become equal to the duty imposed for protection, said in the most thoughtless manner. Nor arm 1 when the importation of the protected articles must ignorant, how deep prountry emburrassments again take place; that is he say, that its effects are tahether of Smies or individuals, blunt every feelto enable foreign manufacturers to meet ours in our ing of honest pride, and deaden the sense of jusown country, under the disadvantages of paying the; but, I do trust, that there is not simember of high additional duties. How then, with that for this great and proud Confederacy, so lost to every suit, would it be possible for our manufacturers to feeling of saff-respect and sense of justice, as to demeet the foreign fabrics of the same description are to charge its individual debts on the common abroad, where there can be no duty to protect fund of the Union, or to impose them on the them? There can be no answer. The reason is shoulders of an more predent associates to r, let me add, to dishonor shelf, and the name of an

sideration; high wages from such a cause, require I would disown her. no protection-no, not more than the high wages of a man against the low wages of a boy, of man against someo, or the skilful and energetic against the awkward and feeble. On the contrary, the higher such wages the less the protection required. Others may demand protection against it-not it against others. The very demand of protection, then, is but a confession of the want of effectiveness of labor (from some cause) on the side that nuckes it shot as a general cube, it will turn out certainly so, when its effects are an artificial exthe warrency. So far are high wages from being the evidence of prosperite, in such ensee, or, in fact, whenever enused by high protecthe evidence of the very reverse, and always indicates something wrong, or a tendency to derangement and decay. Having actived at this conclusion, I will now

is labor, taking it all to all, more effective than portions. What people can excel our Northern and New England brethren in skill, invention, activity, energy, perseverance, and enterprise? 40 what portion of the globe will you find a positio more favorable to a fixe ingress and egrees, and far ter to know my opinions on all matters of public cility of intercourse, external and infernal, through the broad limits of our wide spread country-a region surpassed by none, taking into consideration when and fertility? Where will you find such an abundant supply of natural capital, the gift of Shaker to the Abolition of Slavery in the United a kind Providence; lands cheap, plenty and fer States, in any and every shape, form or fashion, file; water power unlimited; and the supply of fuel, and the most useful of metals, iron, almost without state. It is true, in accumulated capital, the fruits of past labor, through a long succession of ages, we are not squat to some other countries, ditions prescribed by law-"that they shall leave but even in that, for from being deficient, and to the State within ninety days and never will recompensated by the answare of all restrictions, of being said in "absolute" slavery. I have no should our Governments, State and General, wise encounter on this subject, but are frank to say, our encounter on this subject, but are frank to say, our ly avail themselves of the advantages of our situa-tion. If these views he correct, there is no coun-try where labor, if left to itself, free from restric-tion, would be more effective, and where it would any free negro to migrate into this State "—has commend greater abundance of every necessary and comfort, or higher wages; and where of course, protection is less needed. Instead of an advantage, it must, in the prove an impediment. It is high time, then, that the shanker should be thrown all industry, and its burden legitimed as far as the just wants of the Government may possibly adopt. We have graved at the many an allowing an allowers will proceed the course of possibly admit. We have arrived at the man, us, so long as slavery arises, self-preservation and hood of our vigor. Open the way-remove all sound policy alike, forbid all attempts at partial restraints—take of the awadding cloth that bound emancipation, it those who may be set free are the limbs of infancy, and let the hardy, intelligent and enterprising sons of New England march forth fearlessly to meet the world in competition. I should deem it unaccessary to add more, but for and she will prove, in a few years, the successful commanded, all conflicts between the different those with whom I differ on political matters, sections and industry of the country would coase. sections and industry of the country would cease. It is better for us and you, that our cotton should when that is done, the interests of all the parts of this great Confederacy-North, East, South, and West-with every variety of its pur suits, would be harmonized; but not fill then.

