mer may be found the notes to ned to our last number. Men of their country and the peace of the South, is party, will find in this paper matter for as from the proceedings of State Logisreferred to in the body of the Address educting man cannot fail to be struck with the ora; the darming progress of Abolihas few years ;-the gradual and mpid of its advantes from an inconsiderable band, all of with contempt on all eides, and holded up a fanatical faols, to the strongth of numbers weight of a large party now counted by tens of s, and the influence of power.

They have thrown this influence into the scale of fucal party, to accomplish their netarious the veres in Congress show that the accounts in that body are Winger-further, of the Nuthern White party andermity vote with Assistionists, while the Northern Democratic any as uniformly vote alguna, them and with the

The action of Legislatures in the free States that wherever the Whigs hold poster, as in York, Vermont, and Connecticut, the spirit Abolition prevails by the enactment of laws of unconstitutional and dangerous to the peace the South ;-while, without an exception, in see States where the Democrats hold power, as in New Hampshire and Ohio, this mid spirit is rehed, and the interests of the South respected. These facts go to prove conclusively that the Columnists are carrying forward their cause by he aid of the Whig party ; - and that they are rested by the Democratic party. It is to be deciof then by Southern men whether they will jengthen the hands of our enemies by co-opera with them, or whether they will aid our friends encouraging theor in their contest for us.

is the division of the South list session of gress in voting on Abolition questions. our front is suffered to be broken on this sub-Abolition will so longer proceed by gradual ps; the Rubicon will be passed, and must inevitollow, no man of common sense can for a ent doubt.

file most alarming fact pointed out in this Ad

Let the South, then, look to this matter before

A REASON FOR CHANGING. What is the reason you have lately turned against al-asked a Harrison merchant of a plain but sest and sensible farmer the other day. "I will tell you," said the farmer :- "You made me

slive that the hard times, scarcity of money, and aresses of the country were all occasioned by be meanningement of the Administration-von oid, we ought to have a change,-that we could'nt e worsted, as Van Buren had the power, and he ast have made these things so. All this looked husble enough, and I thought it was true till I one to examine maters, when I find that the hard nes and scarcity of money, is occasioned by uses which Van Buren can no more control than can. It is the Banks that make money plenty, no the Banks that make it scarce; they run men debt under the credit system-and then sacrifice mir property.-They control the trade of the outer, and the Whig party control them; so that stead of Van Buren, it is the Whigs who have ght about the present distresses of the con their abuse of the Banking system, and are now ving to palm it off on the Administration, and get to power themselves. The Wates have the unigement of the Banks, and I see now that it is e money power at war with the Government. is determined to stand by my Government. This the reason I have changed.

The Whig gentleman was effectually answered.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY. It is really extraordinary what ridiculo

is stories in relation to this much abused menire, are circulated by the Federal Whiggies over e country. We intend to publish the bill shortthat the people may read and see for themres what it is, and in the meanwhile beg to diect the attention of the Bank Whigs to the folwing, which we find in a Northern paper. It is he fourth Section of an act entitled " An act to stablish the Treasury Department "-approved a the 2d September, 1789, by George Washing-

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall a the duty of the Treasurer to receive and KEEP the eners of the United Sastes, to disturse the same, &c e shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the easury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the o of the money in his hands."

The following is the 30th section of the same

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the dus and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall received in gold and silver coin only."

This is what the Bank party of the present day all the Loco foco Sub-Treasury .- This act makes the duty of the Treasurer to EEEF the money of e U. States, precisely as does the Independent reasory Bill lately passed ;-and Gen. Washingapproved it, therefore, according to their reaing, Gen. Washington was a Loco-foco.

The sec. 30th, further provides that duties and shall be received in gold and allver only. This is what the Bank party now call warring ainst this Banks, and "one money for the Goashington approved it.

"Ma. Sname's majority in the district is between the and four thousand votes, and Mr. Hall's in his strict is over 2.000 votes?

What, a glorious State is Vermont!"

be says the National Intelligencer, the central on of Harrison Whiggism. This man Stade one of the most violent and outrageous of the indiary. Abolition band in the North;—his first time the directed an Congress to the furtherm of the Abolition cause;—a more bitter enemy the South does not breathe, or a more perseverphysics against her peace—yet this is the way chief Harrison argun in Washington exults at election, and why! Because he is a Federal mean White.

