

ets of Judge White's party) who in reality, as well as in their professions, are "no party" men, and probably some who are now, as they have been heretofore, in favor of Gen. Jackson's administration; yet prefer to see Judge White elected, in the belief that he might conduct our government upon the principles of the present administration. But these, we do not suppose, are likely to vote with the opposition for a Nullifier or a Federalist to be Senator. These men will hardly unite with the old enemies of the present administration to elect a Senator who has always opposed it, and by so doing help to destroy a policy which their constituents support and which they themselves approve. These men, after Mr. Van Buren is elected President by the PEOPLE, (as we doubt not he will be) can have no desire to resist the popular will, and vote for a partizan as Senator, who will oppose Mr. Van Buren, right or wrong, and fight against the next administration in its efforts to "carry out the principles" of the present one. It is not to be feared that any real friend of the present administration, though deluded for a time into a support of Judge White, will make such a sacrifice of principle to gratify Judge White, after his election shall be defeated. Nothing but a spirit of the bitterest hostility to those principles which Gen. Jackson has established, and Mr. Van Buren is pledged to "carry out," would justify such a course. Every effort will be made to bring the State into this position, against her long cherished political sentiments. But it will fail. If we are in error about the probability of its failure, from the causes already assigned, still it is certain that ONE HALF of the Legislature are staunch Republicans, and warm friends of Mr. Van Buren. If they prove firm and united, as we expect they will, it is impossible to beat them in the election of Senator. Either we shall have a majority to control the opposition, or a tie to prevent that opposition from triumphing over us. Let the motto of Republicans be "UNION OF REPUBLICANS AND UNION OF THE STATES."

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.—The enemies of democracy have not dared to meet the question of Instructions before the people, in our late elections. Our friends abroad are deceived, if they suppose that North Carolina has even approached the point of surrendering that fundamental doctrine. The plan of the Nullifiers and Federalists has been to undermine, not to assail it; to defraud the people by keeping this question out of view. How far they have acted well towards Mangum, in this, we shall not pretend to say. We leave it for the Honorable Senator himself and his allies to settle that question. What! The people of North Carolina surrender the doctrine of instruction? Where is the proof of it? Does a support of Judge White, in the estimation of his friends, involve this? We feel thankful for the confession—we had suspected that such was the design of his party leaders. But some of the good people of this State will be surprised to perceive how this new Southern Party are trying to dupe them into a violation of Southern Principles: and they should take warning for the future, since nothing ever was farther from their intention.

We shall see if the opposition will test this matter next winter, by running Mr. Mangum for re-election. They dare not do it, for they know that he cannot succeed. Many men who are classed among Judge White's supporters will not vote for Mr. Mangum. Many of them voted for the Resolution of 1834, which declares the right of a Legislature to instruct a Senator. Will all these vote for Mr. Mangum after he has derided their political doctrines? Some of them (one we know) voted for the whole instructions to Mr. Mangum, and how is it expected of such to vote for his re-election? Several of them are unequivocally pledged (as we are informed upon the best authority) not to re-elect the disobedient Senator. Mr. Mangum is, therefore, "out of the question," unless we suppose (which we do not fear) that political principle and personal honor will both be sacrificed by the members of our Legislature. We repeat that Mr. Mangum is out of the question. His chance is not good enough to justify starting him, and his friends know it. If it be not so, then let the Coalition announce at once that he will be a candidate, and the voice of the people would rise in tones of thunder, to repel this outrage on their liberty and rights.

CONSISTENCY.—A Hallowell (Maine) paper says that on the 30th July, there were thirty-two vessels loading and discharging cargoes at the wharves in that town. We know that this is an evidence of prosperity, that the most sanguine could hardly have anticipated. But what is the very sensible and very consistent commentary of the Whig editor in that town? In another column of the same paper he speaks of the ruin which the present administration has caused in the country.—And thus do the opposition fly in the face of fact, and preach ruin, while surrounded with unexampled prosperity. This discrepancy is not confined to the political press. Statesmen—as Webster, Clay, &c. predicted the same, and had they been true prophets, we should now be suffering under all the horrors of "revolution," with famine and despair in its train. If these men had a true sense of justice they would now acknowledge their error—but no—they had rather be sustained by a motley combination, in conscious falsehood and detected folly.

