

Mr. Gately is elected in opposition to General Harrison. A friend informs us, which we are sorry to learn, that he was elected particularly on account of his adherence to this principle of the Constitution which secures to the people of the South the right to fasten slavery upon any soil they please. It seems then, that the pre-existing rights of the South which the nation might have or purchase. He has had but little opportunity to act in a public capacity upon the subject of slavery (that time); but an address from his political friends in Virginia, in 1836, is said to be the core on the subject of slavery.

Here, then, we have two abolition papers, the *Emancipator* and the *Rochester Freeman*, opposing Harrison's election. Hear the name paper further: "The true General Harrison's personal demonstrations are less recent than Mr. Van Buren's. But they are much stronger. For Mr. Van Buren helped to send Rufus King to the United States Senate to oppose slavery in Missouri, and he has never attempted to extend slavery to regions where it is already abolished. And further, the demonstrations of the Harrison party are more recent than those of the other. And it is said that we should give the old General a chance to repent of his pro-slavery policy, to exhibit his own repentance. Certainly there are no circumstances in the case which warrant the slightest presumptions of his repentance. Let him or his friends if they choose, show wherein his views now differ from his actions in 1802, 1810, and 1836."

He is shown to show, by abundant testimony, that he never has repented for his failure to sustain the rights of the slaveholding States. The abolitionists are censuring Harrison because his demonstrations are more stronger in favor of the South than Mr. Van Buren's. Is not this enough to indicate the South to support Harrison? I will not waste time by giving further evidence of a like character, from these abolition papers. The charge against Harrison is utterly destitute of truth; it is too ridiculous for serious refutation. It is most monstrous and unnatural that Harrison should be an abolitionist. No man in his senses can believe that Harrison is an abolitionist. Born in the State of Virginia, the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, abandoning a profession and all the advantages of private life, casting off the temptations of wealth, he shouldered his musket at nineteen years of age, receiving his commission from the hands of the Father of his Country, and after risking his life in a thousand forms, from exposure to the pitiless peltings of winter's storms, braving the Indian tomahawk and the British bayonet, then, after the battle was fought and won, retiring to his farm, laboring with his own hands, in humble independence; happy without wealth, but rich in the inestimable consolations of a quiet conscience, honored and respected by all who know him.

I will not now dwell upon his exploits in the field. I will not speak of Fort Meigs, Tippecanoe, or the Thames. (Here a voice was heard "Ho.") No, sir, I will not indulge in a recital of these events upon gentlemen—to hear of the glorious triumphs of American arms under the command of a Republican Whig of '98 will impart no joy to a freedom breast. Tell me such a man as Harrison can be an abolitionist? "I should as soon believe a man could forget his mother who bore him." It is impossible; the very rocks themselves, did we but contradict the charge, would cry out in a hoarse tongue, against such infamous lies.

Before I conclude, allow me to say, sir, that I will vote for the resolution offered by my friend from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson). I voted to suspend the rules to allow his resolution to be received, from the very fact that I could not vote for it. My objection to it, that it leaves the question undecided; it neither settles nor receives abolition petitions. I am not satisfied with nothing less than a direct vote. I am unwilling to be made instrumental in keeping this question unsettled for the benefit of petty jugglers. I will consent to act any part of a ridiculous farce under the command of the gallant gentleman from New Hampshire, for the sake of strengthening the position of his "chivalry" allies. I should think better of the professions of Southern gentlemen if they would show less desire for effect. I am forced to believe they are less anxious to calm agitation than to create political capital. We have had one instance of this during this debate. The previous question was once moved; but I observed that the acute gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Drummond,) the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Thomas,) and the old federalist from Kinderhook, (Mr. Vanderpool,) when the vote was taken by tellers, did not vote for it. Why, sir? They knew it was a direct vote calculated to excite the House. Their own friends from the North were to be given nothing, no matter how much their commitments were denounced. They knew the Whigs would speak out boldly, and thus they hoped to profit by the discussion. But they have been sadly disappointed. There is another article frequently resorted to here, which illustrates the character of the party. When a Whig moves an amendment, some Administration member will call for the yeas and nays; the Whigs all voting for it, and a sufficient number of the party dodging to throw the vote of some of the Administration members in favor of adjourning on the Whigs! The members of this kind, they are endeavoring to claim the credit of industry and economy of time.