Whige here tells us that the incendial going for Harrison to that Whiggery Whiggery

What an admirably consistent party are the reason Warget Treep described Mr. Van Buren bu's Militia Hepott, which they call a causing army bill-lemis that support Harmon. who matter a speech in favor of keeping up John Adams' standing army, and hid a proposition before Congress for maintaining an army, for training up the boys of the country as soldiers in camps, and so that it must be a time of quasual interest. imposing additional taxes on the people to pay the

They falsely accuse Mr. Van Buren with having opposed the last war, and ungo it as an objection to him while they follow the lead of Dank Webster, the head of the Harrison party, who was notori- battle, to wit : on the 7th of October, it was most violent opposer of Mudison and the

action against him-while they go for Harrison, so voted for this Tariff, as well as all others, and who is one of the most uncompromising Tariff men stattees. in the United Stairs.

This is consistency, honesty, and reason with a vengeance-yet it is Harrison Whigery.

OF The Washington Globe lately published a series of letters from Col. Croghan to Gen. Harrison, being one side of a correspondence which occurred some years since between these gentleen. It has been repeatedly called for, but never produced by Gen. Harrison. The letters contain the details of a system of injustice, ingratitude, and shameful treatment of the brave Crogban by Harrison; they prove clearly that the honor for the successful termination of the northwestern war is mainly due to Croghan and his gallant little band, who so nobly stood their ground, contrary to the orders of Harrison, and conquered at the Lower Sandusky, the "Thermopylas of America." This correspondence shows that Harrison never has given to Col. Croghan even common justice in his reports of this affair.

A crowd of other matter has prevented our publishing the letters heretofore. We will do so soon.

Destruction of the Colton Crop in the So A gentleman of New Orleans lately returned from his plantation in Louisiana above the city, furnished to the Picayune the following information in Napoleon Bonsparte, of Lord Wellington, and others, regard to a devastation of the Cotton crops in that of the Old World, -of Gen. Washington, and a host of

antation in the Parish of Iberville, where I witnessed, lonels Johnson, Crogban, &c., of our own times - won in the space of forty-right hours, the destruction of every leaf and " form" on my whole plantation by the caterpiliar or army worm, (sometimes so called,) which made its appearance in myriads. I have not a neighbor who has not shared a similar fate with me. Phoued. On Thursday night, not a worm was visible on my crop, and on Friday morning most of the destrucion was complete. In my neighborhood not more than one-fourth of the crop, which a week ago all had reason to auticipate, can be realized. The cattle drivers from Attakapas say the worms had made great devastation in that region, and still continued to spread with alarming rapidity."

If the mad fanatical incendiaries of Northern Abolitionism bad their senses awake to the appreof Junaion would give them a warming lesson on rism, which his partiralis have managed to draw financeal feels and incendiaries as they are, the pushed to procure plausible testinosty in lavor to restrict the compulsion to labor: the consequence is, that they hardly earn a subsistence, much less cultivate the plantations. The latest dates from "hero." Now, this is really being "thankful for small." it, a union through delegates is desired of the reason, that Gen. H. was not in that battle to try ble

Granger and others of this vile crew would reduce the South.

Look out for Squalls !- The Federal presses are horrified at an awful "gunpower plot" lately Ohio, on the 5th August, an immense concourse of cit-discovered;—they are springing their rattles, and "Hero of the Thames." He was met some distance giving the alarm in every direction, so "heads out of town, by a cavalcade of citizens and citizen solop" and look out cider men! And what do you dires, and escorted to the National Hotel; where he think it is reader?—that the hard cider guzzling is was addressed by Mr. Thurman, in behalf of the citithink it is reader?—that the hard cider guzzling is to be stopped by some means, or the cabins blown up, or the balls exploded? No, none of all these things—but shocking to relate, the wicked loco focus are going to proclaim—so say they—just before the election, that old Mr. Harrison is defunct, actually election, that old Mr. Harrison is defunct, actually dead, and so try to defeat his election in that way. This call brought forth a response from Col. J., which is reported in the Chillicothe Advertiser as follows: It is corrently reported that Mr. --- " a very respectable old gentleman" down East, heard Mr. self to the people, an intense interest was visible on the Somehody else say that he had no doubt there was countenance of those who were present, and the quiet

quested to have express riders mounted on fleet horses, the day of the election, to go round and tell the people that "Old Tip" is not dead yet.