If our friend of the Observer cannot recollect the distich from Sir Walter, we suppose it follows that no such thing exists—for how is it possible that his memory should ever be at fault. If the editor will look carefully over the works of the Poet, and will then say it is not there, we will believe that he had, as usual, leather spectacles to help him in the investigation.

The opposition presses have taken upon themselves, it would seem, to defend the republican doctrine of instruction and with that sincerity of purpose, we can determine better, after they have taught their own party to practice it. They call on Col. STOCKARD of Orange to support their candidate for the Senate of the U. States, because Gen. DUDLEY got a small majority in Orange. But let Judge White's leaders recollect that Orange County has never voted for Judge White to be President, and we believe it never will. Will the partizans of Judge White, elected as Col. Stockard's colleagues, agree to vote for a democratic republican Senator if their constituents vote for Van Buren as President? Will the Senator of Person consent to do the same thing? Will the Commoner of Bladen agree to do it? Will the opposition Commoner of Wake agree to it? The presidential elections must precede the election of Senator, and if these are admitted tests, there can be no difficulty in applying them.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—Arthur Tappan and eleven others, from the Executive Committee of the American anti-slavery Society, have come out as the inveterate political enemies of Mr. Van Buren.—They say:—

We ask not your support for any political party; but we do ask you to give your suffrages hereafter only to such men as you have reason to believe will not sacrifice your rights, and their own obligations, and the claims of mercy and the commands of God, to an iniquitous and mercenary compact; if we cannot have northern Presidents and other officers of the General Government except in exchange for freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, and of legislation, then let all the appointments at Washington be given to the South.

Here follow the names of the Committee. So it seems that Tappan & Co. think that Mr. Van Buren sacrifices the rights of the North, because he is opposed to the anti-slavery society—he is a friend of the Constitution, and the rights of the South.—They find him too inflexibly determined on doing justice to his fellow citizens of the slave-holding States, and therefore prefer Judge White who is not, or Gen. Harrison who is an avowed abolitionist. And what do the people of North Carolina think of this? Can it be true that Mr. Van Buren deserves the abuse of the Whigs of our State, while he draws upon himself the censure of the northern abolitionists? Will they be deceived by the false charge that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist, when the abolitionists of the North abuse, vilify and traduce him, because he stands firmly by the Constitution in support of Southern Institutions? It cannot be—whatever charge may be brought against Mr. VAN BUREN, and whatever may influence the voters of North Carolina against him—let it not be the false, malignant, and unprincipled libel that he is an abolitionist. Can the people be induced to reject one who is innocent of the charge, and vote for one who has always openly acknowledged himself an abolitionist, viz: Gen. HARRISON—for those who vote for the ticket avowed for Judge WHITE, will in fact vote for HARRISON. The coalition can have no hope of electing Judge WHITE—their only hope is in HARRISON, and this has been decidedly and openly avowed. The Democratic Republicans want nothing more than TRUTH to command success in the State. Let the Whig press say that Harrison is their man, and let the nullification presses openly avow their true sentiments, and all will be well.

CHOLERA.—This disease has made its appearance in the city of Charleston. Eleven cases and two deaths had occurred within six days, ending the 31st ult. The disease, so far, has been confined to the blacks, and a few whites of intemperate habits.

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Argus of the 19th ult. says: "We have no additional returns of much importance, and shall therefore, omit the publication of them till next week, when we hope to be able to present a complete return from all the counties. Enough have been received to place the election of Col. Boggs, for Governor, beyond all doubt. Col. Boggs's majority over Gen. Ashley, will be from 500 to 1200. Dr. Cannon is elected Governor by a large majority; Gen. John M. Miller, and Hon. A. G. Harrison, are also elected (by majorities of from 5 to 10,000) Representatives in the next Congress of the United States.