azard the assertion, that in no country on earth

plied to manufactures, how much more strikingly summet it be when to the other two great inforests of that section, commerce and navigation? I pass the former, and shall conclude what I intended to say on this point, with a few remarks applicable to the latter. Navigation (I mean that employed in our foreign trade) is essentially our outside in terest, exposed to the open competition of all the state of Falls. It has met, and met successfully, the come the County of Guilford comprising in part my pation of the lowest wages, not only without pro Congressional District, I received from Richard tection, but with Leavy burdens on almost every Mendennant President of the Manumission Soncticle that enters into the cutfit, the rigging, and ciety of North Carolina "—a Memorial, which, construction of our noble vessels, fue timber explainer stating its contents, as is required by the cepts. If, with such operous burdene, it has met Rule of the flouse, and disclaiming as I did, at

proposed to say, when I rose to address the Sethe time, may be now questioned, yet the entries
thate. I have limited my remarks to the prominent which appear on the Journal sufficiently sustain consequences, in a pecuniary and fiscal view, what I say. Those entries I now give. For, while which would result, should the scheme of assump- it has stated the purpose of the Federal Press to tion be adopted. There are higher, and still more give the fact of the presentment of the Memorial, important, consequences, which I have not at a tempted to trace: I mean the effects, morally and to its reference.

politically, as resulting from those which I have.

House Journal, Dec. 8, 1824.—Resolved, That traced, and presented to the Senate. This, I hope, so much of the President's Message as relates to miny be done by some other Senator, in the course the suppression of the African Slave trade, be reof the discussion. But I have said enough to ferred to a Select Committee. show that the scheme which these resolutions are Dec. 13. Mr. Saunders presented a Memorial intended to condemn, ought to be avoided as the of "The Manumission Society for promoting the

asked what shall be done? I know that they are suppression of the African Stave trade, be disin debt-deeply in debt. I deplore it. Yes, in charged from the Memorial of the Manuary slebt, I am not afraul to essert it, in many in Society of North Carolina, and that it be laid on stances, for the most idle projects; got up and pur- the rable.

I do not wish, in what I have said, to be consid. American, by refusing to pay the foreigner, what ered the advocate of low wages. I um in favor of it justly owes. Let the indebted States rememhigh wages; and agree that the higher the wages ber in time, that there is but one honest mode of the stronger the evidence of prosperity; provided paying its debts; stop all further increase, and (and that is the important point) they are so natu- impose taxes, to disc'iarge what you owe. There rally, by the effectiveness of industry, and not in is not a State, even the most indebted, with the consequence of an inflated currency, or an artificionallest resources, that has not amply resources to cial regulation. When I say the effectiveness of given its engagements. For one, I pledge myself; industry, I mean to comprehend whatever is calcu. South Carolina is also in debt. She has spent her lated to make the labor of one country more pro- thousands in wasteful extravagence on one of the ductive than that of others. I take into consider- most visionary schemes, that ever entered into the ation skill, activity, energy, invention, perfection head of a thinking man. I dare say this even of of instruments and means, mechanical and chemic her; I, who on this floor stood up to defend her cal; abundance of capital, natural and acquired; almost along against those who threatened her with facility of intercourse and exchanges, internal and fire and sword, but who now are so squearnish external, and, in a word, whatever may add to the about State Rights as to be shocked to hear it asproductiveness of labor. High wages, when at seried that a State is capable of extravagant and tributable to these, is the certain evidence of pro. wasteful expenditures. Yes, I pledge myself that ductiveness, and is, on that account, and that only, she will pay punctually every dollar she owes, the evidence of prosperity. It is easily understood, should it take the last cent, without inquiring Just as such labor would command, when compured with the less productive, a greater number I in this be by possibility mistaken-should she of pounds of angar or ten, a greater quantity of turnish her unsuffied honor, and bring discredit on clothing or lood, in the same propertion would it our common country, by refusing to redeem her command more specie, that is, higher wages for a plighted faith, (which I hold impossible) deep as day's work. But, sir, here is the important con is my devotion to her, and moth r as she is to me,

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the North Corolina Standard. THE ANSWER.

The annexed answer of Junge Saunders to the aguiries of Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North Carolingan, cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the people of North Carolina. The Federalists had already begun to raise an outcry about the rethat protection, in most cases, is a mere fallacy. final of Judge Saundens to reply to the questions propounded; but it will be seen that he took the very first opportunity to perform his duty in this respect; and he has done it in an able and lucid

RALEIGH, MARCH 7, 1840. To H. L. Holmes, Esq.-Sin: My absence from the State during the last two months; has provented an earlier reply to the question pro-February-and which I had not seen, before my

