"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

In the year 1790, when 18 years of age, Gen. Harrison says, he "became a member of an Abolition Society," "the obligations of which he has since faithfully performed."

In 1800, he delivered a speech in Congress in favor of maintaining a *Standing Army* during the Alien and Sedition Law Administration, and in opposition to the Republicans in that body,—John Randolph, Nathaniel Macon, and others who voted against it.

In one of the years during the "reign of terror" administration of John Adams, he returned home from Congress with the "black cockade" of Federalism on his hat.

In 1800, he was appointed by the Federal Government of John Adams, Governor of the North West Territory.

In 1807, he approved and signed a bill as Governor of Indiana, providing for the *selling* of white men and women for fines and costs of Court, and for whipping them, in case of any attempt to escape this cruel sentence, with thirty nine stripes!

In 1813, he resigned his commission in the army and quit the service of his country at one of the gloomiest periods of the war.

In 1816, a resolution was introduced into the United States Senate, voting a medal and thanks to Governor Shelby and Gen. Harrison, which honor was refused to Gen. Harrison, and his name stricken out. This vote Gen. Harrison said, had "attached to his name a disgrace which no time, or efforts of his, could efface."

In 1817, he proposed a plan for making soldiers of all the boys in the country, by training them up in camps at an annual expense of two millions of dollars. He said, in reference to the plan, that, if Government should not be able to defray the heavy expense otherwise, it ought to make itself able by laying *additional taxes*.

In 1818, while a member of Congress, he voted for resolutions asserting the power of Congress to make roads and canals in the different States, and altogether broadly maintaining all the anti Republican doctrine of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

In 1820, he introduced into the Ohio Legislature Resolutions *declaring slavery to be a great moral and political evil*, and requesting the Representation of that State in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri or any other Territory, unless slavery was restricted in its limits.

In 1821, he voted for a Bill in the Ohio Legislature, similar to the Indiana law, to sell free white men.

In 1826, on the charge of Mr. Randolph in the United States Senate, he acknowledged himself to have been the friend of John Adams and the other supporters of his Federal administration, that he believed him to be "*a pure patriot*," *and his conduct had proved him so.*

In 1828, he voted for the odious Tariff of that year, known as the "Bill of Abominations."

In 1831, in an address to the Agricultural Society of Hamilton County, Ohio, he said, when asked whether he would under *any* circumstances abandon the Tariff policy,—"*when the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff*—I would then instantly give my vote for its modification or entire repeal."

In 1833, in a speech delivered at Cheviot in Ohio, he declared that "*the right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the Legislative powers of Congress*:" he insisted that the *judicial power* was paramount to *State Rights*; he advocated a National Bank;—the system of a protective Tariff, and the doctrines of the Proclamation and Force Bill.

In 1834, he declared in a speech delivered at Vincennes, that "it had always been an object near his heart, to see the surplus revenue of the Government appropriated to the cause of emancipation," (buying up the slaves.)

In 1839, the Harrisburg Convention was forced by Abolition influence into the nomination of Harrison, against the vote of the whole Southern Delegation.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison declares "his determination to make no more avowals of opinion for the public eye:"—"to answer no questions on the subject of Abolition, to friends or foes."

To conclude the whole, it is ascertained and proved that his friends at the North are making secret pledges, by his authority, to the Abolitionists, assuring them of his soundness on that point;—that they are proclaiming him as a Bank man where the Bank is popular, and against the Bank, in parts of the country where it is not popular:—as a Tariff and Internal Improvement man in some sections, and as opposed to these doctrines in others. In short, that he is any thing to gain votes, and permitted by his "conscience keepers" to say nothing that can possibly operate to lose them:—the dumb candidate of a party composed of Federalists, Abolitionists, and Bank-men, each division having in view the accomplishment of their particular schemes, and all contending for the existence of monied monopolies with a power above the Laws, and opposed to the Constitution and the People.

It is said in the letter of Gen. Harrison's Committee to the Oswego Association, that if—

"General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison."

One of these same three, Jno. C. Wright, who has been a most violent Federalist all his life, spoke in the manner following of Jefferson in 1806.

"*Jefferson*, though seated on the top of Olympus, *as* UNPRINCIPLED PARASITES, *has become a butt and a by-word*. Those who were once the foremost in the ranks of his advocates, are now laboring to expose his weakness and misconduct."

