n to New York. The Governor of Virginia and the Seaste by a total of the Governor of New York to cause the Constitution and has of the United States, it was appropriately that he Governor of New York refused to do, as a new that Governor of New York refused to do, as a new that the principal sections of the same and that he the large of the section of the State, and thus because a new that the principal sections of the annual that he the large of the section of the sections of the same and that he the large of the section of the sections of the same of the section of the section of the same of the section of the sect anagroption that, by the laws of New York, act marked II. here can be no property to human beings; that by see take the stealing of a slave is so crime; and is Scale of Ohra estuco her regard for her Federal obligations, and the interests of her sister to the set with which he is charged must be a States. It is in the prevalence of such a spirit Congrues trace repeatedly recognized and traced true involved all liberty.

Congrues trace repeatedly recognized and traced true of endrydual liberty.

RESULTS.

You cannot find to have perceived the striking nated them as property; it is in vano that the Jumay of the United States university recognise is kind of property; the Governor of New York, allot upon to execute one of its provisions, de-Other in caunot consider slaves as property ! up that the Constitution declares, to so many ords, that " a person CHARGED IN ANY STATE of the treason, felled the other crime, who shall five on pusings and so found in another State, shall, on any of the Executive authority of the Suite rum which he fled, be delivered up to be removed s the State having jurisdiction of the crime," others conferring on the Executive authority of in State to which he fled power to go back a smmap beyind the charge; yet, the Governor of or not charged in not crime, and under cover of at overpound has refused to obey the mandate of the State of New York, while under Why rule, e the attention! So taken of Greener Seward's has reserved to measures of wrong and outrage tother as shows the ground of his relasal is bereto sexual, marked G.

und, annuls a provision of the Constitution de in reference to the next Presidential election ? gred for the henetit of the South, is the fruit of It as known to you that the Whige and Dome or re election, new principles are singlet after and The Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in

or Wings and Abolituments. To steal your ne. portant questions of the day, did not pass it by m toos has become no crime! Citarin of New science. The committee appointed "to prepare with may small them from your plantations or resolutions, declaratory of the principles of the the it to me erape! If you seek to recover your convention, and the chairman of which committee tolen property, a New York jury, following the was the honorable R. H. Gillet of New York, a be no property in a man ! and if you seek re- viz: brass in the Federal courts, or otherwise, you are | " Resolved, That Congress has no power under the that the Whig Governor and Legislature of that metabolicos of the several States, and that such States

their "address to the Demogratic electors of the Union, and endager the stability and permanency of the Slate of New York," the following resolutions, viz.:

the buil had passed as it was originally proposed by the torne to us the protection of the constitutional massive committee; and in which from it was acres to be a time? in the House, the Pederal Candidate for Vice Precut might have been sent to the State prison for unyears, prevaled one of his shops had taken refuge ic and he had altempted to recover him, in the samer prescribed by a law of Congress. To the latest the late

From this theatre of outrage and bad faith under White authority, it is pleasand to turn to the conet of the State of Onto quder Depocratic raisusing over the strong residutions adopted by the Logislature of that State in 1839, we come direct ty to a more decisive act, exhauting the determination of her Democracy to marginin the comprealors of the Constitution and preserve peace and cond feeling with the slaveholding States.

Staffering from the acts of the Abelitamists entiting usuay the player from the countries bordering on the Ohio Aver, concealing and sending them to use three pladged Aboutionists, and three Northern Cartila, the Legislature of Kentucky resolved to Whage associated, we are surry to say, with three send Commissioners to Onio to ask for the passage Southern Wings. The nomination of Harrison of spore effective laws by the latter State, to put an itself as well known to have been carried by a co-Governor and Legislature of Ohio, dated January of the designies to the Harrisburg Convention had forth the greenaces of which their State com Abshion absorbents. Such were James F. Sin-

Ono to the object of the foregoing remounts, an removement, Was. Clarke, Geo. Chambers, Was. subditing for at their respectful and deliberate con | Darlington, Jun. Dickey, E. T. McDowell, James thing the counties bordering on the Ohio river. loud to this State, by the hoss of their slaves, wanted has ceased to be confined to a small enumber of of the propio, leave no doubt that looses are fell to was known to be the first choice of the convention; ad olarming extent, threatening, in the absource or but he had rendered insued observance to the Abomake efficient legeologies, not only to besses the mounts by his democrations of their and projects value, but to endanger materially the tenure of that you also Sense of the United States, in addition to Componwealth, and to excite disaffection and dos because among estimons of a common confederacy at work to derest no accumulation, and succeeded; week fraterally and friendships.