All of the new Senators but one profess to be friendly to the election of Mr. Van Buren, and to the advancement of Democratic principles, as do also all of the 80 Representatives, save, probably, 16 or 18. The Senate, consisting of 24 members, contains but two or three avowed Clay men.

A WHIG PRESIDENT.—A lunatic by the name of Bridge, from Philadelphia, drove up to the President's house at Washington, a few days since, entered, and squaring himself in the midst of the hall, (says the Globe) addressed himself to Mr. James O'Neal the porter—told him he was Chief magistrate of the U. States—that he had come to take possession; when asked by what authority, he said by the authority of the people of Philadelphia. After some inquiries about the number of domestics he took his leave as he said, to demand the keys of the Treasury from the Secretary. Accordingly we understood, he opened a correspondence with Mr. Woodbury, and with the other Secretaries—but his mind running on the money especially, he waited on Secretary Woodbury, first at his house and then at his office, and pertinaciously insisted on the delivery of the keys and the surrender of his office. When asked for his credentials, he would produce none. It was enough, he said, that it was the will of the people of Philadelphia.

Finding that this did not accomplish his ends he addressed another note to Mr. Woodbury, telling him that "in order to prevent the business of the States from being any longer interrupted, he would call

a meeting of the Senate." With this view he took his way to the Secretary of the Senate—but we learn that this unlucky Whig President, falling in with some of the police, has been lodged for the present, in the same place with his royal rival, the renowned Richard Lawrence.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER. INTERESTING TRIAL.

The London Times of July 15th, contains a long account of the trial at Hatton Garden, on the day previous, of Mrs. Susannah Jane Rawlinson, who was charged by Miss Julia Newman, with having stolen jewelry to a great amount. The most interested, and long before the arrival of Mr. Laing, the avenues leading to the public room were excessively thronged by people of the greatest respectability; many of whom were persons of title, who were anxious to gain admission.

The officer who arrested Mrs. Rawlinson, requested her at the time of the arrest to take him into her apartment to search for the stolen goods, which she very readily did, and on turning down the bed the jewels were found. It appears, however, that they were put there by some one else for the base purpose of injuring the character of an innocent lady.

The first witness called was Miss Newman, the plaintiff. She is described as "a well-looking girl, about 19 years of age, and was very smartly dressed." Among other articles stolen was a pair of ear rings which she said her guardian, Mrs. Roberts presented to her two years ago in America, and that they cost £37. To a question, how long since she left America, she said:—"I have arrived from there twelve months, I was educated there partly, and first left that country when I was six years old."

It appears she has been in Philadelphia and New York. After a variety of questions, the examination proceeded to her conduct while in the United States. We extract the following relative to her adventures this side of the water.

Mr. Phillips. We will now go to Philadelphia. Were you ever there, Miss Newman?

Miss Newman (startled.) I was, and at New York.

Mr. Phillips. We will not travel to New York yet. (Laughter.) Now, mind what you say. Were you ever charged with robbery?

Miss Newman. I have, of course, been where robberies have been committed.

Mr. Phillips. Was it ever alleged against you that you had been implicated in any theft?

Miss Newman. I have never been accused of theft.

Mr. Phillips. "I give you time to reconsider that question.

Miss Newman. No robbery was ever alleged against me in Philadelphia;—a vagabond servant.

Mr. Phillips. Whether falsely or otherwise, were you ever accused of having purloined any thing in Philadelphia?

Miss Newman. I was, certainly, at an hotel where some property was stolen.

Mr. Phillips. Yes, I can tell you what property—some silver spoons.

Miss Newman. One of Mr. Robert's servants robbed me of a gold watch, and put some silver spoons into my trunk; but I don't know in what manner they were placed there.

A sensation of surprise here pervaded the office and the feeling was loudly expressed.

Mr. Phillips. Do you still persist in swearing that you was not accused of stealing the plate?

She shrank back and gave no answer.

Mr. Phillips. Come answer the question. She remained silent.

Mr. Laing. We must have an answer, yes or no.

Miss Newman. (Boldly, and laughing.) I heard nothing of any such charge against me.