And at another time, of his Republican Administration, as—"*A weak, hollow-hearted, temporizing, suspected and suspicious Administration.*"

This is the fellow who has the insolence to ask the "generous confidence" of Southern Republicans for a dumb candidate, under his control and keeping: a candidate who, if elected, would be entirely ruled, and governed by the old Federal party, with Daniel Webster, John Q. Adams, John C. Wright as their head.

The latest Federal humbug is a Mr. Bear, who is travelling over the Northern States, acting the buffoon, singing "Tippecanoe songs," canting of log cabins and hard cider, and playing the clown, with the assistance of some honorable members of Congress, who are so condescending as to take this "huge paw" by the hand, to gull the other "ignorant huge paws." One of the Federal gentlemen was asked if he did not think this wonderful Bear was too low and silly in his ravings to have any good effect:—"Oh, yes, said he—too much so for the *cities*, but he will suit very well for the *country people*."

This is something like the exclamation of another one of the cider party, not a hundred miles from this place, when he heard of the log cabin and hard cider show that is to come off here on the 4th. "Ah," said he, rubbing his hands, "this is the thing to catch the country people. It will do more good for old Tip in one day, than all the arguing and speeches could in a month."

These things show the opinion the Federal Whiggies have of the intelligence of the "country people."

"TIP—TYLER—TARIFF."

The Tariffites are again in motion—Mr. Andrew Stewart, formerly a leading member of the Tariff party in Congress, has recently delivered a speech at Waynesburg in Pennsylvania, in which he says:

"Mr. Van Buren has always voted against us on the Tariff, (except in 1828, when he voted under instructions): on the other hand, Harrison has always voted for it, and has always been its warm and decided advocate. *Turn them* (the Administration party) *out and put in better,—restore the Tariff*, and thereby replenish your treasury, and transfer the *burden* of the public improvements from the State to the General Government."

Surely there could be nothing plainer than this. Here we have from the lips of one of the leading men of the Harrison party, a distinct representation of the scheme they have in view:—namely, to elect Harrison—1st, That he may *restore* the Tariff, and so impose new *Taxes*:—2nd, That the General Government may assume the State debts, and bear the burden of building roads, canals, &c., in the States.

Such warnings as these are constantly falling on our ears to tell us the principles of the Harrison party. Farmers of North Carolina! are you ready to place your necks in the Tariff halter again? If not, avoid the party, and beware of giving your vote for the Tariff-tax candidate, W. H. Harrison.

"SHROUDED IN MYSTERY," *more than ever.*

Of all the ill-concerted, badly-planned, and miserable frauds ever attempted on a free and intelligent people, the effort now making by the Federal Bank party to palm off a dumb candidate on this Country, is the most bare-faced. Without a single avowal of principle, they are endeavoring by getting up an excitement for a mock military hero, by log cabin shows, hard cider guzzling, and buffoon songs, to carry away the reason of men, and lead them on with senseless appeals to passion and prejudice, such arts as are used to sway the degraded populace of London, or the mobs of Paris. Every day brings some new development of folly.

When Gen. Harrison was first nominated and refused to answer any questions through his conscience keeping Committee, we thought it was degrading enough, that he should have submitted himself to the control of these "keepers," but late accounts show the facts in a more humiliating light than ever.—Some time ago he wrote a letter to Mr. Williams, a member of Congress, which was paraded in the Federal prints with their usual flourishes as satisfactory and decisive. It turned out only a new edition of the old song, making no avowals, but as usual referring back to all sorts of opinions on all subjects expressed at any time during his past life. Recently we have had another of the same kind of letters, but more weak and slippery; than any preceding it, addressed to a gentleman in Virginia, re-affirming his previous declarations to make no new expressions in answer to the many calls for his sentiments and opinions.—The last news which we have of this caged bear in part loose, is contained in the report given by a Columbus, Ohio, paper of a speech delivered by him at that place, (we will publish the whole account next week.) He there disavowed any knowledge of his Committee, and affirmed, with a solemn oath, that he did not, nor had he ever known them as such;—that he had handed his letters over to Major Gwynne to be answered, &c., but with the balance, professing to act as a "Corresponding Committee," he had no connection. Here we have directly from Gen. Harrison's own lips, a disavowal of any authorized action of the "Committee" for him. The Committee say they answer letters by his request. He says they do not. Who are we to believe, or what are we to think of the whole mystery!