"Late developments moreover, of a character The Liberator, their organ in Busion, said: "We regard this as mother important sign of ton me made than a hare abusion to them, have arrace thoses, as a signal defeat of the star-occur, power ad the attention of the good citizens, both of O so in that conviction. Had it not been for Abdition. and Kentucky, to the existence of an organized ism, Heavy Clay would undoubterly have been plan of operation, by means of which, after the commuted. We have fisth to believe that no slaves of the citizens of hentucky are enlaced showhalder will over again he permitted to fill the Iron their coners, they are first concenied and Pressurated office in this repulsio." afterwards conveyed through the Scate of Chin to. The Emancipalist, their organ to New York, the Bestish Northwestern dominious, we's such made "Proon to find for a great anti-slavery started despatch as to clode, at our, desection sectors. A most of high talents, of great distincand percuit."

bee or service from other States grow there, a successive as measurant for the Dering the progress of this half is the Harring Personage of the United States, Ac.

Representatives, Mr. Lloyd, a Wing, moved as The Palanthere of the United States, Ac.

Representatives, Mr. Lloyd, a Wing, moved as The Palanthere of the Organ at Cincionall, amendment to the effect, that the individual claimed declared that the Abelian Editors all regarded as a slave, shall have the right of teal by jury, the regarded of Mr. Clay, and the effection of

Tork, being on board a vessel at Norfolk. After a resolute opposition by some of the Wh.

me in the State to which he has fled! It is in that we are to look for the perpetuity of the Umon,

You cannot fail to have perceived the striking the ascendency, there Abolition is strongest; but wherever the Democrats govern, there the rights of the South, and the compromises of the Consti-tation are secretly regarded. You will have perceived, that in the various State Legislatures, the Whogs as a party have countenanced, aided and abetted the Abilitionists, while the Democratic party have opposed them.

Whele gest of the States where the Whig party bear years, have adopted Abolition resolutions, no Democratic State, as far as we are informed or believe, has adopted or construenced such proceedsign. And while the Domocratic State of Ohio, by the action of both Legislative and Executive Departments, has taken the most effective steps to ward the South of the most aggravated description.

FURTHER PROOF.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that this Is may other proof wanting to show the close New York, which so far as that State is con-

t union between Whigs and Abelitionists, from crais have each held their national conventions hich he obtains his office and derives his power! within the last few months, in reference to the leated by Abolition votes, and relying upon them next election of President of the United States. is constructions adopted, fatal to the rights of May lest, in which there were delegates from the or South and the manufacts of the country, to non-marcholding States of Maine, New Hampshire, west offending the wild fausticism which in that Vermont, Massachus etts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Onio, Indiana, and See, tollow erizons, what, in the State of New Metagen, or well as from the most of time South mes so the night, and carry them home in their Republican party of the Union, consisting of one ps.; if you seek to punish the thinves, you are member from each of the States represented in the to of their Whig Governor, tell you there reported the following among other resolutions

used with fines and the peniteutiory! It is thus Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic State propose to houp your stolen property and to are the sole and proper palges of every thing appertuining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all effects of the Abeliannists or others made Nue took at the Democracy of that State : Evey man of those in the House of Assembly, and all very, or to take excipient steps in relation thereto, are of two in the Scante, voted against the infrareas calculated to lead to the next alarming and dangerous Not only so, but at this close of the session consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitamammensty nd-pled, and incorporated in the bradency to demands the happeness of the people

"Resulted, That the Federal majority, in passing a The question was taken on this resolution, as on wat the present a secon, inflicting a present of five all others, separately, and it was adopted unanimized dollars on any person who attempts to recover a many every Democrat from the non-slavehold impetive siave a measure seems of incolor. Abeliant to see well as the slaveholding States, voting for the same time giving their support to it. Can any Southern uses ask a stronger assured transport, who voted in the Ohlo Legislature it. will poor white men for shaves-formen an apt sines rance, that the great majority of the Democratic party of the North are ready and matious to con-

> New let as impaire, where is the resolution of corresponding concructor, to be found in the proceedings; easier of the National Whig Convention hold at Harrisburg, or Bultonure! We answer programmally as where. Neither of these is avennone adopted any res intina upon the subject.; and why sind care not? Can any one of you resist the conclusion, that it was to avoid giving offence to, or losing the support of the Abolition branch of lieur party?