Mr. Laing. This is no laughing matter, and the flippancy of your manner does you no credit. If you wish me to believe what you say, I would advise you to conduct yourself properly. This is an affair that may greatly affect your character.

Mr. Phillips. And I shall advise you to be cautious, as it may also affect your liberty.

He repeated the question.

Miss Newman. No such accusation was ever made before me.

Mr. Phillips. What sort of a trunk was it in which you say the servant placed some silver spoons?

Miss Newman. A feather trunk.

Mr. Phillips. It was your trunk, was it?

Miss Newman. Yes, sir.

Mr. Phillips. You took it with you when you left Philadelphia, did you not?

Miss Newman. I did.

Mr. Phillips. Upon your oath, were you not pursued from Philadelphia to New York, a distance of more than three hundred miles, by the officers of justice?

Miss Newman. I was.

Mr. Phillips. Did they not search your trunk?

Miss Newman. They did and found one silver spoon.

Mr. Phillips. The others were discovered in a certain place of accommodation, was not that so?

Miss Newman. That is correct.

Mr. Phillips. The officers who followed you, I believe asked for the keys of your trunk?

Miss Newman. Mr. Roberts, my guardian was ready to give them up.

Mr. Phillips. Oh, I'll be bound he was; he is, I understand, a very respectable gentleman (sarcastically); there were no stolen silver spoons in his trunk. Will you give me a reply to this question—did not the constable charge you with stealing the plate, and did not your guardian compromise the affair?

Miss Newman. Not that I know of.

Mr. Phillips. Did he not pay a large sum of money to keep the matter quiet? Miss Newman. I don't know.

After some questions relative to her having been in Trinidad, &c., the examination proceeded.

Mr. Phillips. Suppose we now return to the American story of the plate robbery. Did not your guardian, Mr. Roberts, pay 1,000 dollars to conceal the charge against you?

Miss Newman. I don't know.

Mr. Phillips. Did he not pay something?

Miss Newman. I believe he did.

Mr. P. What amount was it? Miss N. I never heard.

Mr. P. Whose money was it? Miss N. Mr. Roberts's.

Mr. Phillips. Did he not even tell you the amount of it?

Miss Newman. No, he never did; and you ask Mr. Roberts, if you don't believe me.

Mr. Laing again addressed her, and told her to behave herself and give plain answers.

Mr. Phillips. Then he never told you what he had paid; he only said he had paid something?

Miss Newman. That is all.

Mrs. Margaret Newman, mother of Miss Newman, was afterwards sworn, and stated that the property stolen belonged to her daughter. She confessed that she heard that silver spoons were found in her daughter's trunk in America.

Mr. Phillips. Did your daughter ever tell you that her guardian ever paid 1,000 dollars to keep the thing from the public?

Mrs. Newman. She told me that he did pay a large sum of money, but whether it was 500 or 1,000 dollars I don't recollect.

Numerous witnesses were ready to testify to the high character and standing in society of the defendant, but it was deemed unnecessary to call them, and Mr. Laing immediately discharged her, adding, "let this be distinctly understood, that you leave this office as free from guilt in every respect to the charge preferred against you as I am." She immediately quitted the office, with her husband and friends, whose feelings upon their escape cannot be described.

Miss Newman and her mother left the office, seemingly unabashed at the extraordinary disclosures which had been made during the investigation.

EXPENSE OF RIOTING.—The commissioners under the act of the legislature of Maryland, to provide indemnification to the sufferers by the riot in Baltimore, have made the following awards:

Reverdy Johnson,	\$40,000 50
John B. Morris & Lydia Hollingsworth,	16,825 93
Evan T. Elliott,	4,747 55
Eleanor Bond,	1,643 44
John Glenn,	37,270 65
Elizabeth Patterson,	400 00
J. J. Audubon,	150 90
Ebenezer L. Finley,	912 86

COOL IMPUENCE.—A parcel of negroes, headed by a free colored man and a white man, had the audacity to celebrate the anniversary of the massacre of St. Domingo, at Donaldsonville, La. and when requested by the neighbors to disperse, became insolent and abusive;—whereupon Judge Lynch stalked in, and with his usual summary mode of proceeding, triced up the colored man and gave him fifty lashes on his bare back, and issued his edict that the parish must be freed of his presence in less than thirty days, which time was allowed him to settle his pecuniary affairs, he being a man of property. The white gentleman was given twenty-five on his back, and sentenced to leave in twenty-four hours. A meeting of the inhabitants of the town afterwards took place, when resolutions were passed to sustain the steps taken by the Judge.