The same paper states, that on the arrival of Harrison in Columbus, he was conducted to the "log cabin" of the party, a *song* was first sung, then several speeches made, and at the conclusion another *song* wound up the performances of the day. He made no mention of Abolition, a National Bank, the Tariff or any of the great political questions of the day, but confined himself mainly to recounting his military exploits.—What a farce and humbug is here displayed! The Columbus paper concludes by wishing that the old General may return that way and give them another speech, as it would be the best thing which could happen for the good of the Republican cause.

A Sign.—It is well known to all who have noticed the progress of events for some time past, that the Federal papers in the South, and especially in North Carolina, have lately failed to inform their readers concerning the progress of Abolition. We may go further and say that many of them studiously withhold information on this subject, and conceal from the public the designs and doings of that party, and some of them even go so far as to sneer at the idea of any danger from these fanatics, and affect to ridicule such of their contemporaries as have spoken out on this momentous movement at the North. Let it be remembered too, that only a few months since they all joined in denouncing the dangerous tendency of Abolition fanaticism.

Now, we put the question directly—why is this so? Has the character of Abolition changed, or has it become less dangerous? Has that party become weaker, or are their efforts to subvert Southern rights relaxed? No! On the other hand, they are increasing in strength daily, and becoming more bold, determined and persevering in their exertions. Why, then, do the Southern Federal Whig papers who support Harrison for the Presidency, keep their readers ignorant of the designs and progress of this, the most dangerous and diabolical party that ever arose or existed in this country? Why is it that they seldom say one word about the schemes of these incendiary fanatics? We put the question to every man who reads this,—and only ask him to answer it in his own mind.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

It was predicted by Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. Editor, that the Federalists in this country would never reach power, unless it be by *humbuggery*, or by *force*;—and it seems that the leaders of that party of the present day are profiting by Mr. Jefferson's prediction, and are now using both these weapons to elevate Gen. Harrison to the Presidential Chair. Look at their log cabin and hard cider shows—ruffle-shirt nabobs and rich Bank owners, imitating the poor man's manner of living, to buy the poor man's vote,—which I regard as a gross insult to every respectable poor man in the country.—But what is most outrageous, is the attempt which, I understand, is now making by some of the leaders in this County, to give the poor men and deprive them of their liberty to vote as they please! I have heard it charged, that some of the leaders of the Harrison party in this County have endeavored to force poor men to sign a pledge to vote for Harrison. A poor man came in Town a few days since, he informed me, to sell some beef or pork to one of the managers of the log cabin show to be here on the 4th, and he was told that, if he would sign a *pledge to vote for Harrison*, they would buy it;—otherwise, they would not! The poor farmer, as every freeman should, indignantly told them he would do no such thing, and, of course, did not sell his meat.

And it is also rumored, that the leaders of the same party here are secretly circulating pledges throughout the County, and endeavoring to make every unthinking man they can, sign them, to vote for Harrison!

Now, Mr. Editor, if these things be so, which I have no reason to doubt, what are we coming to? Here is a party who are *aping* the manner in which poor men live, and pretending to be the *exclusive* friends of the poor People, making a direct attempt to deprive these same poor men of one of their dearest rights—the right of voting as they please! Freemen of Rowan! will you tolerate such insolence? Will you support a party that resorts to such corrupt and tyrannical means to advance their cause? Would an honest, patriotic cause need such means to support it?

I ask the People to reflect on these things, and be on their guard. ROWAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

According to previous notice, a number of Delegates from the Counties of Guildford, Randolph and Chatham, met in Ashborough, on the 17th June, 1840, for the purpose of selecting a Democratic Republican Elector for said Electoral District: On motion, Wilson S. Hill of Guilford, was called to the Chair, and Col. Garret Lane and Col. Alfred Staley, were appointed Secretaries.

It was then moved and carried, that Gen RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham, be nominated as the Democratic Republican Elector for this District, and Allen Peoples, Col. Ira Lane, and Tidence Lane, Esqr., were appointed a Committee to inform Gen. Cotton of his nomination.

On motion of Howgil Julian, Esq.

Resolved, That Gen. Cotton be requested to visit the several Counties composing this Electoral District, and address the People on the various topics now agitating the public mind in regard to the Presidential Election.

On motion of Thos. Frud, Esq.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries sign the proceedings of this meeting, and have them published in the Western Carolinian, with a request that the North Carolina Standard, the Yanceyville Ruissian, and the Southern Citizen copy the same.