Every movement of the combined party since has studed to confirm this conclusion.

Every Ab lite most and overy Northern Whig in Congress, supports the nomination of General Harrason. Of the Executive Committee appointed by the concurrent action of the Whige and Abolifactorets in that body to promote his election, there al to the evil. In their ecommunication to the access between the Whigs and Abolitionists. Many 916, 1939, the Kentucky Commissioners than at already been in their several States the leaders of mous the charroon of the committee in the Rhole "In calling the attention of the Logislature of Island Legislature, which reported the Abolition the cation, the undersigned would remark, that the Mecrail, and E. C. Regart, who took an active are a sistained by the citizens of Kentocks, in part in favor of the Abelian movements in the convention to amend the Communion of Pennsyl-

ABOLITION TRIUMPH

Bacts within the personal knowledge of Indeed, the sessits of the Harrisburg Convenresemptives of those counties, and comme time were every where bailed by the Abolitionists and to the Legislature in numerous memorrals as a signal triumpia. Heavy Clay, Abolition aside, The should first the medicus allied by the strongest whereverse, a shield of trustiple atom from the the familieal seet.

tion, of long point and acreses, of boardiess person-Responsive to the call of a sister State, the One of sequilarity, has been openly rejected for the Logislature immediately took up the suggest, and Press every of this Republic on accepted of his a bill was reported " rolating to fugatives from in developing to sharing. Set up a monument of pre-

of the United States, and the rejection of Henry Clay, shows that a shresholder can never again expect to be President of this free Republic."
It may now be regarded as a settled matter that Henry Clay, nor any other slaveholder, can ever to President of the United States, even supposing the President of the United States, even supposing the North and cancerally the act of this relative the parry to which be belongs to be the majority."

For what has been gained we will render thanks to God, and for what is yet needed to be guitted e will trust in the samo God, and in the faithful and diligent use of the same means which have prevented the nomination of a sinveholder for resident at this time."

On a subsequent day, the Liberator said: " I s needless to multiply prorts that the defeat of Henry Clay at Harrisburg, was deened by Abe litionists generally a clear demonstration of the growth of anti-slavery in the tree States."

Not only the Abolition preses, but Abolition presess, but Abolition occurries and conventions, joined in the chorus of triumph at the exclusion of a slaveholder from omination, solely because he was a sinveholder. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at

heir annual meeting

" Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Harrisburg Convention to dominate Henry Clay as a can-didate for the Presidency, as a signal and glorious triumph of truth over error, of liberty over slavery,

The Executive Committee of the National Autihat size cause uself for which the society was formed, and to which it is, therefore, merely se day, a sheeholder and detender of slavery, is a cause, to which they add, among others, " the aceful delivery of that portion of the Hon. Wilcer, which," they say, "shows the beginning of a titude in abandoning our "natural allies." change in the feelings of daveholders." Nor do the committee omit to notice, as another evidence of the advance of their cause, the act of the New York Legislature to which we have referred. They say, "Mr. Berney had the opportunity of speaking at length on the subject in the Representatives' ball of the State of New York, before a committee and in the presence of a large number of the members of the State Legislature, now in sussion, which removed some of the misapprehensions as to the jury bill and some other measures n agritation.

