Address of Mr. Kendall

soutemplation of mankind.

frages of our people, and at the same time refu do not scruple to compel their dependants to vote ses to answer the questions they put to him for the their will, at elections, instead of their own, and so purpose of satisfying themselves as to the princi to manage their private affairs as to reward or puples and policy by which he will be governed, if nish more humble men for the surrender or asserelected. With his own consent, a committee is in- tion of the right of free suffrage. Upon the same terposed between him and his countrymen, not to principle, they do not hesitate to cheat in elections aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable and client in the returns. Recall a few facts of inquiries, but to cut off direct communication, and recent occurrence, and it will be seen that I do keep his opinions from the public. A free and in- them no injustice. telligent people, whose precious right is to ask and obtain the riews of every man who seeks party had possession of the Government of Penntheir suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to sylvania, in all its legislative and executive branchs their government, are blantly told that they shall es. By false registries, and the introduction of not-enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for thousands of voters from abroad, they strove to the Presidency upon trust. They are asked to re-effect a Governor and a majority of the House of lax that "eternal vigilance," which is truly "the Representatives, but were defeated. Instead of price of liberty," and blindly submit themselves, submitting to the decision of the People, they deif not to a "King, who can do no wrong," to a termined to disregard it and retain possession of the Chief Magistrate who assumes the attitude of ir- Government of the State at all hazards. From the responsibility and surrounds himself with minis- county of Philadelphia, two Democratic Senators ters, even before the crown of power has been and eight Representatives had been elected, and it placed on his head !

because they considered him the ablest man of their several hundred, a minority of the judges sent a party, or at all qualified for the station, but merely certificate to the office of the Secretary of State, because he had once been a General.—Having seen falsely showing that the Harrison candidates had the people place the heroic Jackson in the chair of a majority. The change of these night members State, now the randing their unceasing denunciations from one side to the other, would give them a maof "military chieffains," they weakly expected to jurity of the House of Representatives. Fortified avail themselves in their struggle for power, of the by this false certificate, and supported by the Gosame devotion and enthusiasm, by presenting the vernor and a majority of the Senate, the Secretary name of another who had worn the uniform of his of State publicly advised his party to treat the country and attained to the same rank. They did not election of Governor as if it had never been held, accord to the people sense enough to discriminate although the Democratic candidate had a majority between the weak and inefficient chieffam, who af of thousands! On the meeting of the Legislature, ter a series of military blunders, fortunately for he sent in the false returns, and withheld the true his country, resigned his commission in the midst ones. The Senate immediately admitted the usurof the war, and the real hero who took it up and pers. When the Democrats of the House resisted

presenting in an address or resolutions the princi-ples which would control the administration of ficers. The Democratic members did the same their candidate if elected, concerted a general thing, in conjunction with the true Representatives movement throughout the Union to give sciat to from Philadelphia county. But, as the Governor their nomination by a simultaneous shout to the and a majority of the Senate were of the Harrison unititary glories, which, after an oblivion of twen-party, all power was in their own hands; and it ty five years, are now for the first time discovered became evident that they intended to create, by to be worthy of commemoration in feast or in more, arbitrary power, a majority to the House, and see We have accordingly seen vast assemblages col- aside the election, not inly of several Scuntors and lected together, at great labor and cost, not to res. Representatives, but that of Governor also! pond to any principle, or listen to any argument. This design, more bold, considering the people but to drown the voice of reason in the shouts of and the age, than the most during usurpations of revelry, and lead captive the feelings of the peo Caesar, Cromwell, or Napoleon, roused the spirit ple in a senseless excitement. Huzzas for the of '76; indignant multitudes poured into the capinewly found hyro, annuociations of his poverty, of hal; they arganized a Committee of SAFF CY, and his residence in a log-cubin, and love of hard cider; prepared to assert the rights of the People. The the hauling of miniature log-cabins, and cances, affrighted Governor and his guilty counsellors, inand cider barrels, through the streets; the rolling stead of receding from their foul design, denounced of balls, and the display of banners with unmean. the People as rebels and determined to carry out ing motties; doggerel rhymes and vulgur pictures; the usurpation by force of arms! Troops were the drinking of cider; the mumbring of gauger- called out provided with "back shot and ball carbread, and unitating the cries of birds and beasts, tridge;" the capitol of the State resounded with the with other muramery and mockery, as disgraceful din of arms; and the peace of the Commonwealth to the country, as it is insulting to the people, seemed to be suspended upon a hair. Lest the mi-are the naw means of electroneering, by which it litin of the State might show some reluctance to is winty expected to induce the community to sur- shoot down their own friends and subvert their own render itself, like the charmed bird, to the jaws of rights, the Governor had the audacity to request the will serpent which stands ready to devour it. the aid of a body of United States regulars, then in By arguments like these, it is expected to pursuade, the vicinity, and to demand of the President the the freemen of America to surrender their right to said of the grany of the Union! know the political opinions of the candidate, and What, in this case, did the people ask? Nothguarded as he is.