The Convention then adjourned.

WILSON S. HILL, Chairman.
GARRET LANE, }
ALFRED STALEY, } Secretaries.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I see from a pamphlet lately put forth by the Federal Printers of the National Intelligencer, and entitled—"Harrison in Congress," that he, Harrison when, in Congress, voted to give to one of the mum-schools in Ohio, a whole Township of the Public Lands, that is, a tract of land *six miles square*, containing upwards of *twenty two thousand acres*. Now, as the managers of the College had the right to select the land where they chose, of course they would take the best, worth $10 per acre, making a gift of at least *two hundred thousand dollars*. I ask, what more right have this high-school in Ohio to the public lands, than any one of our old field schools in North Carolina?—The only difference is, that the high-school is for the rich, while our old field schools are generally resorted to by the children of the common people;—and, yet the Federalists are trying to make us believe that this old man Harrison is the friend of poor men—a great friend indeed! He votes away thousands and thousands of the people's land to aid the rich in educating their sons, and then he turns about on the other hand, and votes to sell poor white men, and women too, because they are too poor to pay fines and costs,—and he don't even stop here, but goes on and provides to have inflicted on the backs of such poor men and women, "thirty nine stripes," in certain cases.

Mr. Editor, I cannot vote for this old man Harrison,—I'm afraid if elected, he might give all our lands to the rich, and then *sell* the poor to work them. Excuse me the truth, I am not overly partial to the little Dutchman either, but to the best of my belief, so far, he has acted pretty well, and of the two, I must prefer him. I don't think he will give our money and lands away as Harrison has done, and he is too much of a Republican to sell the poor, or whip them either.

To conclude, I must say it is bad enough in all conscience to SELL a poor white man,—but then to turn in and whip him to boot, is too bad—I never can vote for the man who was in favor of such cruelties.

A WORKING MAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: Having heard a great deal about the "hard cider" and "log cabin" doings that is to be in your town on the 4th inst., I had felt some inclination to go over and see the show; but, as good luck would have it, while deliberating on the matter, a No. of the Salisbury *Watchman* found its way to my work bench.

Of this interesting and *respectable* sheet there are lots passing to and fro in our County, as free as the air we breathe—they have not even the trunk of a member of Congress, or of a Postmaster. Don't you think, Mr. Editor, these folks of the Watchman are very liberal indeed, to thus go about enlightening the People free gratis *for nothing*? But what I was going to say, is, that I had a notion to go over and *see* this great *free show*; but I find it strongly recommended in the Watchman, that the People come prepared to camp without the gates of the city; and also, the good People of the country are solicited to bring in their chickens, pigs, vegetables, and other necessaries of life, to assist in supporting this great bacchanalian feasts. I saw in the Watchman a part of the show—their banners, with the names of their candidates inscribed thereon, and other humbug enough in the columns to disgust any man of common sense. Wonder they don't get a full set of cider making machinery, a log cabin and a barrel of cider, and coon and 'possum skins, and present them all to the "*literary*" Editors of the Watchman.

It was said by one famed for wisdom among the ancients, that fools make feasts, and would you infer that those who eat them could be humbugged, bought and sold, by such trickery? Does Harrison stand pledged to carry out their principles of economy? Or are they just carrying out Harrison's principles of *reform* among the People, by learning them not only to kill time by the wholesale, but to drink liquor by the barrel, and invoke drunkards by the dozen?

A DAVIDSON MECHANIC.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SHOWS! SHOWS!! SHOWS!!!

MR. EDITOR: The lovers of rare sport will do well to come to Salisbury, on the 4th of July, as there will be a company of Northern showmen in the place, exhibiting some of the most extraordinary feats of strength and activity that have ever been performed in this country, upon the most reasonable terms. At the same time, the Salisbury Tippecanoe Club will exhibit their grand Log Cabin Menagerie *free gratis*. Among the rest, it is expected that the Club will exhibit one of the most wonderful natural curiosities of the present age, to wit: *Little Benny*, of the dirty shirt, who was pronounced dead, and buried, but who, Major Downing tells, has all of a sudden made his appearance again, and swears he is alive. The Club will then wind up with a grand and splendid Hard Cider Row.

BOB SHORT.