I have but little more to say, and have anxiously felt bound to say thus much. Some of the gentlemen from the Administration seem to be opposed to the reception and reference of abolition petitions, because the institution of slavery will be their discussion. They are greatly mistaken. No such opinion influences any Southern man whom I know. It will bear discussion; it has often been ably discussed; we can and have defended and justified it from Holy Writ. We have authority for it from the Old and New Testaments. Our Slaves are happier, in a better condition, than blacks have ever been in any country in the world. Ask those who have been raised at the North and resided among us for years, they will tell you I am right. It is not, therefore, because it will not bear discussion, that we object to the reception and reference of abolition petitions. We meet here as equals; we come as brothers, sworn to support the Constitution; we come to consult for the common benefit of the whole country. It is our duty to avoid any discussion or action which may kindle local prejudices, and encourage sectional feelings. We of the South know we have rights under the Constitution, which we are bound to protect and defend; and when we see petitions here presented, calling aloud on Congress for such legislation as most inevitably ruin the South, or break the bonds which unite us, is it not our duty to resist with promptness and perseverance? Let us then, from upon these attempts of the thoughtless, the wicked, or inconsiderate petitioners, who know not what they ask. We have still bright prospects before us, our country demands all our united energies; let us strive to preserve and perpetuate the most perfect form of government with which a kind Providence has ever blessed mankind.

The Western Carolinian, contrary to all justice and decency, continues to assert that Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist. We cannot say we care much for this now, for so far as we have learned public opinion, that charge is considered as put to rest, and the man who in public company repeats the allegation, does himself much more harm, than he can do Gen. Harrison. We should think, that the fact, stated by his own "Washington Correspondent," for very different purposes, it is true, is however, sufficient to do

away this charge. It is stated by this writer, that General Harris is supported by only a part of the Abolition party, but that when their great Convention takes place at Albany, they will all abandon him, and set up a candidate of their own; as to the rest of this precious correspondent's statement, that Gen. Harrison will have no strength left, we have proof in "every northern breeze" that it is not so. It is about as true as the charge which this writer gives up, that this virtuous Statesman is an Abolitionist. General Harrison dropped for the want of strength!!! Tell it to the Jews!!!

**MR. RIVES' LETTER.**  
This gentleman has lately written a long letter to a neighboring Editor, which we find in the Virginia papers, denouncing Mr. Van Buren's administration as ultra Federal. He cites the Sub-Treasury scheme as one of the evidences of the fact. He cites the proposal of his Secretary of War to raise a standing army of two hundred thousand men, half of which is to be kept in active service as another proof. He cites Mr. Van Buren's claim, set up in his last message, that he is a component part of the Legislature as another, and the open justification in the United States Senate of Government officers in electioneering for paragon of their own as another. The disfranchisement of New Jersey as another, and the attempt to arraign the States for extravagance and folly, in which a Senator fresh from Mr. Van Buren's cabinet takes the lead, as another. This is a fearful list of offences, and we must say, we have seen but few indictments more fully and completely proved.

The letter is one of great length, but of surpassing ability. The writer has been so fully endorsed and watched for by the whole Jackson Van Buren phalanx, they cannot object to him on the score of credit. They will remember how often they have told us that Mr. Rives was born and raised in sight of Monticello; enjoyed the friendship, patronage and confidence of Mr. Jefferson, and therefore ought to know and did know what Republicanism was. This is an awful swoop upon his late associates, and if it does no more, will make them look very detestable in the eyes of all honest friends of their country. The vindication of Gen. Harrison in the same letter is full and equally able. We shall try to get the whole letter in next week, but if not, we shall certainly give part.