It required no "apology" on your part, so far as I am concerned, for making the inquiry, as I admit, to the fallest extent, the right of every vointerest, particularly upon a subject of such " vital importance," and about which my views and feelings have been recently so greatly misrepresented, sire ?"-I answer most decidedly, YES. I am no Abelitionistenor am I for the Emancipation of our Slaves, even at the " desire of their owners"wen." on the pain of fi

rival of old England. The foreign market once place me, in regard to the question of slavery, by as a Traifer to the South, and as unworthy of the go out in yarn and goods, than in the raw state; when I consented to be a candidate, I was prepared to have my motives questioned, my conduct misrepresented, and my acts perverted; but it had never entered into try conception, that any opposition, however desperate, or any Press, however

If the course of policy I advocate be wise, as appeared to manufactures, how much more strikingly our people, as to charge upon me the sin of abolifiguresm. And though I feel that indignation which every man proud of his own integrity will teel, when falsely accused, I am admonished, that the most effectual way to silence calumny and detraction, is to give the TRUTH in the most simple

in successful givelry the nevigation of all other countries, what an impulse it would receive if the had that bears down its successful in the lead that bears down its successful in the lead that bears down its successful in the pulse would give not only to our yealth, but for the means of national influence and safety, where only we can be fell, and in the quarter from which only external danger is to be apprehended!

I have have, Mr. President, concluded what I have have the rest to address the Section of the House, and disclaiming as I did, at the time, any concurrence in its views—except an far as it might have a hearing on the subject of the suppression of the African Slave trade—I present at it to the House, and had it referred to the Select Committee on that subject. The fact of my having received such a Memorial had entirely escaped my recollection, until I saw a copy and the disposition of it at the time. And though the disposition of it at the time, any concurrence in its views—except as the time time, any concurrence in its views—except as the time, any concurrence in the time, any concurr

most fatal poison, and the most deadly pestilence. gradual abolition of Slavery-which memorial was It is, in reality, but a schome of plunder. Let referred to the Committee upon the subject of the blood be lapped, and the apetite will be insatiable.

But the States are deeply in debt, and it may be Feb. 24. Ordered, That the Committee on the

Such are the simple facts in regard to the matter about which such a noise has been made, and for which I am denounced as a Traitor and Abo-

It is to be horne in mind, that in 1824 there had lowing language: been no excitement on this question. - Abelitionism right of petition licen then abused. No question have been the ardent friend of human liberty. lect Committee raised under the President's Mes under I have faithfully performed." sage, upon a subject on which Congress had the Let us see the legal means by which Gen. Hasright and was then acting, is no admission of their rison proposes to discharge these obligations. In right to act on other matters, with which the 1825 he held the following language: Committee did not and had not any legitimate au- "Should I be asked if there be no way by which thorsty to not. This is no technical, but a sub- the General Government can aid the cause of stantial distinction. Had my object been to fur. Emancipation! I answer, that it has long been an ther the wishes of the petitioners in having Slave- object near my heart to see the whole of the stery abolished in the District of Columbia, then to plus Nationi Revenue appropriated to that object, he Committee on the District, the petition should With the sanction of the States holding slaves, nid their views in probibiling the traffic in slaves its being applied, embracing not only the colonizame with being friendly to its objects. But the Jour- on a slave." nat shows butting of this sort, and the acquiescence By this proposition, so dear to Gen. Harrison's on my part that the memorial be laid on the table, heart, he claims for Congress the power of approconfirms the statement I now make. For, whilst printing "the whole of the surplus National Reve-I am candid to admit, I had not then heard of the save" to Emancipation. Gen. Harrison is a Tarobjection to the reception of memorials for the iff man, give him the power he asks for Congress abolition of slavery, and though I held as I still and he will tax the South to raise a revenue, and should concede to Congress the right to act on this by the Constitution. Concede this power and a reception, and its reference was voted for by James them call upon him to answer. Manrion and sales distinguished southern mem | A word to his friends and supporters. No canhers. The Report then made save not a word did man can deny the fact that he owes his nomiagainst receiving memorials of the kind. So in nation to the influence of the Abolition party. In the case of a similar memorial in the year 1805. Congress, at its present session, on the proposition The reference was voted for by southern gentle to exclude Abolition memorials a proposition inmen, some of them then taking the ground that tended to be so worded by the Whigs as to drive they voted on the grounds that the petition had re- from its support the Democratic members from the ference to the African Sizve trade, at well as to North—only one supporter of Harrison from a non-the abolition of Slavery generally. The fact is, slaveholding State yound for it; whereas, twenty-that this question of reception was not taised and seven Democrats were found in its support, and to that this question of reception was not raised and seven Democrats were found in its support, and to seriously discussed until made by Mr. Calhoun in them are we indebted for its passage, as the vote March, 1836; and even then it did not prevail; stood 114 for, and 118 against.