THE TALLAHASSEE FLORIDIAN of the 13th ult. says: "A gentleman who arrived on Thursday from Key West, brings intelligence that a vessel commanded by a Spaniard and an American, recently touched at Indian Key, full of negroes, supposed to have been purchased from the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. The people at the Key had not force enough to arrest the miscreants.

PRIDE OF OUR FOREFATHERS.—Bradford, in his "History of Massachusetts for 200 years," relates that in 1753, on the anniversary of the society for promoting industry, three hundred females of Boston assembled on the Common with their spinning wheels! They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and a great crowd of spectators collected to witness the scene.

Not Bad.—A green, good natured, money making up country Johnathan, who said every thing drily, "got things fixed," and struck up a bargain for matrimony; having no particular regard for appearances the parties agreed to employ a green horn country justice to put on the tackling. He commenced the ceremonies by remarking that, "it was customary on such occasions to commence with a prayer, but he believed he would omit that;" after tying the knot, he said it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he believed he would omit that;" also, "it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that." The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the squire by the button hole, and clapped his finger on his nose, said, "squire, it's customary to give the magistrate five dollars—but I believe I'll omit that."

Forty thousand Irish laborers are wanted in Louisiana and the neighboring States for the carrying on of the public works.—Wages are high, and the climate is delightful.

MARRIED. In this City, on Saturday last, by Rev. Mr. LANGRISH, Mr. WILLIAM STRONACH, of Scotland, to Miss SARAH MOODY, of Richmond, Va.

DEMAND for Beef

THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced the Butchering Business in this City, will give the highest prices, in cash, for good Bees, Lambs, &c. delivered at his pen. Persons having stock of any kind for market, which they cannot conveniently deliver, will please inform the subscriber of the same, by letter, post paid, and it shall meet with prompt attention.

JOHN HUTCHINS.
Raleigh, September 8th 1836. 97-11.

NOTICE.

THIS is to warn any Person against trading for a note from me to BRYAN D. MAY, in amount five dollars, which was placed in the hands of Micajah Cox, Jr. for collection and was Lost or misplaced. AMBROSE INGRAM. Sept. 8. 67-3t.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly to incorporate the town of **ROLESVILLE,** in Wake County, State of North-Carolina, this 1st Sept. 1836.

WILLIAM ROLES.
WILLIAM ALFORD.
JOHN L. TERRELL.
THOS. J. TERRELL.
JAMES REDFORD.
Sept. 8. 97-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having at May Term 1836 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the county of Johnston and State of North-Carolina, qualified as Administrator upon the estate of the late Doctor JOHN L. HAYWOOD, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims or debts against the said Doctor John L. Haywood, deceased, to present them to me for payment, properly certified, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said Intestate are requested to make immediate payment, and save costs. The administrator will be at Johnston Superior Court the fourth Monday in September 1836.

WILL. R. POOLE. Adm'r.
Aug. 8. 97-4t.

EXPRESS MAILS.

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 Railroad 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 8 p.m.

Leave Baltimore at 8 1/2 p.m., arrive at Philadelphia by 4 a.m. next day.

Service to continue until the 30th June, 1840.

From Baltimore to Washington, D. C., 38 miles and back.

Leave Baltimore at 1 p.m., arrive at Washington by 5 p.m.

Leave Washington at 3 p.m., arrive at Baltimore by 8 p.m.

Proposals from the Railroad Company to carry the great mail as well as the express mail, will be considered at the same time. Service to continue until the 30th June, 1839.

From Washington to Fredericksburgh Virginia, 61 miles and back, to stop at not more than one intermediate office.