The Harrisborg nomination is nothing more nor ess than one of the boasted fruits of the coalition between the Northern Whigs and Abolitionists, which has produced their joint action in the State Legislatures in passing resolutions and acts destructive to the rights and interests of the South, and dangerous to the peace and union of those States. If this conlition shall succeed in obtaining control of the Governments of Pennsylvania. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and if all those States States shall pass laws similar to that passed by New York, and their Executive authorities shall will the slaveholding States have for their property ! Every slave who can succeed in passing the limits of those States, will be practically free with their plunder throughout all those States bordering on the slaveholding region. The Conentution of the United States and the laws of Conwill not only be made void, but it will be a crime

WHO ARE OUR PRIENDS.

the contition of Wings and Abolitionists, what will be the consequences? The just and liberal act of not veto any bill which Congress may pass. Onto will be repealed, and the plunder law of New York will be substituted in its place, while its Go. New York, and the nomination of General Harvernors will protect the plunderers. The Stoven- roon for President of the United States, were both as, the Sergeants, the Dennys, and their Abolition propured by the same means-by a continon of associates, in the convention of Pennsylvania, who Whigs and Abelitionists. In New York, they sucwere bailled by the Democracy, will use the power ceeded in making the Governor, and what has been of the Legislature and Governor to accomplish the the result? Concessions to the Abolitionists, which object heretofore unsuccessfully attempted. All on one subject annihilate the Constitution and laws barriers which protect our interests, the county of in that State, deprive the property of the South of neighbors, the obligations of compacts, every prin- the stipulated protection, and give encouragement ciple, every law, and every institution which ob- and shelter to those who steal it. This is the natstructs this fell spirit will be swept away, and we ural fruit of such a confitton. Elected by Abolishall be compelled to struggle, unaided, for the tion votes, the Governor is able to retain his Office preservation of our constitutional rights, if not for only by the assistance of his auxiliaries, and the

our existence as States, holding States, is practically the enemy of the necessarily follow? will it not be equally necessablind as not to perceive, that the consequences Will not the vary in power be compelled to conbly tollow their ascendency in every other of the portation of Slaves from State to State, the with non-slaveholding States I Does not every one know, drawat in every possible way the protection guarsame presses, by the same arguments? And is not Abolition members of the Whig executive Comin those States the cause of anti-Abstract, the the District of Colombia, and an interdicti

Do you desire to see the same kind of legislative and Executive action reserved to by the Logisla-tures and Governors of Populations and Otio, and other non-slaveholding States I

Do you not approve the auto-Abelition resoluhe North, and especially the act of Unio relative to fugitive sloves?

Do you desire to see the same spirit maintained, and the same tegislation r evail, throughout the non-slaveholding States !

THE CONSEQUENCES.

Do you not believe it to be your duty to encourige, cherish, and aid a party which evinces, not by words only, but by acts, its devotion to your interests and safety, and its lidelity to the Constitu-

Two things are certain: If the South repel and treat with scorn her friends and allies in the North, she will soon have none! And if she league herself with her enemies, she must be destroyed! Is it politic to make enemies of our fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Indiana and Illinois, when it is just as easy to have friends? Would it be convenient to line the borders of Maryland and Virginia, of Kentucky and Missouri, with our sons in arms to repel aggression, or save our property from the bands of Abolitionists and negro stealers, in or out of authority? These things we should Slavery Society, at the late meeting of the society think of only in the last extremity - only after rein New York, used in their report the following sorting to all peaceful, just, and prodent means to maintain our rights, and preserve the peace and union of the States. And is not concert of action with those in the free States, who acknowledge and condary, is advancing in the public mind with stand ready to defend and maintain those rights, great rapidity and power. The rejection of Henry our first peaceful remedy, our first and most obviway mack in our history." This is the very first expect them to act with us ! If we sacrifice them evidence they adduce of the advancement of their to their enemies, and ours, how can we hereafter expect their aid, or even sympathy? It would be as aureusonable to expect it, as it would be impossam Slade's speech which presses the abolition of sible to obtain it. Upon our heads would fall the stavery in the District of Columbia, with its in- guilt, not only of surrendering our dearest interests sertion in the columns of the National Intelligen. to our natural enemy, but also the crime of ingra-

THE CANDIDATES.