the question of reception being superceded by the Such are the facts and circumstances involved motion to be on the table. So as to the memorial in this matter, from which are to be deduced the Managers of the Manuaisson Society of North kers, in principle and religion opposed to slavery—
Carolina, praying that the interval traffic in Slaves embracing matters on which Congress was then
may be prohibited by law, and that provision may ucting. 2. The special reference to Committees,

morters of Henry Clay and William H. would do had they the majority. Harrison. That those who are in political con-cert with the Abelitionests of the North should fears but that the people of our State will do justice whose feelings and opinions on the question of vilege of a representative Government. all or equivocation. I With sincere respect, your obedient servant mean to hold them to this admission, and if any one even doubts my integrity on this question. I trust he will not think of voting for me. This being a matter of deep public concern, in which the people of North Carolina have so much at stake, I shall now proceed to examine, and see how

my political opponents wand on the subject.

he most difficult to answer.

So much fire their petitions, and the right of laving them presented. In my case, they were presented and referred to Committees on subjects upon which Congress had the right to act. I am

"I recognize, in the fallow extent, the propriety of this desire an year part, [to know his opinions,] and although there is nothing in your latter making the avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States, shall we have frequently brought this matter to the

The Memorial prays, 1st. For the abilition of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Co-Slavery in the District of Colosakis. 24. For the interdictates of the Slave trade between the States. takes; and, also, with the determination, equally 3d. It denounces " The truffic to Africa for Slaves decided, to reast the slightest interference with the as Piracy,"

To this piedge, thus candidly given, he still ad-

Geo. Harrison, in 1822, when a candidate for Congress, in his address to the public, uses the fol-

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. had not then raised its hyers head, nor had the From my earliest youth to the present moment, I had been raised as to the right of having these pe- the age of eighteen I became a member of an Abotitions presented. The politician and the aboli-tionist had not then met at the ballot box. Pass-the object of which, was to ameliorate the condiing by the disclaimer made at the time of present- tion of slaves, and procure their freedom by every ing the memorial-the special reference to a Se- legal means. The obligations which I'then came

have been referred. Had it been my purpose to there appears to be no constitutional objection to between the States, it should have been referred to tion of those that may be otherwise freed, but the the Judiciary or to a Select Committee. So, after purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous the discharge of the Committee from the memo- prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we rial, had I then moved its further reference, it might look forward to a day not far distant when might have afforded some better pretext to charge the North American Sun would not look down up-

do, the right of petition as sacred, I am not pre- then apply it to emancipate their slaves. As to pared to admit that even of that fine, I should the "sauction of the States": their consent can have committed myself by doing any act which confer no power on Congress, not already granted question. But it is sufficient for me to say, that majority of Congress will soon be found to free our what I did is no concession of jurisdiction. The slaves, withou such sanction. If Gen Harrison first petition on this subject ever presented to Come wishes to remove all doubt as to his opinions, let grees was that in March 1790. This came from him answer your inquiry. It his friends in the the people called Quakers," and was referred to South be as anxious to protect their country as a Select Committee, without any objection as to its they are genious for the success of their party, let

presented in 1827. "House Journal, page 187. following conclusions: 1. That the memorials Mr. Saunders presented a petition of the Board of presented by me, were from the Society of Quamade for the removal of those who may be not having cognizance of the Abolition of Slavery, monespated, to places without the United States : was no admission, on my part, of the power of Ordered. That the said petition be referred to the Congress to not on that question, and a negative of Committee of Ways and Means." The remarks any fair inference of my concurrence in the wishes as to the reference of the first petition, apply with of the memorialist. 3. The presentment of a mequal or still greater force to this. A reference morial from the same Society by my successor, o this petition, shows that it did not clases for and its reference to the Committee on the District Congress the power to Molish Slavery; and whilst of Columbia, and his support by Mr. Morehead I dony that Congress has power to prohibit the and the Whig party, with a knowledge of the fact, internal traffic in slaves," how far they might is a full answer to their present outcry against me. and in the removal "of such as might be exampled. That Martin Van Buren is pledged to veto any pated," it another matter, which certainly was bill that may be passed by Congress; whereas, granted during Mr. Monroe's acquinistration.