**A MOST WANTON ACT OF PROSCRIPTION.**  
The veteran Beverly Daniel, one of the most upright, just and faithful public officers that we have ever known, has been removed from the office of Marshall of the State of North Carolina, and Wesley Jones, has been appointed in his place. General Daniel received his appointment under Mr. Jefferson, and has been continued in it ever since, without the first whisper of censure, that we ever heard of before. And what pray, is the sin of his old age, for which he must be ousted? The Register says, it is because he did not choose to appoint all his deputies to take the Census, of the right electioneering stamp. We had heard that great things were expected to be done by these minions of the Executive: they have to see the head of every family in the nation, and no doubt much will be done in commending their GREAT HEAD. We have heard it said, that this is the means relied on for bringing the County of Rowan into the fold of the magician. So far as this country is concerned, we suppose the appointment of a "northern man with southern principles"—the Editor of a *Loeu Fapo* paper, is at least as genuine as could be asked; but because General Daniel did not give all the electioneers that were expected, he must go overboard. But it went all do: the people we think have at last their eyes open. In defiance of censors, takers, & Executive drill sergeants, the hour of retribution is come. As to Rowan, we think it will take a much more important emissary than Dr. Austin or his master in person, to bring them to eat all their words, and change all their principles.

**NEW YORK ON THE ABOLITION QUESTION.**  
We have seen public attention called to the fact, that after all the loud professions of Mr. Van Buren's party in New York in favour of Southern rights, only ten in the popular branch of the Legislature could be rallied to the sticking point of justifying Mr. Johnson's resolution in Congress, on the subject of Abolition petitions: But the truth is, there was not one of these ten but what admitted that this resolution violated the right of petition, but got off on some objection, either to the form of the resolution, or on the ground that it was susceptible of being divided, & the Assembly having refused to divide it, they gave that as the reason why they voted against the Resolution. The sum of the matter then is, that not one of Mr. Van Buren's friends in the House of Assembly of New York dared to justify the resolution passed by Congress. But we of the South seem content to let Mr. Van Buren's folks cheat us with the very clumsiest and most awkward devices. It is all hypocrisy to pretend that Van Buren men at the North are any more in favor of Southern rights than the Whigs. Here is proof!!!

Owing to the length of Mr. Stanley's able speech on the Abolition question, which we publish this week entire, a good deal of interesting matter, and new advertisements are crowded out for want of room. But notwithstanding its great length, we recommend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

The Alexandria Gazette says:—A few days since, a letter was received in Charleston, from a leading member of the South Carolina delegation, dated Washington, in which the writer says: "We are astounded at the strength of Gen. HARRISON in the West, and there is great uncertainty as to the result."—*Charleston Courier.*

**THE GREAT OHIO WHIG CONVENTION.**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEB. 22, 1840.  
Messrs. GALE & SEATON:—If Ohio is not this day redeemed from Van Burenism, write me a false prophet. If the spirit of Seventy-six has moved any people since that period of our country's history, it has moved the Buckeye the past week. I know it would give your readers joy to receive even a meager description of the scenes I have just witnessed. It is not in the power of man to present a full view to one who was not an eyewitness. I think it would be impossible to create such enthusiasm among the *staid people* east of the mountains as is now operating here. But it must be done throughout a vast portion of our beloved country, in order to put down the abominable misrule under which we now groan.

General JACKSON was brought into power by moving the populace; and all other means, I apprehend, will be futile against the mighty machinery in operation to sustain the present dynasty in power. No believing, my conscience is quite easy for the humble efforts I have bestowed, in common with my Whig friends, in aid of the glorious Convention which has just closed its labors in this city.