without slint, abuse of Official station and privilege their monstronwellers without restraint, and violation of the laws with and retain the possession and power at the point of out reserve. The Harrison party in Congress are the bayonet? Not because they rejented or releagued together in a great electioneering Association, with its "executive combittees" appointing and carnage, to put down the rights of the people; subordinate committees throughout the Union; raj but because two of their number, and two only, resing somes by tops of thousands to support press plused to act out the scene, and, receding from the es, to magnify their mock here, libel the Admin- asurping House of Representatives, left it without istration, and scatter delusion through the coun- a quorum. As bold, unprincipled, and unscrupatry; practising the most unheard of abuses, get look as they were, they dared not proceed when ting subscribers to a newspaper under a promise they could no longer shield their usurpation under tirat they shall receive it under trank, violating the law by netunity franking it, and devoting their money, their talents, their privileges, and their whe now constitute the Harrison party in other time, not to the business of legislation for which States! Did they denounce the usurpers and take tuey were elected, but to an unscripulous and un- the side of the people! No; almost to a man, they coasing warfare upon another department of the sustained, encouraged, and defended Governor Rit-Government. The public business is delayed, the ner and his during associates. The people republic fulth violated, and the ordinary operations coived from them but ferocious above, with the erof the Government obstructed, that the session of thiers of traitors and rebels. The attempt to Congress may be protracted; thus furnishing the cleave down by the sword the most precious rights influence of public station, the facilities of the of freemen, was every where applauded by them. frank and money from the Treasury, to carry on showing that the same contempt for the people pertheir electioneering operations. In some cases vades that party throughout the Unionelectioneering tracts franked by members of Congress, weighing more than they had a right to Congress? The House of Representatives kept in ments," to secure their free transmission; and in force into it, as members, five men from New Jerothers, the frank of members has been boldly forged / What would be said of the Executive officers here, if they were to form such a club, ap The "broad seal" of the Governor, though coverpoint such a committee, and resort to such means? Would not the very men who are now committing nbuses and outrages a thousand times more aggravated than any they charge against the Adminis tration, sound the tocsin of alarm upon a thousand ing, less corrupt, less dangerous, or less criminal, in one department of the Government than in

CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE lies at The Harrison party showed this contempt in presenting " a military chieftain " as their candidate, after having for years denounced the elevation of such men as worse for the country than

war, pestilence, and famine, or any other so-ores. They show it by presenting a sham kero to the people, and endeavoring to pursuade them that he m a real one

They show it by asking the people to vote for a ewer the questions of neither friends nor foes." They show it by abandoning all argument, and

pitchers, cances, balls, banners, pictures, and pa-

throwing principle out of the contest.

misrepresentations of the acts of the Administra- soul" members into Congress at the point of the tion, and their causeless abuse of the men who bayonet?

them?

mon of the right of suffrage, and their steady at-The THE PROPER OF THE UNITED STATES, tempts to corrupt it when it is extended. Not beheving the People fit for self-government, they will Dur country presents a new spectacle for the not trust them with power when they can avoid it; and, whenever the opportunity present itself, take A candidate for the Presidency is asking the suf- away from them that which they possess. They

In 1838, the leaders of the present Harrison

was so certified by a majority of the judges of the This candidate was nominated by a convention, not election; yet, though the Democratic majority was closed that war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans. their introduction into that body, the Harrison par-Under this fatal error, the convention, instead of ty proceeded separately, in conjunction with the

and constitutionally elected by large majorities.-To these means of influence are added money And why did not the Harrison party proceed in constitutional forms.

