. The owner is required to come forward and take him away as the law directs, or he will be dealt with as it directs.  
J. T. C. WIATT, Jailor,  
Wake Co. N. C.  
August 4, 1836. 92-6 m.

**Notice.**  
THE Co-partnership formerly existing between BECKWITH & JUMP, as Apothecaries, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle their accounts, at the Drug Store of T. S. Beckwith & Co. Those also, who have any claims against the firm will please present them for payment.  
JNO. BECKWITH,  
T. L. JUMP.  
July 1, 1837. 92-4f.

**Drug Store.**  
At the Store formerly occupied by BECKWITH & JUMP.  
T. S. Beckwith & Co. are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of articles in their line, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass assorted, Varnishes, &c. &c. all of the first quality, having been personally selected, and will be disposed of on moderate terms.  
July 25, 1836. 92-4f.

**Wines, &c. &c.**  
JUST received a quantity of Champagne Wines, Old Porter in Bottles, London Brown Stout Porter, all of the very best quality.  
For sale by  
T. S. BECKWITH & CO.  
August 1, 1836. 92-4f.

**Paints, Oils, &c.**  
A LARGE assortment of White Lead in oil and other Paints, and Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, &c. for sale by  
T. S. BECKWITH & CO.  
July 26, 1836. 92-4f.

**Lucea Oil.**  
A QUANTITY of this article of the best quality for table use, for sale by  
T. S. BECKWITH & CO.  
July 26, 1836. 92-4f.

**Cotton and Corn Plantation, FOR SALE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER, offers for sale his PLANTATION, whereon he now resides, in Wake county, about five and a half miles from  
RALEIGH.

**Cotton Lands.**  
THE American Land Company offers for sale 100,000 acres well selected Cotton Lands in the Territory of Arkansas, at very moderate prices and on a liberal credit. Persons desirous of purchasing will apply to the undersigned at Helena, A. T. by whom all necessary information will be furnished.  
J. L. DAWSON,  
PETER G. RIVES, Agents.  
Aug. 4. 92-2m.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to continue her  
**HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,**  
returns thanks to her friends and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage which her house received during the life-time of her husband, and craves a continuance of their patronage; and pledges herself to spare no pains to give those, that may please to call on her, the strictest attention; so as to render them comfortable and satisfied.  
SUSAN GATLIN.  
Kinston, Lenoir Co., N. C. Aug. 1836. 92-4f.

**NORTH-CAROLINA, Stokes County.**  
TAKEN up and entered on my Book as RANGER for said county, by Jehu Gibson, a STRAY HORSE, valued at Fifty Dollars, said Horse supposed to be thirteen years old—a Bay, all four feet white—supposed to be five feet high—a blemish in his left eye, said Jehu Gibson, lives on the road leading from David Dutton's to Whickers Store, in the lower part of Stokes county.  
THOMAS CARR, Ranger.  
Aug. 4. 92-3f.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
At the N. Carolina Book Store.