I will try to give you some idea of it. For two days past there has not been less than twenty thousand of the real hardy yeomanry in attendance of a State Convention. All the avenues to the city exhibited some strange sight on the first morning of the Convention. Some came 150 miles in canoes, mounted on wheels, drawn by six or eight horses, containing twenty to thirty men. In another direction you might see stout log cabins, mounted, moved, and laden in the same way. Others had a model of old Fort Meigs, on wheels, and thousands by confidences as variable as the imagination can picture. These vehicles were decorated with banners and mottoes, so various that it would take a volume to describe them. In one place you might see the American Cincinnatus holding his plough on his farm at North Bend. At another, dealing out "hard cider," from his log cabin, to his canal laborers. On one flag there was a first-rate likeness of the man of the White House, looking dejected, his countenance beseeching his cohort of office-holders to stop the ball just behind him, which the artist had so placed as really to look dangerous. A better man stood behind, pushing the ball with his foot. There were many such palpable hits and oddities as would have made a stoic laugh and shout loud and long. The Convention was organized by the appointment of General BELL, of Wayne county, President, and other officers not necessary to mention. General BELL was an ensign at the same time with HARRISON, under old MAD ANTHONY, and a General under HARRISON in the last war. After taking the chair, he gave a short history of General HARRISON from personal observation. The Convention, after hearing thrilling speeches from General MURPHY, and the "Old Salt-Boiler" (Mr. BIRING), adjourned to 9 o'clock this day, then to form a grand procession.

At the time appointed the rain poured down in torrents, and the Marshals, (one from each Congressional district,) it is said, thought best not to form; but the People, their masters, would otherwise. They could not be restrained; and such another medley, I dare say, has never been gathered together since the entering into Noah's Ark. There was not water enough to swim the multitude, but mud enough to have restrained the ardor of any beings except BUCKEYE WHIGS. But onward they marched, through the principal streets of the city. In the procession there were some of the best military of our State. There was a company of trappers, from Mad River, with their cabin on wheels, decorated with camp signs, &c. One company shouldered corn brooms, in military style—a significant emblem for clearing the Augean stable. You can imagine how a huge barge would look, representing the two sub-treasurers from New York running off with a million and a half of the People's money. Some of the log cabins had merry fellows mounted on top of them, eating Johnny cake, drinking hard cider, and singing patriotic songs. There were other emblems which had reference to matters purely local. For instance, there was a large *tiptop*, with its bottom the worse for wear and tear, hoisted on a pole. It alluded to a cabal in this city, which has held its meetings in a coffee-house called *The Tiptop*. The proprietor has recently turned it out, neck and heels, & changed the name of his house.

The most affecting object in the whole procession—to me, at least—was a venerable patriarch, a delegate to the Convention, the last of the *Life Guards* of the immortal WASHINGTON, riding a white horse, and leading another paragon with one of the saddles and housings actually ridden by the Father of his country in the Revolutionary War. What is sublimity? Was not that spectacle sublime?

The rain still pouring down, the officers of the Convention ascended a stand erected under no shelter but the canopy of heaven, and Mr. CORWIN, now a member of Congress, was nominated a candidate for Governor, and twenty-one good men and true for Electors of President. The Convention began to disperse at 2 o'clock. Among the immense numbers there was scarcely a case of inebriety. The hard cider was so too much watered these hard times to produce any other excitement than that of patriotism. It is almost incredible that such good order should have prevailed. You may safely calculate upon from fifteen to twenty thousand majority for Harrison and Tyler in Ohio. The torrent which is setting in their favor is irresistible by any other power than that of Omnipotence.

**ANOTHER ACCOUNT.**  
[From a Letter to a Member of Congress.]  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1840.  
Our Convention, on Friday and Saturday, was undoubtedly the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in the United States. It was impossible to procure a list of the names or statement of the numbers who attended. From the best estimate I can form, by comparing the reported number of delegates from the various counties, the length of the processions which came in from every point of the compass—from the extent of the grand procession on Saturday morning—near two miles in length, eight abreast, except when interrupted by cars of various descriptions—from the extent of ground covered by one compact mass of men round the stand, covering from forty to fifty thousand feet square, I judge there must have been at least twenty thousand men in attendance, inclusive of our own citizens.