P. S. It has been rumored in some places that I have abandoned the Republican ranks, and joined the Federalists here in Rowan, and am hereafter to be a writer for the "literary sheet"—this is not the case, I can't go Log Cabin, Hard Cider, and humbuggery, on any account whatever—and as to writing for the Watchman, being one of the "literary" men, that's perfectly out of the question.

R. S.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have been considerably amused several times of late, to see the Town gentlemen shoulder their muskets at the raising of the Court-House bell, and march off as nobly as if they were going to do something, down to the Green where the roasted oxen and sheep are to be cut and the Hard Cider to be drunk, and the Hard Cider speech-makers are to hold forth to the glory of "old Tip" on the 4th. The cream of the joke though, is, to see these spruce gentlemen, who, some of them, never had any working implement in their hands in all their lives for the purpose of labor, and who make such a hubbub about log cabins and pole fights, going to *work*! Oh, ye little fellows! handling those little hatchets in their delicate hands, with their *gloves on*! and with about the same skill and effect that a monkey would manage edge tools! It tickles the real working men mightily to look at their motions. We like to see them put to work in earnest one of these days. Wouldn't there be sweating and groaning towards dinner time?

Yours, &c. A DUTCHMAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have heard that the Hard Cider party are to have 7 or 8 log cabins here on the 4th.—As I don't suppose they will want to take them all the way back home, after the show, I have been thinking they would like to sell them on reasonable terms, to pay some of the expense for hauling here. If this should be the case, I wish you would let them know through you paper, that I will give a reasonable price for two of them of middling size, and pay the cash down. I want one of them myself—tolerably large, for a pig pen—the other I buy at the request of a neighbor of mine, who wants it for a hen coop. You will oblige me, Mr. Editor, by publishing some notice of this, as we both read the articles very much, and the cabins will be exactly the thing.

Yours, &c. A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I suppose you are to have Glorious Log Cabin and Hard Cider doings in your Town on the 4th of July;—where, no doubt, there will be a great assemblage of Federal Lawyers and Doctors—Bankmen and Merchants, and every thing that can be said or sung,—true or untrue—calculated to prejudice the people against the Administration, and wheedle them into the support of Sir Tip, will be resorted to. Among the many foul stuff with which the Federal papers are daily filled, I see several Glorification songs which some of these "Literary" gentlemen have composed, and which are generally sung in their Log Cabin Hurrahs, and of course will be sung with a loudness, (as the boy said) on the present occasion. For my part, I always like to have a chorus to my songs, and as I have seen none to suit me in any of theirs, I have composed the following, which can be easily annexed to any of the Federal favorite songs, and which will amply enlighten the people.

CHORUS:

Hard Cider, Log Cabin, the Federalists' tools,
Hard Cider, Log Cabin, exalt ignorant fools;
Hard Cider, Log Cabin, old Tip pe-ca-noe,
To cry out "hard Cider" is all we can do.

ANTI-CIDER.

Hard Times for the Farmers.—Beef is selling in Salisbury at from 5 to 6 cents a pound! O.

From the Nashville Union.

PLAYING LOG CABIN.

We have seen little children upon plantations playing cabin-house—gathering the ears of corn and building little houses for amusement, placing their mute dolls and noble steeds in them, and having a little neighborhood or dominion for their own amusement. The spirit is innocent, and is surely ever discouraged by parents, it being so well adapted to the capacity of the infant mind. But it is reserved to the party which have claimed "all the talents" to imitate the dear little children. Gentlemen of full growth, with very white hairs and staff, canes, have even made arrangements on Saturday for playing (not exactly cob house,) but log cabin, and the papers of the party are full of the exploits, and the children need none and the whiggies use logs. The houses are built much in the same manner—and the whiggies seem to be as much delighted with the play as were the children. We understand that a large multitude on the country has promised to give one hundred bushels of corn, when asked either towards the construction, and that the game is about to be commenced.

The fellows, dear little creatures, shall enjoy themselves—yes, they shall. They shall have milk too, the dear little honeys, if they want it. They shan't be plagued—no they shan't—

"Lullaby baby, on the tree top," &c.

From the Globe of June 16.

FEDERAL VIOLENCE.