Is there any thing really objectionable in the candidate whom the Northern Democracy presents for our support, or anything peculiarly attractive for a Southern man in the candidate of the Whig Abolitionists ? Mr. Van Buren enjoys a fair moral character, talents of a high order, principles on every leading measure of public policy in conformity with those of the South, and is moreover, pledged by sil legal means, even to the use of the veto, if necessary to resist the measures of the Abolitionists. The attacks made upon him are, in every instance yet disclosed, founded in utter falsehood, or upon circumstances misunderstood, or too frivolous to be brought for a moment, in comparison with the great interests now involved in the struggle of parties. On the other hand, the candidate presented by the Whig Abolition party of the North, stands identified with all the great measures and principles which the South has opposed and resisted almost "unto blood." True it is, that at different periods he has given out indications of being on different sides of most of these great adopt the same course of action, what security questions; and it is equally true, that he refines to state on which side he now stands. If not an Abolitionist, he has, while refusing publicly to answer any questons on the subject, written letters, Thieves will steal your slayes and be protected and one to the Hon. George Evans, member of Congress from the State of Maine, giving an Abolition coloring to his acts and opinions, with the view of obtaining the support of those implacable gress for the protection of your slave property enumies of the South. True it is, that, at about the same period, he was writing letters to the to execute them. The Laids of the South, after South, denying his Abolitionism, with a view of the withdrawal of the hands that cultivate them, obtaining also the support of slavelloiders! It sppears that most, if not all, of these letters, were poverty, if not absolute desolution, will be the fate written under an injunction that they should not of vast regime of a new productive and growing the subject upon which the South can rely, and stands ready to act with the one party or the oth-WHO ARE OUR PRIENDS.

What party is it which is battling the cause of the Starth in Onio and Poinsylvania! It is the Dameratic party. Should they be overpowered by which we do not doubt; it appears he has recently declared on more than one occasion, that he will

Constitution, and the rights of the South are soc-Under these circumstances, can any man shut rificed to secure it. If General Harrison, after his eyes to the fact, that the mass of the party being nominated by a similar coalition, shall reach which support General Harrison in the non-slave. the Presidential chair, must not the same results South, whatever may be the feelings of many of ry to secure the continued support of the Abelithe individuals which compose it ! Is any one so tionists, and will not similar means be resorted to? which have immediately followed their entire as code to their allies the abolition of slavery in the condency in the State of New York, will inevita. District of Columbia, the inverdiction of the transthat the same strongth which will give thereises anned by the Constitution to slave property, and the vote of those States, will also throw their encouragement to those who stend it? A voice Executive and legislative authorities into the hamis from Heaven could not more certainly warn the of the Abolitionists and their allies? Are not the South of the consequences of placing the power triumphs of Harrison and of anti-slavery in those of the Union in the hands of such a coalition, than States to be achieved by the same men, by the the example of New York! Willy have the three the cause of the one, to all practical intents, the militee, and their numerous associates in Congress, cause of the other? No intelligent man, after sur-voying the field of political action, can doubt it -- ges given to their constituents, and they would use On the other hand, is not the cause of Democracy every effort to precure the abolition of slamery in cause of the South, of justice, and the Constitution; the slave trade between the several States and Terand will not its signal triumph secure the slave- ritories? Why did they not redoon those pledbuilding States in all their peculiar rights and in ges at the late session? It is supposed that they have relaquished all intention to redeem them, of To us if seems amazing, that, under these cir. that their Abelition constituents will permit them comutances, the South soes at, as one men, do to do so ? No; it is only postposed, but the South clare in favor of the Northern Democracy. Mr. should take the alarm too soon. It is postponed Jufferson said, that the "Democracy of the North until they make a President by their votes—until is the intural ally of the South;" and never was their aid becomes essen'int to support a party in the truth of the declaration, or the importance of power. Then as in New York, they expect to see the alliance, more manifest than at this moment. The Constitution and the rights of the South sacri-We begievery Southernman, in whatever party fixed to mantain a party according, and secure he may belong, to asswer to his own boson the the offices of the General Government. This rehe may belong, to answer to his own boson the the offices of the General Government. This resolutions is the sense of the secretic want is as cerminas that cause products effect. We have already seen indications of the sacrifice.— Abstract adopted by the Whites of the Northern The Southern Whites in Congress have already united with the Abolitantsis in appointing a political party is the Legislature of New York, and lical committee; Southern Whites, have consent the relicant of the Governor to surrender negree of to act with pictures upon that committee; Southern Whites in the intersection of Congress, were found voting with Aboliticonsts.