Log cabins, caoes from the Mad river, a miniature fort from Maumee, and a small brig, completely rigged, from Cleveland, boats from various counties, and all sorts of devices of the most humorous or imposing character, formed part of the grand procession. Even when the procession was moving, the streets and side walks presented a dense mass of human beings, as far as the eye could reach, who were not in the procession. On Friday, the 21st, the weather was fine,

and the various processions as they came in, headed by bands of music, and escorted by uniformed companies from various parts of the State, made a most imposing appearance. And when the multitude gathered round the stand erected in the northwest corner of the public square to organize the convention, there was presented to the eyes of those on the stand an ocean of human faces, filling not only the whole corner of the square, but the entire breadth of High and Broad streets, (the former 100 and the latter 120 feet wide,) for at least two hundred feet in length on each. Nothing could so strongly remind one of the immense masses that were collected in the great forum at Rome, in the latter days of the Republic. On Saturday the rain fell all day, but nothing could damp the ardor of those who came up to rescue their beloved country from the hands of the spoilers. In defiance of rain above and mud beneath, the "silk stocking gentry" formed and marched in grand procession, with their various flags, banners, devices, and mottoes. The windows were filled with ladies waving their fair hands and white handkerchiefs, smiling approbation and cheering them on. Not a murmur was heard, not a complaint was made. They not only were willing to encounter hardships, but seemed to rejoice that they had a chance to prove the depth of their devotion to the cause of their country, by showing their disregard of difficulty, hardship, or exposure.

The resolutions you will see. They contain a summary of the principles which the great Harrison reform party of this State have proclaimed to the world, and pledged themselves to support. I trust that they are principles in which all true lovers of their country can conscientiously join. The nomination of our friend, Thomas Corwin, for Governor, was received with enthusiastic bursts of applause. I have only to add, that the great ball of reform is rolling with irresistible force and increasing velocity in this State, and no power on earth can stop it. Not a doubt remains on the mind of any sane man of the triumphant success of the Harrison and Tyler ticket in this State. It is my deliberate opinion that its majority will be from twenty to thirty thousand, at least.

With great respect, &c.

**MARRIED:**  
In Rogersville, Tenn., on Tuesday the 18th ult., by the Rev. James A. Lyon, Mr. HENRY W. BAKER, (Printer,) formerly of this town, to Miss MARIA L. F., youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Wallace, of Abingdon, Va.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company are hereby notified, that an instalment of Twenty five dollars per share will be payable to the undersigned on the 27th inst., and that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Court House, in this place, on the first Monday in April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
By order of the Directors of the Company.  
Wm. H. HORAH, Treasurer S. M. C.  
March 6, 1840—3 v 32

**JACK GREEN.**  
THIS celebrated Jack will stand the ensuing season at Capt John March's in Davidson County, N. Carolina, to commence the 12th day of March, and end on the 1st day of July next; this stand is on the main public road leading from Salisbury to Lexington, 8 miles from Salisbury, and 7 miles from Lexington. This stand is four miles South East of Frederick Thompson's, and will be let to mares at the following prices: Three Dollars the Leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Eight Dollars to ensure with foal. The insurance money to be paid as soon as the mare proves to be with foal or the property changed. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. This Jack has stood five seasons in Guilford Co., N. C., and is well known to be possessed of as good health, vigor and courage, as any Jack known in the county.  
JOHN ARCHER.  
March 6, 1840—3 v 32

**BOYD'S HOTEL,**  
FORMERLY NORRIS'.  
**SIGN OF THE BUCK,**  
Corner of King and George Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. Carolina,) informs his friends and others, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, and will do his best to please them.  
February, 1840—3 v 31

**Salisbury Male and Female ACADEMY.**  
REV. JOHN D. SCHECK & J. S. JOHNSTON, will re-open their School on Monday, the 23d of March next. All possible exertions will be used to preserve and enforce discipline, to govern and instruct without fear, favor or partiality, to all male and female, old and young, large and small.  
Every scholar entering the school must be punctual and regular, without which there can be but little improvement.  
There will be no such thing as *Day Scholars*. Every one will be charged from the time he or she enters school, to the end of the session at the following rates:  
Beginners—in Letters, \$7 00  
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 8 00  
Every thing else, 9 00  
N. B. Mr. Scheck is Principal of the Female Department.  
JOHN D. SCHECK,  
J. SLOAN JOHNSTON.  
February 28, 1840—4 v 31