What on this occasion was the conduct of those

And what have we seen at the present session of frank, have been falsely marked "public docu- a state of disorganization for weeks, by an attempt to sey, when five other men, notorious and confessedly, had a majority of the votes given at the election. ing a known and acknowledged fraud, was held by them more sacred than the people's right of suffrage, and was considered a better title to a seat in Congress than a majority of the people's votes!-This was not a Pennsylvania scene, probably bebills, and startle the country with the threatning cause the Harrison party here had no Governor danger ! And are these combinations less alarm. Ritner under their control to back the "broad seat" with "buckshot and ball," but the contempt for the people, and the will to trample on their rights, vere in both cases the same.

Freemen of the United States! Your liberties the bottom of this whole scheme of electioneering, are not so safe as you may suppose. Think you, if Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been refused to his friends in Pennsylvania? Think you, that in such a condition of things, the people of that State could have fined their right to a Governor and Legislature of their own free choice, but by wading through rivers of blood? It was at Harrisburg, on the very scene of the Rimer osurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that desperate effort gagged and guarded candidate, " who will an that the nonunction of Harrison was offected! If elected, Ritner's advisers will be his advisers; the profligacy and daringness of that faction will be transferred to Washington; and their spirit will They show it by their log cabins, cider barrels, pervade the administration of the General Government. What have you to expect from it, but what rade, riol, and drunkenness; fit only to amuse, if you have seen it attempt? What, but that corrupthey did not disgust, a Loudon populace or a Part- fion and fraud in elections will pervade every State? What, but that minority candidates will They show it by their incessant and monstrons be thrust into the State Legislatures, and "broad

Compose it.

A flood of demoralization has swept over our Where is the true-hearted American who would land; and upon some States it rests in stagment A flood of demoralization has swept over our not be ashamed of his country, if she could, by pools, contaminating the atmosphere of liberty, and such means, be induced to abandon her right to threatening death to every thing virtuous, noble, question candidates for office, and throw herself and free. It is to the monster Bank, which, havonconditionally into the arms of a President and a ing struggled in vair, by its blandishments, its corparty which has no principles, or dare no. avow ruptions and its terrors, to overcome the fearless and incorruptible man then at the head of the Gen-From this contempt of the People springs the eral Government, turned to the State Legislature apposition of the leaders of this party to the exten- where it found no difficulty in buying up Senators

by the dozen, that the people of Pennsylvania were indebted for the profligacy exhibited in the attempt to subvert their liberties by the sword. To mean fornished by the same and similar institutions, or those directly connected with them, if not even to the bankers of Europe, are the people of the Uni-ted States undoubtedly now indebted, not only for the depravation of morals which threatens to break up the foundations of society, but for a large portion of the means which enable the "Executive Committee" at Washington to prosecute their war against un honest and democratic Administration. It was by violating moral obligations and plunder ing their own people through the Bank of England, that the British Government was enabled to keep he world in arms during the scenes of the French Revolution; and the British party in America are profiting by the profligate example. Laws are vio-lated with impunity; moral obligations are scoffed at and derided; knavery walks the streets with the bold face of honesty; plunderers of the public and of public institutions obtain sympathy and forgiveness; and the Administration, which sternly sets its face against these evils and their authors, is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity. If had men are to be permitted to overthrow it, by means so profligate and with motives so corrupt, what is to be expected, but that they will proceed to aggrandize themselves upon the ruins of our free Government, and the enslavement of our people?

It will be my endeavor, as far as necessary, to vindicate the Administration from the foul aspersions east upon it, and earnestly to inculcate-

That in the practice of a rigid morality alone, can men or nations justly look for happiness and

That there is but one code of morals for private and public Affairs: That pure morality is true democracy, conce

ding to every one his right, and seeking advantages of none :

That every freeman has a right to know the po itical opinions of any candidate who is presented wrong and insult which strikes at the root of representative Government, and is the adoption of a kingly principle:

That the cause of morality, freedom, and law; the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the peace of the country; the rights of the people, and the safety and improvement of their institutions; will be best promoted and secured by the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

And, finally, that it is the indispensable duty of very man who wishes to preserve the blessings of an honest representative Government, the rights of property, the faith of contracts, the honor of his country, and the freedom of man, to oppose, by all honorable means, the election of General Harrison, vito stready sets the people at defiance, while his friends mock and insolt them by a childish and ridiculous mummery, fit only to amuse the wild natives of Africa.