ONE in a Thousand, or the days of Henry Quatre,  
History of Tom Jones, illustrated by Crookshank,  
Japhet in search of a Father, by Capt. Maryatt,  
Conte the Discarded with other tales,  
Mahmond, a novel,  
The Partisan, a tale of the Revolution,  
The Self Condemned, a Romance,  
Paul Ulrich, or the adventures of an Enthusiast,  
Herbert Windall, a tale of the Revolution,  
Humphrey Chinner, illustrated by Crookshank,  
The Gipsy, a tale by the author of Richeien,  
The Club Book, being original tales by James, the Chicken, Galt, Power, &c. &c.  
Stories of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt,  
Watkins Totile and other tales, by Boz,  
The works of Mrs. Sherwood, uniform edition, 13 vols.,  
Paris and the Parisians, by Mrs. Trollop,  
Camperdown, or News from our Neighborhood,  
My Aunt Pootypool, a Novel,  
The Outlaw, by Mrs. Hall,  
The South West, by a Yankee,  
Rosamond, with other tales,  
The American in England,  
The Doctor, &c.,  
Raumer's England in 1835,  
The Parents Assistant,  
The Laws etiquette,  
Public and Private Economy,  
The works of H. Moore, complete in one vol.  
Cotton, on the religious state of the country,  
Coleridge's Letters, Conversations and Recollections,  
The book of Flowers, with 24 fine cold plates,  
Paulding, on Slavery in the United States,  
Memoirs of Herres with tracts of the Tea Party,  
Sketches of Switzerland,  
Spain Revisited,  
Beckinridge's and Hughes' Discussion,  
Lardner on Steam engine, with plates,  
Sketches of a Seaport Town,  
Russia and the Russians,  
Penny Magazine, vol. 5th,  
Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States,  
Man of Business or every man's Law Book, (by F. L. Hawkes, D. D. a very valuable work, in 2 vols.)  
ALSO—A great many valuable New Works, and a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.  
N. B.—A good supply of GARDEN SEEDS, for the Fall, among them are fine superior Turnip Seed, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale at the North-Carolina Book Store.  
Raleigh August 4, 1836. 92-4f.

**Express Mail.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 23, 1836.  
PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., (to be decided the next day) for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, in railroad cars, or in steamboats, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters (other than such as contain money) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "express mail," and public despatches, on the routes and during the times hereinafter stated, to wit:  
From New York to Philadelphia, 90 miles and back, to stop at not more than three intermediate offices:  
Leave New York at 5 p m, arrive at Philadelphia by 2 a m, next day.  
Leave Philadelphia at 7 a m, arrive at New York by 3 p m.  
Proposals from the Rail Road Company for carrying the great Mail as well as the express Mail will be considered at the same time.  
Service to continue until the 30th June 1840.  
From Philadelphia to Baltimore, 100 miles and back; to stop at not more than two intermediate offices:  
Leave Philadelphia at 2 1/2 a m, arrive at Baltimore by 12 p m.  
Leave Baltimore at 8 1/2 p m, arrive at Philadelphia by 6 1/2 a m, next day.  
Service to continue until the 30th June, 1840.  
From Philadelphia to Richmond, D. C. 38 miles and back, to stop at not more than two intermediate offices:  
Leave Baltimore at 1 p m, arrive at Washington by 5 p m.  
Leave Washington at 4 1/2 p m, arrive at Baltimore by 8 p m.  
Proposals from the Rail Road Company to carry the great mail as well as the express mail, will be considered at the same time. Service to continue till 30th June, 1840.  
From Washington to Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 61 miles and back, to stop at not more than one intermediate office.  
Leave Washington at 5 1/2 p m, arrive at Fredericksburgh by 1 1/2 p m.  
Leave Fredericksburgh at 10 a m, arrive at Washington by 4 p m. Service to continue till