Leave Washington at 1 1/2 p.m., arrive at Fredericksburgh by 11 1/2 p.m.

Leave Fredericksburgh at 1 1/2 a.m., arrive at Washington by 4 p.m. Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Fredericksburgh to Greensboro', N. C., 248 miles and back, to stop at not more than seven intermediate offices.

Leave Fredericksburgh at 12 night, arrive at Greensboro' (25 hours) by 1 a.m. the next day after.

Leave Greensboro' at 10 1/2 a.m., arrive at Fredericksburgh by 9 1/2 a.m. the next day. Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Greensboro' to Yorkville, S. C., 124 miles and back; to stop at not more than four intermediate offices.

Leave Greensboro' at 1 1/2 a.m., arrive at Yorkville by 2 p.m.

Leave Yorkville at 10 1/2 p.m., arrive at Greensboro' by 1 a.m. the next day.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Yorkville to Washington, Ga., 146 miles and back, to stop at not more than four intermediate offices.

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 1 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 9 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 office.

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. next day.

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, 21 miles and back.

Leave Richmond at 6 1/2 a.m., arrive at Petersburg by 9 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 1 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 1 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., 163 miles and back; to stop at not more than three intermediate offices.

Leave Columbia at 10 p.m., arrive at Milledgeville by 11 a.m. next day.

Leave Milledgeville at 6 1/2 a.m., arrive at Columbia by 3 p.m.

From Milledgeville to Columbus, 138 miles and back; to stop at not more than three intermediate offices.

Leave Milledgeville at 11 1/2 a.m., arrive at Columbus by 11 1/2 p.m.

Leave Columbus 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 steam boats and rail road 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 service 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 services 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, and

guaranty that if his bid for carrying the Express mail from _____ to _____ is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation, prior to the 15th day of October next, with good and sufficient securities to perform the service proposed." Dated _____ 1836.

To which the guarantors shall sign their names. It is also required that the bidder or bidders forward with their bids the certificate of a post master, in the following form, viz:—

"I certify that _____, who have signed the foregoing as guarantors of _____, in his bid for carrying the Express mail from _____ to _____ are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty." Dated _____ 1836.

Each route must be bid for separately. The 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 expenditure.

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 bidder 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 contractors shall be entitled to receive two months' extra pay.

Those who enter into this service, must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract. Water proof bags will be furnished for the mails; and no excuse whatever will be taken for a failure to arrive at the time set, the schedule, failure to arrive at the time set, the schedule, failure to arrive at the time set, the schedule.

The Proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for Express Mail," and addressed to the first Assistant Postmaster General S. B. HOOPER.

AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General.

Sept. 8.

P. S. If the mail shall regularly exceed seventy pounds in weight, the Department will consider itself bound to pay for an additional horse, when the express is carried on horse back, if an additional horse be employed.

August, 30, 1836.

From recent information it appears that the mail can be conveyed from Blakely to Mobile, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning and dispatched from Mobile, returning, at 3 in the afternoon more advantageously than at any other hours of the day. The arrivals and Departures at and from Mobile being fixed at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., the following additional running time may be allowed, viz:—

One hour more time than is above advertised in running from Fredericksburgh to Greensboro'; one hour more from Greensboro' to Yorkville; one hour more from Yorkville to Washington; and one hour more from Washington to Greensboro'; half an hour more from Fredericksburgh to Richmond; one hour more from Blakely Depot to Fayetteville; one hour more from Fayetteville to Columbia; and half an hour more from Columbia to Milledgeville; three hours more from Milledgeville to Blakely Depot; half an hour more from Blakely Depot to Petersburg; half an hour more from Petersburg to Richmond; one hour more from Richmond to Fredericksburgh; and half an hour more from Baltimore to Philadelphia; arrived at New York, to be at 2 p.m.

This attention of bidders is specially called to the extension of time. Alterations in the schedule of the hours of arrival and departure at all the places above named, will be made to correspond.

S. B. HOBBIE, Postmaster General.

Sept. 8. 97-11.