The ferocity of the Harrison party is equal to heir folly. In every moment of rising hope they cannot restrain their jeers and their taunts, their riotous parades, shouts of exultation, and groans of moult. While holding a high public station, I have seen my children spring in terror from their beds, at the dead hour of midnight, in the belief that gues were fired into the windows of their chamber. It was the cannon of Federalism in the street, where its myrmidons had collected to exult over and insult their father with mock music, firing, shouts, and progress.

The God of Liberty forbid that this spirit should ever get possession of our Government!-And does not every true Republican say AMEN?

Let us rully to the rescue- Send light among if it be possible that the people of this country can throw themselves into the arms of a candidate without a tongue to speak to them, and a party withwith the hope of power, though relying for success on nothing but their industry and skill in de-Department the most fortunate of my life, as it has been already one of the happiest.

Democrats / I invoke your aid and co-operation. AMOS KENDALL. P. S. Every Democratic editor in the Union is respectfully requested to publish this address,

with the annexed prospectus. Every friend of Democracy and an honest Adthe subscription, forwarding the names and money to me, postage paid, or through postmasters, who Messrs. Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, to keep are permitted by the post office laws and regulations to do so in letters written by themselves.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe. This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number after-ward giving the result in detail and an index.

subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers

Terms: One copy \$1 | Twelve copies \$10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20 and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contriute to this paper until November. The names of subscribers procured upon this Pros-

pectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, the lawgiver who would make slavery the penalty. etters written by themselves, enclosing money for newson por subscriptions,

are not more than ten per cent, below specie in value. No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

> From the New Orleans Great Western. HARRISONISM

he following letter from Mr. Nicholas, one of our personal assault on the feeble. He could absolve ful and outrageous scene in Washington. Let the on the contrary, dare not resent an insult offered people reflect on what they are bringing upon him, lest he might not be able to satisfy the fine themselves in the apport of an obolitionist for the imposed upon him by the court, otherwise than by Presidency. The signs are portentous-let the submitting to the degradation of being sold into South look to its safety:

WASHISHTON CITY, May 3, 1840. ing spectacle here. About five o'clock, between thirty ite reading in Roman history could not have full and forty carts filled with negroes, with a full compliment of black marshals, mounted on horseback, para- mous patrician boxer of immense strength and ded up and down Pennsylvania Avenue. This odious pageant, with the words "Hard Cider" held up conspicuously to view, passed undisturbed. We have seen several highly exciting party processions among the people of the District this winter, and are on the every constant of the control of the people of the District this winter, and are on the every control of the people of the District this winter, and are on the every control of the people of the District this winter, and are on the every control of the people of the District this winter, and are on the every control of the people of the District this winter, and are on the every control of the people of the District this winter, and are on the every control of the people of the people of the District this winter. of the studiously gotten up parade at Baltimore. But one would scarcely have expected that in a slavehold-Harrison statute of Indiana, to illustrate this Ohio ng city the authorities would have tolerated such an bition. I would that you and every other citizen

From the (Columbus) Georgia Argus. GENERAL HARRISON.

The claims of Gen. Harrison upon the people of the South have been strongly urged, on account of his having sacrificed himself by his vote on the Missouri question.

We think we shall be able to satisfy our readers, that however much he may deserve for having done his duty, that we at least owe him nothng for his own sofferings, in that particular case. It will be recollected, that the vote which his friends claim for him was given in 1819, and they go on to say, that he was in 1822 heaten for Congress on account of that vote. Let us see how this matter stands. He was elected to Congress in 1816, and took his seat in December, 1817; the time for which he was elected expired the 4th of March, 1819-in February, 1819, he gave the vote of which his Southern friends boast so much; the impression exists in the minds of a great many men, that he was turned out of Congress for that vote. Let us see-by reference to Niles' Register, vol. 2d., New Series, page 391, date 1st August, 1818, we find the following-" Gen. Harrison has announced that he will not be a candidate for Congress at the next election." In vol. 3d., page 175, dated 7th Nov., 1818, we find the following : Ohio-We have not yet received the complete returns, but it is believed that Ethan Allen Brown is elected Governor, and for Congress, Thomas R. Ross, vice Gen. Harrison retired." Now, Gen. Harrison gave his vote in February, 1819. and so far from his having been turned out of Congress on this account, he had declined a re-election, and his successor had been elected long before the vote was given. Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820; whether Gen. H. would have voted against the restriction at that time, had