Leave Yorkville at 2 1/2 p m, arrive at Washington by 5 a m, next day.  
Leave Washington at 10 1/2 p m, arrive at Yorkville by 10 a m, next day.  
Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.  
From Washington to Columbus Ga., 181 miles and back; to stop at not more than five intermediate offices.  
Leave Washington at 5 1/2 a m, arrive at Columbus by 11 1/2 p m.  
Leave Columbus at 3 1/2 p m, arrive at Washington by 8 a m, next day.  
Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.  
From Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., 81 miles and back; to stop at not more than one intermediate office.  
Leave Columbus at 12 night, arrive at Montgomery by 8 a m, next day.  
Leave Montgomery at 7 1/2 a m, arrive at Columbus by 3 p m.  
Service to continue till the 30th June, 1838.  
From Montgomery to Mobile, 198 miles and back; to stop at not more than four intermediate offices.  
Leave Montgomery at 8 a m, arrive at Mobile by 5 a m, next day.  
Leave Mobile at 12 m, arrive at Montgomery by 7 a m, next day.  
Service to continue till the 30th June, 1838.  
To enable the Postmaster General to select between the two principal mail routes through the South proposals will also be received for carrying the daily express mail from Fredericksburgh, Va. to Columbus Ga. as follows, viz:  
From Fredericksburgh to Richmond, 67 miles and back; to stop at not more than one intermediate point.  
Leave Fredericksburgh at 12 night, arrive at Richmond by 6 a m, next day.  
Leave Richmond at 4 a m, arrive at Fredericksburgh by 9 1/2 a m.  
Proposals from the Railroad Company for carrying the great mail, as well as the express mail, will be considered at the same time.  
From Richmond to Petersburg, 31 miles and back.  
Leave Richmond at 6 1/2 a m, arrive at Petersburg by 8 1/2 a m.  
Leave Petersburg at 1 1/2 a m, arrive at Richmond by 3 1/2 a m.  
From Petersburg to Blakely Depot, N. C., 64 miles and back; to stop at not more than one intermediate office.  
Leave Petersburg at 9 a m, arrive at Blakely Depot by 2 1/2 p m.  
Leave Blakely Depot at 8 p m, arrive at Petersburg by 1 a m, next day.  
Proposals from the Railroad Company to carry the great mail as well as the express mail, will be considered at the same time.  
From Blakely Depot to Fayetteville 154 miles and back; to stop at not more than three intermediate offices.  
Leave Blakely Depot at 3 p m, arrive at Fayetteville, by 5 a m, next day.  
Leave Fayetteville at 7 a m, arrive at Blakely Depot by 7 1/2 p m.  
From Fayetteville to Columbia, S. C., 154 miles and back; to stop at not more than two intermediate offices.  
Leave Fayetteville at 5 1/2 a m, arrive at Columbia by 7 1/2 p m.  
Leave Columbia at 5 p m, arrive at Fayetteville by 6 1/2 a m, next day.  
From Columbia to Milledgeville, Ga., 169 miles and back; to stop at not more than three intermediate offices.  
Leave Columbia at 8 p m, arrive at Milledgeville by 11 a m, next day.  
Leave Milledgeville at 3 1/2 a m, arrive at Columbia by 5 p m.  
From Milledgeville to Columbia, 133 miles and back; to stop at not more than three intermediate offices.  
Leave Milledgeville at 11 1/2 a m, arrive at Columbia by 11 1/2 p m.  
Leave Columbia at 3 1/2 p m, arrive at Milledgeville by 3 a m, next day.  
Service on these routes to continue till 30th June, 1839.  
With the hope of inducing the several companies that occupy the travelling lines between New York and Washington to form such a connection as will carry the mails as well as travellers through in the least possible time, proposals are invited from them to carry both the great mail and the express according to the following schedule in steamboats and railroad cars, viz:  
Leave New York at 4 p m, arrive at Philadelphia by 11 p m.  
Leave Philadelphia at 11 1/2 p m, arrive at Baltimore by 9 1/2 a m, next day.  
Leave Baltimore at 10 a m, arrive at Washington by 1 1/2 p m

**Returning,**  
Leave Washington at 4 1/2 p m, arrive at Baltimore by 7 p m.  
Leave Baltimore at 7 1/2 p m, arrive at Philadelphia by 5 1/2 a m, next day.  
Leave Philadelphia at 6 a m, arrive at New York by 1 p m.

Contracts for the foregoing services are to be executed by the 15th day of October next. They will be sent to the post offices of the accepted bidders for the purpose in time.  
The service is to commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, and is to be daily both ways.  
No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, in the following form, viz:  
"The undersigned guarantee that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ who have signed the foregoing as guarantors of \_\_\_\_\_, in his bid for carrying the Express mail from \_\_\_\_\_, are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty." Dated \_\_\_\_\_ 1836.  
Each route must \_\_\_\_\_ institution, route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.  
The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition.  
The mails are to leave precisely at the time set. Three minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at the intermediate offices.  
For each failure to arrive at the time set in the schedule, the pay of the trip shall be forfeited, subject to be increased to a penalty of ten times that amount, and for a repetition of failures the contract may be annulled.  
If it should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service contracted for (a result which is not expected) the contract shall be