Such are the facts and circumstances attending this transaction, for which I am an industriously members in Congress, from the non-slaveholdingmeed by the Federal Press, and the friends States, establishes the alarming fact, of what they

sel surious to throw from the meeters that odium to themselves and to the country, and indoing that which they ted justly attaches to their own con- they will do justice to me. And though the serfect, upon the shoulders of others, is not a matter pents of faction may his around the altar, the pasurprise. And whatever effect their charge triotic devotion of our people will preserve inviolate may have upon use, I rejoice for the country that the Constitution and Union of our beloved country; these partizans, in their hasty zeal, have commit- whilst the cause of Liberty and Democracy shall ted their own party against the support of any one rise triumphant, so long as we enjoy the high pri

R. M. SAUNDERS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE ONLY REASON FOR WAR.

Why is it that while we are threatened with war and all its evils, in the settlement of our land case, If I convict them of doing and supporting what in which the matter in dispute is no more than a bey have sought to fix upon me, then I submit few granite boulders and stunted firs, a territory hat they stand condemned out of their own mouths, worth altogether not as much as one county of shall deal in facts and home truths, of all others Alabama, or one parish of South Carolina -a teriritory lying on the barren border of Maine, and House Jerrent, 21st Congress, page \$78: "Mr.
Augustine H. Shepperd presented a petition of the
Manumission Society of North Carolina, praying Congress to take measures for the entire Abolition upon to sustain the Federal Government at the of Slavery within the District of Colombia; and, sacrifice of her commercial and agricultural classalso, for suppressing the traffic in slaves between es should hostilities commence—why is it that the the said District and the Southern Soutes—which whole Union is apathetic, and the Administration petition was referred to the Committee for the Dis- seemingly passive under an insolent outrage which tries of Columbia." Mr. Shepperd was my suc- affects in its consequences the entire property of cessor in Congress, elected as the friend of Gen, the most valuable portion of the Union? The Jackson-turned Whig, and with the fact of his assumption of the British Colonial Authorities in having presented this memorial, was sustained by Bermuda to sieze and dispose of the property of Mr. Morehead, and voted for by the entire Whig. party in the District. Heavy Clay, has, or all or tained by Lord Palmerston, in the face of ren-curious, sustained the right of the Abolticulus to son and precedent, is a violation of the law of have their petitions received, and at this very see mations, and a contumely towards these Unnited sion birmell presented the petition of a single Qua. States, which, if tolerated, must disgrace this Co federacy forever.

a Tory and Aboditionist. Mr. Clay and Mr. Sheppered present and have them referred to the Comet and Emperium, while the very ground on mittee on the District of Columbia. Those gentlemen are Whigh and patriots.

Let us now see how stand Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison on this question. Mr. Van Buren, and defend them as property against foreign entered in answer to one addressed to him by certain gentlemen, a part of whom were then opposed to his election, uses the following conclusive ingreading property on board of the Encience of Southern property on the Southern property against foreign and defend them as property against fo "Mancu 6, 1836. terprise, on the arrogant ground that such seigure

now understand that, if the desire of that portion of attention of our readers; have hestowed (we fear, them which is favorable to my ejevation to the Chief Megistrary should be gratified, I must go in to the Presidential chair the indicable and uncomplete the indica

tent claim of the British to affect by their less the tent claim of the Brillian to affect by their law to tenure of property in this confederacy. The pro-generally has given no sympathetic treplans, the Government scens to used to be remarked to they are diagracefully submitting to an indicate or rather, they seem to be condenous of the date. or, and only desirous of conceating it. It is not now insist on redress, they are treache the South and the Constitution: They expect pect us to go cordially with them into a coputhe pine wilderness on the skirts of Maine, if the senction England, and Maine, and New York their disregard of the American Constrution at the rights which it secures, in their disregard all international law and justice, in this violities the rights of friendly and confederate soverage.