he been in Congress, we shall bereafter see. Lest, however, these things shall be denied by the Harrison men, we shall adduce evidence to which they cannot object. In a pamphlet headed, " Please read and circulate," and entitled "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Wilfor his suffrages; and to deny him that right, is a liam H. Harrison," we find it stated, that in 1816, he was elected by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Ohio. In this station, he served to his own honor and to the satisfaction of his constituents, until 1819; when upon the expiration of his term of service, he was chosen to the Senate of the State Legislature." Mark it-" He served to his own honor and the satisfaction of his constituents;" and et be was beaten in 1823 on account of that vote: but as father evidence that " he served to the satisfaction of his constituents," he was the same year elected to the Senate of his own State.

By the way, we have somewhat to say of that pamphlet of which we have spoken. Our readers will find no difficulty in getting hold of them, for they are scattered over the whole country. Examine one of them, and you will find, that the pamphlet as it was originally written, ends on the 14th page, nearly at the bottom of the column.-That was intended for circulation at the North, and not one word is said about his Missouri vote, and his having been beaten on account of it. The balance of the pamphlet was added to suit the South. It is in this latter part, that we find this account. Let us examine how they tally. Turn to page 12, and you will find that he served in "Congress to the satisfaction of his constituents." and the evidence of it is, that they elected him in the same year to the Senate at home. Turn to page 15, and you find that he did not serve to the satisfaction of his constituents, but that so much were they dissatisfied, and so implacable was their spirit of revenge, that more than three years afterwards, he was beaten for Congress on account of this vote; and yet, so forgiving are the so people, that in 1824, as a compensation for his former defeat, they elected him to a seat in the Senate of the United States .- Facts are coming to out principles to announce, a party already mad light, notwithstanding the old General refuses to be a witness. The old man's friends are not all that have been ignorant of his history; but there luding the people; and if my feeble powers shall are those who will take rather more pains to make enable me to do any thing to prevent it, I shall es. it known than they will. We have in our possesteem the day of my resignation of the Post Office sion a good many of the old man's opinions, and we shall give them to the world.

> From the Washington Globe of May 20. HARRISON'S RE-APPEARANCE IN CINCIN-NATL

The Cincinnati papers brought the news, a day or two since, of the re-appearance in Cincinnati of the superannuated candidate of Federalism .pistration is invoked to active efforts to extend The public is well apprised that it had become the fixed policy of his committee of Federal keepers, him at his home, at the North Bend, so that he might not fall in the way of any excitement and curiosity, and be induced to break through the restraints of silence to which he had agreed to submit. Unluckily for the federal managers, the old gentleman appeared at Cincinnati, unexpectedly, on the day that Mr. Buchanan, Speaker of the Exenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus Ohio House of Representatives, had appointed to address the people on the subject of the Presidential election. Among other things, Mr. Buchanan adduced a statute of the Indiana Territory, sanctioned by Harrison, when Governor, providing for the sale of persons, in satisfaction of judgments " for fines and costs," and superadding "whipping, in case of "absconding," to show that the Ohio statute for which he voted, many years afterwards, was but a new expression of the settled opinins of postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank and atoms in money, while it gave perfect impenses not atone in money, while it gave perfect impunity to the man whose purse was sufficient to buy Bank notes, current in the section of country where off the penalties of the law, and so exempt his persubscriber resides, will be received, provided they son from even the slightest inconvenience for the wrongs perpetrated on others. By this code, introduced by Harrison in Indiana, as Governorfor, by the ordinance of the Territory, " no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force, without his (the Governor's) asssent"-a man who had money and personal strength had nothing to We extract from the "Times," of yesterday, restrain him from making wanton and unprovoked maters in Congress, describing a most disgrace- himself instantly by paying the fice. A poor man, bondage. This law was but a revival of the haughty patrician code of Rome in its worst days, We had yesterday a most extraordinary and disgust. of the working of which Gen. Harrison's favor-

legislation, Mr. Buchanan said nothing to justify the outbreak of which the Federal Presidential capof Louisiana could have witnessed, as I did, this scene the outbreak of which the Federal Presidential candeep reflections in slaveholders. Very respectfully, will be seen from the correspondence we annex.