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Co-partnership of Lemly & Thompson was dissolved by mutual consent, on Saturday, 22d Inst. All those that are indebted to us are requested to come forward immediately and settle, as we are anxious to close the business.  
SAML. LEMLY, JR.,  
JOHN THOMPSON.  
N. B. We have on hand a quantity of fine Boots and Shoes, and also a number of Negro Shoes, which we will sell low for cash or on short credit.  
LEMLY & THOMPSON.  
Salisbury, Feb. 28, 1840—3 v 31

**1500 BUSHELS OF CORN FOR SALE** by the Subscriber, living in the Forks of the Yadkin.  
JOHN FOARD.  
Davie County, Feb. 28, 1840—2 v 31

**Salisbury Female Academy.**

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy, inform the public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this and other seminaries, with entire satisfaction.

The second session will commence on the 5th of March next.  
**TERMS OF TUITION.**  
For beginners, per session of 5 months, \$8 00  
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography and History, 10 00  
The above with the higher branches in Literary Department, 12 50  
Music on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00  
Painting, 10 00  
Ornamental Needle Work, and the making of Wax Flowers, will also be taught, if desired, at \$5 each.  
N. B. The French language is also taught to those who desire it, by a Gentleman who is a native of France.  
By order of the Trustees,  
THOS. L. COWAN, Chm.  
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840—1 v 30

**ATTENTION! SALISBURY GUARDS.**  
YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of Company Muster.  
By order of the Captain,  
JOHN H. WEANT,  
O. S.  
Salisbury, N. C. } 4 v 30  
Feb. 21, 1840. }

**C. B. WHEELER,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury—he will give his constant personal attention to the Apothecary Business, which he has been in for the last ten years and may be found at all times, either at the residence of the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon those who may call upon him.

**A CARD.**  
**C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,**  
RETURN their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers, particularly Physicians and Merchants, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them for the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are resolved to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* lower than any other Shop in North Carolina. All Physicians, and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times, privileged to return them immediately at the same price, as they hold themselves responsible in all cases to their friends and customers for the quality of every article they sell them. They will open their Spring Business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* ever brought into this market, and all those who may say anything in their line, and have the cash or credit, shall be accommodated; if strict attention to their business—good physic and low prices will do it. One, or both of them, will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their Shop will be opened at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. Consultation and advice of Doctor Long, Doctor Douglas and Doctor Burns, will be given whenever necessary, and medical attention of either obtained by applying at their Shop. The worst poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions.  
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840—1 v 30

**SPANISH Cigars, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco at** WHEELER'S.  
Feb. 21—1 v 30  
**Teas, Wines, and Spirits,**  
FOR medical purposes, for sale by  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Feb. 21—1 v 30

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY, KNIVES, PENCILS, NEEDLES, THIMBLES, &c.** can be had very low wholesale, by calling upon  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Feb. 21—1 v 30

**OILS—LAMP, TRAINED AND LINSEED,** for sale by  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER  
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840—1 v 24  
**NUMBER SIX**  
For Sale at Wheeler's.  
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840—1 v 24

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
A LARGE assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, just received from the *New Lebanon Shakers*, (see catalogue at their store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swills for Ladies, for sale by  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840—1 v 24

**WANTED,**  
ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of Fresh Colorless, Cold Pressed **CASTER OIL**.  
Apply to  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Jan. 24, 1840—1 v 26  
**FOOLSCAP, Letter and Wrapping Paper,** and Paste Boards, at wholesale by  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Feb. 21—1 v 30

**Now, Tobacco Chewers.**  
If you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at  
WHEELER'S.  
Feb. 28, 1840—1 v 31  
**FINE NORTHERN**  
  
**Borouches, Buggies, Sulkeys.**  
All with Harness, and Northern Matched Horses, may be had cheap by applying to  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Feb. 21—1 v 30