If we submit to the claim of England to depra

Southern men of their property, because Eagle recognises no such property within her barders, we must submit to the same claim as recently as up for New York by her Governor, We me limit to both, the decision what shall or shall no he property in Georgia, Virginia, or South Carolina.
In such submission we place the entire property,
the very existence of the South, at the mercu of an extraneous power. Destroy toe institution of any ry, and you render worthless the entire present the South-YOU DESTROY THE SOUTH. Let our whole section therefore be roused to sesist on its rights! Let our community smitch a

respite from its immediate and pressing measure troubles, to consider a question which is not of a day, but which involves our very existence as a publics. If we suffer England and the non-slave. holding Stutes to set our laws at defiance, and a treat Southern property as no property at all, whenever they can find or inveigle it out of our border. whether on sea or land-for that is the claim? assert—we may as well decide the question at see of abandoning either the institution of slavery to our connexion with the non-slaveholding States. We cannot sofler ourselves to be involved in wan with foreign powers to protect northern propent, if the North not only refuse to join us in descriptions, but become invaders themselves. In the negotiation, our government has been in

umphant in argument, while Lord Palmerson pertinacionaly denied our rights to redress in case of the Enterprise, contumeliously area argument on that claim-further, the nic roles his government. The negotiation having terms ted—why has not the President presented his a rious unadjusted difficulty to the attention of the gress and the people? Why sign it in his means and dwell on the infinitely insignificant question, a comparison, of the Maine boundary?

We care not for the redress of other aggress if this be neglected. To the South, the even State of Maine is nothing compared to this queries and we cannot strain at the gnat, of the postage ty of government is ready to awallow this came.
We are glad to one, by the following confrom the proceedings of Congress—that one dis-delegation has called attention to the subject of we regret that the neglect of the President re-

the call necessary.

Mr. Rhett offered the following resolution, who ies over: es over: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign and do inquire into the circumstances under w American vessel Enterprise was driven by veather, in the year 1837, into the port of Hamilton the Island of Bermuda, and the slaves therein were liberated by the authorities of that island, and, do report thereon to the House.

We confidently hope, now that this question is forced upon their attention, that the administraion will vindicate their claim to Southern confdence surely they will not shrink and water le fore the abolition storm which the Whigh are insan considerations as this, under an assault be strikes at the very foundation of the Union, and if republicanism?

Read the article in our selection to day dan-Mark what Mr. Adams, the whig champion in the davery question himself declares, that dames in, and of, the very marrow of this Ugon-of that it has come to this, that either "THE US" ION MUST FALL BEFORE IT, OR THE WHICK -Let every Southern man and friend of the Social meet the alternative thus forced upon us. Let e answer with one voice, and say, if that he the far alternative—"LET THE UNION FALL!"

On the 5th instant, Mr. CALHOUN, always nice ful of the rights of the South, introduced the lowing Resolutions into the U. S. Senste: Resolved. That a ship or vessel on the high sets ? time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, as coming to the laws of nations, under the exclusive diction of the State to which her flag belongs as und

so as if constituting a part of its own domain.

Resolved. That if such ship or vessel shall be orced, by stress of weather or other unavoidable and into the port of a friendly power, she would unler to ame laws, lose none of the rights appertaining tele on the high seas, but on the contrary, she and her on go and persons on board, with their property and the rights belonging to their personal relations as or tablished by the laws of the State to which they be long, would be under the protection which the hard nations extend to the unfortunate under such curs dances.

Resolved. That the brig Enterprise, which we forced unacoidably by stress of weather into Partition, Barmula Island, while on a lawful with on the high sens from one part of the Union to and comes within the principles embraced in the fare. resolutions; and that the seizure and detention of the negrous on board by the local authorities of the land was an act in violation of the laws of nation, and his y unjust to our citizens to whom they belong

Died, near Salisbury, on the 2nd instant, Ester servant of Mr. Wm. S. Macay, aged 105 years. Select was a faithful and favorite servant of the late Jodge Macay, nursed and assisted in raising his family of children, some of whom are now advanced in perand was greatly esteemed by the family for her land, and oprightness,

Ranaway.

FROM Concord, N. C., on the evening of the 13th instant, one PLEASANT G. MAK. 3 Tailor by trade. He has rather a sly look and the ropensity of an absquafilator who loves to make mall debts and runaway without paying. The loofer, of the above name, was raised in Ansa county, N. C., and this is to apprize the public " his true character. The citizens of Concord not hereafter permit such loufers to leave them A CITIZEN. March 20, 1840.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received until the 15th of April next, for building two BRICK BUILDINGS, for the use of the Poor of Raust feet in the clear; the other to be fifty-two feet lost by eighteen in the clear, one story high. For he ther particulars of plan and conditions, apply the Daniel H. Cress and John Coughenour, contracted for the Board of Wardens of the Poots Salisbury, March 5, 1840