ROBT. CARTER NICHOLAS. The Cincinnate paper, the Journal and Adverti-

ser, expressly says, that in referring to this subject, Mr. Buchaxax made no unkind allusion to the person whose signature enseted this law, On

the contrary, the Advertiser says:
"We can assure our readers that a disrespect ful word in that speech was not expressed of General Harrison. Mr. Buchanan, in a very abia manner, did expose the hypocrisy of the Federal Whig leaders, who profess so much friendship, kindness, and patronage towards the industrio classes of our fellow-citizens; and most successful he was in the exposition of them. In the course of his argument, he adduced many instances to show that those professors of lavor towards poor men, were the greatest opposers of the poor, and among many instances, he had reference to that of putting forth as a candidate for the Presidency the man who, as Governor of Indiana, sanctioned a law by which poor white men might be sold into slavery.

"The law has been made by the sanction of Gen. Harrison, who might have put his veto on it, and from that veto there could be no appeal, as under the ordinance the veto of the Governor was final. The observation of Mr. Buchanan was directed against the Federal Whig party, and not against General Harrison in particular; he thereore most certainly did not deserve the coarse and illiberal remarks applied to him by the General in the public street.

"It is with feelings of great regret, that our duty to the public at this eventful crisis, obliges us to publicly notice this outrage of the candidate for the Presidential chair; for if we had no doubts of the fitness of the General for the Presidency, this, combined with his silly conduct upon another occasion, wherein he swore he would have a certain number of electoral votes, would have confirmed us in the opinion that he is not qualified for the office."

How the Federal candidate for the Presidency demeaned himself on the occasion, will be seen by the following letter, written by a respectable mem ber of Congress from that district, and who has himself been called by the suffrages of the people to important trusts. The act of outrage in the streets of Cincinnati can be proved by the testi mony of hundreds.

Extract from a letter dated

CINCINNATI, May, 1840. "It seems that General Harrison's conscience keepers have suffered him to escape twice of late. The first time he got out was immediately after he had be tending the Lloyd dinner in this place. He met Pre-ly Lemper and admonished him not to bet against him, and like King Lear, swearing \* \* \* be would certainly get 240 out of the 295 electoral votes for Presdent. The next time he got out was the day before vesterday, and attacked Gen. Charles liale for attend ng the meeting at the court house to hear Mr. Bus hanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Ohio, swearing that he (B.) had calumniated him, and that every person was a damned rasinly who went to hear such a damned accountrel hold forth, &c. Mr. Hale tried to make some excuse, but he refused to hear him. The next morning, after coming to himself, he concluded he had better go to General Hale and apologize, which he did, and Hale said he freely forgate him. Being lately a member of J. N. Maffat's church, he said he had informed Gen. Harrison that he had prayed for him after he went to bed, and was very sorry for his indiscretion, but could not rote for him, &c.

\*Lloyd is the person convicted of forgery, in olter-ing accounts at the last session of the Ohio Legisla-

Five Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 23rd of April, 1840, a bound Girl, by the name of Susan Eller. I will give the above Reward but no thanks, for her apprehension and delivery to me; and I caution all persons against harboring or employing said Sussa, Rowan County, June 5, 1810.

VANTED .- A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year. Apply at this Office. June 5, 1940

ATTENTIONS



SALISBURY GUARDS YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company tnuster.

By order of the Captain. JOHN H. WEANT, O. S. Salisbury, May 29, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS AS removed his Office to No. 1, п of the Office Row of the Manne Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin-January 17, 1840.

DR. R. T. DISMURES HAS Located himself at Col. David Bamsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession. January 10, 1840.

NALES.

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co. TriE Subscriber has received a large supply of Natis from the above Company-equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, MICHAEL BROWN on reasonable terms. Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to use good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for liabits of sobriety and industry-Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c. or which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 18th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company. WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer,

S. M. C. Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840. 3w. Just Reed. & for Sale, Wholesale or Relail,

100 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes, 10 Hogsheads Sugar,

15 do, Molassos, 250 Sacks Salt,

10 Dozen German grass sythes, 6 do. English grain do., 50 Barcels superfine flour,

20 Boxes bunch Raisins, L. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, March 27, 1840.