egro lestimory in court warrant sets in the stave, olding States or Territories; for the first time, on believe a formal Abelition speach, from Mr. Stade was historied to on the floor of the House; and Slade was listened to do the near or the flores; and for the first time, such a speech was dissuminated far and wide through the colours of the most respectable Whig newspapers in Washington. The condition at Harrisperg has stready produced order of political between the Whigs and Abolts and in Congress; it is but one step more to a unit tegislative action; and that step will assuredly be taken as soon us a President shall have been ele ed with the aid of Abelition votes. Not to be lieve this, is to close our minds to the approaches of reason, and shut our eyes to the warning of ex-

And CAN the South give up the security she has in the character, pledges and conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and the principles, duclarations, and acts of the party which supports him, for the chances of Justice she may have from a man-without any publicly avowed principles, sievated to the Presidency by a coalition of which the sacrifice of her rights and principles is every where the ne-cessary fruit? We cannot believe it. Such infatuation does not exist among the people of the

What I submit to, register and approve the first of Abolition, that "to be a slaveholder is to disqualify a man for Presdent ?" Is there an honest man in the South, who will not realst this unconstitutional prescription? Is there one among or who, by howing his neck and giving his support to the Harrisburg nomination, will degrade his State, degrade the Statesmen whom he delights to home, degrade hunself, and make the Southern States and Southern statesmen not the equals, as the Consin tion makes them, but the provinces, inferiors and vassals of the Northern States and Northern men. Who is there among us, that with the hope of receiving minor offices at the hands of Abolition Presidents, will meanly sacrifice the dignity and honor, as well as the rights, interests and sufety of his State and its people? We hope not one. OUR TRUE POLICY.

The true course for the South is to reject and repudiate all connection, direct or inducet, with Abolition and its allies. It is, to vote for no man for any office in the Government, who will not openly renounce and denounce all connection with Abolition direct, or indirect, and pledge himself to exert all the powers vested in him by the Constitu tion and laws, to project the constitution if rights of the slaveholding States, It is to support such statesmen as are true to the Constitution and fails ful to their duties as members of this great couled eracy This course of conduct, steadily and sternly pursued, would afford to the South as immediate and ample protection. True to themselver presenting an unbroken front, and never wavering from their purpose, it is to be hoped the South would find in other sections, men in sufficient numbers, influenced by a sense of obligation to the Canstitution, to make up a majority of the Union, to secure to Southern men their constitutional equality, to Southern interests their constitutional protection, and to the whole Union that limited, benign, and just Government, which the fathers of the Republic intended to establish.

It is in the hope of fromother this grand and salutary union of seutiment in the South, po less useful to the Union and encouraging to mankind, than it is essential to your own interests and safe. ty, that we have taken the trouble to collect these facts and submit these views.

C. C.-CLAY, of Ala. R. S. NICHOLAS, of La. WM. S. FULTON, of Ark. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Md. GEO. C. DROMGOOLE, of VA. J. McKAY, of N. O. FELIX GRUNDY, of Tenn. WILSON LUMPKIN of Gas JOHN JAMESON, of Mo. LYNN BOYD, of Ry. A. G. BROWN, of Miss. T. D. SUMPTER, of S. C.

Great Western Stage Line,



FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salusbury as follows: Leaves Salesbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Suturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thurs-

lays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, At M.; and atrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M. A. BENCINI, R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C. lot Nushville, Tonnessee, will find no delay whatevel A. B. & R. W. L. on this route. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840.

MRS. HOWARD

NFORMS the Gentlemen of Salisbury, that the will make Pauls, Vests, and Summer Costs for half the price the Tailors work at. She has been working for the Tailors for several years, and will warrant her work to be as neat and durable as any done by them. Shirts and Bosons will also be [Aug. 21, 1840.-6# made.

Notice.

PHE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his bosiness in the Town of Salish Col. Il. may be found at all times at the Room Hotel, where all persons indubted to nie are in ted to call and ronke settlement immediately.

W W. D. CRAWFORD. N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstr ould induce me to make this urgent call spent in friends for settlement.

Salabory, Aug. 28, 1840.

POCKET BOOK FOUND. The Salescol found, in the street at Sailsbury, on the instant, a calfskin Pocket Book, containing so valuable papers and 50 cents in cash. The one can have his proparty by applying 3 miles as of Concord, to the subscriber, after paying for the advertisement. WM. A. RICE. July 11, 1840.

Warrants for Sale here.