It would seem that the Mock enchade soldiery, now enlisted under bank banners in different sections of the Union, are encumbered with the spirit which would restore "the reign of terror." The hope inspired by the nomination to the Presidency of one who owed his first appointment to distinguished civil station to the elder Adams, and his last to the younger Adams, and the addition of bank stimulants to its unruly recruits, has awakened anew the unseemly bravery which always marked the conflicts of that party towards the free press, which obstructs its way to power. The Ohio Jeffersonian of the 11th, brings us this symptom of the renewal of the odious spirit of this faction of 1798:

"*Attempt at Assassination.*—The able, energetic, and talented editor, Mr. J. Dunham, of "The St. Clairsville Gazette," was waylaid by several Bank-bought sluices, on the night of the 22nd ult., about 11 o'clock, while returning from a social party in the country, and an attempt made to assassinate him. The alleged cause seems to be the expositions of the vile conduct of the Bank in that town. And has it really come to pass, that a Democratic editor is unsafe in his person, in the solitude hour of night, because he will not yield his mind and opinions, Harrison like, to the keeping of a committee of Whigs? It is high time that freemen should arouse to a sense of the dangers that surround their liberties."

But the St. Louis Argus of the 9th, which comes charged in mourning, brings us the tidings of the death of the humble and unoffending proprietor, the most shocking evidence of the foul and foul purposes which partisan zeal, inflamed by mercenary objects, occasionally nourishes. A miscreant named Dennis, has been tried in St. Louis for getting up public sentiment for the Bank of the United States, under the auspices of the Federal party; and, like certain Conservatives in this quarter, called the meetings and proceedings gotten up by him, *Democratic*, by way of imposition at a distance. This procedure was exposed in the St. Louis Argus, which charged that it was "*a meeting under false colors.*" The passage in the article to which Dennis took exception was as follows: "A word about this bank movement. Nothing more clearly proves the ding-bat head of the Federalists than this bank movement, and the readers smile as if laughing off the game." Dennis demanded of Mr. Brant to say whether it was intended to apply this language to him. Mr. Davis, as Dennis well knew, was not the Editor of the Argus; the name of Mr. Gilpin, the Editor, stands at the head of the editorial column. Mr. Davis could not, therefore, answer with regard to the applications of an expression which he did not make, and for which he was not responsible. He immediately referred the note of Dennis to Mr. Gilpin, who brought it. Mr. Gilpin, upon [illegible]

Dennis, and Grimsly, his friend, that [illegible] jackass or a poltroon would think of [illegible] explanations of the meaning of an article, [illegible] Senate, except by making application [illegible] and acknowledged author. The editor of [illegible] per is William Gilpin, as is apparent upon [illegible] and he holds himself responsible for all that appears in the Argus as *editorial*. He can generally be found at the office, on Olive street; and, on any particular business of the kind from gentlemen, he will make it a point not to be absent."

Mr. Gilpin is a gentleman of high character—was educated at West Point, and understands the use of arms. The defiance which he thus put out, addressed also to "*the little clique of Federalists*," who, he says, "*hiss on to the sealing of threatening letters which they themselves do not venture to underwrite*," instead of drawing off the vengeance of this clique from the inoffensive Mr. Davis, as it was intended, unhappily made him its victim.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County on the 2nd instant, by Saml Martin, Esq., Mr. HENRY HOOSE to Miss BETSEY MURRY.

In this County, on the 28th ult., by John Fraley, Esq., Mr. RICHARD PINCKSTON to Miss SAVANNAH LYERLY, daughter of Mr. Andrew Lyerly.

In Cabarrus County, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Graeber, Col. JOHN SHINPOCH to Miss CHRISTINA MILLER, daughter of Mr. George Miller, dec'd.

In this County, on the 25th ult., by Charles A. Rose, Esq., Mr. DANIEL F. KENNERLY to Miss POLLY T. CORRELL, daughter of Mr. Daniel Correll.

At Air Mount, Alabama, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. B. King, DONALDSON HALL, Esq., of Dallas county, Ala., to Miss JEMIMA HOUSTON, third daughter of Archibald Houston, Esq., of Cabarrus county, N. C.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 29th ult., Mr. THOMAS AREY, in his 45th year.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840.

A—Dan'l. Agner, William Agar, John H. Allen, Rev. W. W. Albin, (2) Dr. B. Austin.

B—Mrs. Catherine A. Bowles, Mrs. Nancy Bowe, Mrs. Nelly Brown, Christian Bostian, James Brown, Adam Brown, Lewis Beard, Philip Brown, Walter A. Bulloch, John Blackwelder, John Basinger, Henry Bower, Davis Bowers, Ouston Bradshaw, Benjamin Blackwell, Mrs. Elmira Brandon, Allen Brown, Andy Bogs.

C—D. F. Caldwell, (4) Miss Elmira F. Clark, Gen. Crutzer, John Cinder, Jesse B. Caldwell, Gen. Castle, George H. Conkling, Archibald Coaty, (2) J. A. Clemmons, Thos. Caldwell, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Chambers, Cannon Canaday, Jacob Cotton.

D—Joseph E. Dobbin, Timothy Dowland, (2) Catharine Dillow.

E—Peter Eller, Miss Mary Jane Ellis, John Eller, John W. Ellis, Samuel Ellison, Jacob Earnhart.

F—John Fraley, (2) John N. Fuller, Charles Fraley, Henry Fletcher, Rachel Frick, Henry Fife, John M. Foster, George A. Fraley, Gaton Ferrill, Miss Sarah S. Fearn, Ira Fitzgerald, R. W. Ford.

G—Henderson Good, Rev. J. Grout, (2)

H—Miss Susannah Hampton, Daniel Hershorter, Franklin Haden, Miss Sarah H. Hutson, Alexander Holeworth, Solomon Hall, Robert & Josiah Hoke & N. Porter, Rev. James D. Hall, David Heathman.

J—Perez Jones, Augustus Jordan, Benjamin Jarrel, Mrs. Barbry Jacobs, Philip Jacobs, Lafayette Johnson.

K—Peter Krider, Mrs. Elizabeth Krider, Philip Kerr, [illegible]

L—John Lingle, Miss Sophia Lyerly, Samuel Leslie, George M. Lyerly, Charles M. Lides, James Lawrence, Messrs. Elias & A. Lipe, James Lackey, W. T. Love, Miss Lucy Letheon.

M—Mrs. Eliza Mull, Ebenezer Moore, John Martin, James Magney (2,) James C. McConnaughey, John L. Murph, Miss Sarah Moore, Jesse May, John McLeod, (Tailor,) John M. Myers, Henry Miller, Henry Moser, Duncan McLauren, Mrs. Miza Mitchell, Edward McCubbins, James Mitchell, Mrs Isabella Martin.

N—James B. Nolly, Robert Neely.

O—C. J. Orrell (2), Miss Mary Owings (2).

P—Samuel E. Phillips, Jacob Peel, Dr. W. Perkins, Hon. R. M. Pearson, Harrod Pope, Rev. James Phillips.

R—John Rendleman (2), John Rice (3), Jesse Reed (2), Mrs. Susan Roberts (2), George or Richard Robison, David Rosecan, W. Butler (2), John Rash.

S—R. M. Saunders (4), George C. Sledge, Nicholas Shuping, Miss Ann Shaiver, H. A. Swink, Dan. Swink, Samuel Sloan, Society of Fulton Lodge, Garret Stallen, Peter Stiller (2), Louis Slaughter.

T—W. J. Thompson, Alexander Trotter, Jos. Troutman, Col. A. R. Turk, John Thompson, Nancy Thompson, J. Thomason, W. Thornton.

W—R. H. Weeks, Mrs. Ann Wilborn, Arthur Weaver, William Watson, Samuel Wilhelm, Catalina Wilson, Mr. Woodson, D. Watson, J. W. Watson, William C. White, Jacob Weinsberg (2), Miss Susan Weaver.

V—Valentine S. Varn, Prins Valentine.

H. W. CONNER, P. M.

July 3, 1840. 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be Sold for cash, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the 3rd day of August next, being Court day, the

Tavern House and Lots

In Salisbury occupied by William D. Crawford, and which the said Crawford purchased of Thos. A. Hague, to satisfy a Venditioni Exponas in favor of D. F. Caldwell and wife against said Crawford.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Six Valuable Negroes,

A man named John, a woman named Mary, girl Eliza, girl Martha, boy Bob, and boy Jim;

A LOT IN SALISBURY,

On which is situated a good Threshing and Cotton Machine, and an unimproved LOT adjoining Mrs. Woodson and others, to satisfy Executions in favor of D. A. Davis, W. March, Admr., Andrew Baggerly, William Walton and others.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Shff.

July 3, 1840. ts

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 20th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is AUZE, and that he belongs to John Alston, of the State of Georgia. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, bout somewhat bold, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round crowned wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

WILSON WORKMAN, D. S.