05" Mr. " head waiter " Ogle is scored on all sides, and by all parties, in a manner that will make him most heartily repent having ever dabbled connection, he never knew one more upright in princiin 'the President's kitchen affairs. The sight of ple or of purer morals, and very few possessing talent spoons, dishes, towels, and any utensils of cookery advices to of the war policy was to be found in 1809, and are said to be rather annoying to the honorable no abler defender of it in 1812, than Martin Van Bugentleman of late; and a dish rag makes him for rous. He has been highly recommended to the doubt. office of thief cook at Saratoga, with a fat salary

The Pressure .- The number of strangers at the

The Virginia watering places too are well attended we hear.

the first No. of "the life and adventures of Ned line of bottle. The force under Tecumseh was about 1,200 or 1,400 st rong—the British 700. It was at first Jonney Cake," by our correspondent, Loco foco,

CELEBRATION OF THE BAFTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

From the precessings below, of a meeting held in Lincoln, it will be seen that the Democrats of that County, and York Descrict in South Carolina, will unite in celebrating the anniversary of the glorious battle of King's Mountain. A number of the most disanguished men of North and South Carolina, and some pethaps from other States, are expected to be present.

. FROM THE ELECULATION REPUBLICAN.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, stember 1st, 1840, held for the purpose of king suitable arrangements for the proper calebra-

Resolved, That the place of Celebration be the ground In the South they charge Mr. Van Buren with pring for the Tariff of 1828, and urge that as an

The meeting then proceeded to appoint the Com-

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION. Larkin Stowe, J. A. Ramsour, M. Hoke, L. E. Thompsch, Wm. Love, Henj. Norris, Jno. Wilfong, Thomas Williamson, T. M. Abermathy, John Neal, W. J. Abernathy.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

Wm. Slade, Isaac Lowe, Col. P. Hoke, Andrew Love, Jan Quinn, M. Hull, F. A. Hoke, Jan F. Elliott, E. Mauney, Wm. Outs, C. C., John Falls, F. Holland, Jua H. White, N. Mendenhall, I. Holland, Andrew H. Shutord, L. H. Kistler, H. A. Lowrance, M. T. Abergathy, A. Sherrill, R. Collins, J. Carson, E. Rhyne, Thos. Patterson, Thos. McGill, M. Martin, J. W. Lowe, F. M. Abernathy, Robert Barber, J. Collins and Thos.

Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings be pre-Raleigh Standard, with a request that the Democratic papers throughout the State, and also those of Columbia and Yorkville, South Carolina, give them an insertion.

(COMMENICATED.)

COL. JOHNSON AND GEN. HARRISON. In their support of General Harrison, the Federal Whige" adopt precisely the same means to bulster up his protensions, that patent-pill venders do to give collebrity to their nestrums—that is, by newspaper puffs and fence corner derificates ! Possessing no substantial civic claims to the high office to which he aspires, Gen. Harrison's partizant are an erray as fountles in their efforts to fout him into the Presidency on the strength of his " herniam" as a GENERAL. True " heroism," however, needs no such props; The friends of worthics of the Revolution, of Gen. Jackson, Commo-"GENTLEMEN: I have met returned from my cotton dores Hull, Decator, Porter, Perry, M'Donough, of Cohave scorned to have gone about picking up certificules to establish their "heroism." Every body acknowledges their heroic deeds; and the scars upon their bodies speak a language more emphatic than all the banketsfull of paper testimonials, in the shape of athidavits, depositions, &c., which the supporters of Gen. Harrison are constantly procuring, with the hope of building up for him the reputation of a "hero "!!

Ever since the nomination of Gen. Harrison by the Harrisburg Convention, indeed, these most extraordinary appliances, and no less equivecal teatmonials, have been resorted to by the Federal Whigs, to force upon the People a favorable impression of their candidate's military fame; and we have been induced Abolitionism had their senses awake to the appre-to take up this subject, by observing in the last Sa-hension of reason, the present wretched condition lisbury "Watchman," usother cerificate for Gen. Harpractical en accipation. That fertile Island is now in the shape of a letter from Col. Richard M. Jouxalmost a waste. By the efforts of such meddling son. This is a "mare's nest," indeed, for them! Hard finatical fuols and incendiaries as they are, the pushed to procute plausible testimeny in favor of their the I dand say that : "In the House of Assembly, tavors;" for, what does Col. Johnson's letter prove!proposals have been read for a 'colonial union of Not that Gen. Harrison is a "bern" no such thing; the colored classes. The object is to have a but the Col. merely says. "I had no reason to doubt his practical equality with the whites, and to obtain (Gen. H.'s) courage," &c .- and for the very substantial courage.

This is the state to which Stude, Tappan, But we here give Con Joneson's Speech at Chillies the, which called forth this letter from the Federal Whige; and add, below, the letter itself.

COL. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The Vice President being on a visit at Chillieothe nents, and called out-" is that true, Col. Johnson !

"When the veteras here once more presented him a "deep and damning plot" of this kind in agitation.

The "Tippecanoe Clubs" are carnestly refor thirty-three years—two years under Jefferson's administration, eight under Madison, eight under Monroe four under J. Q. Adams, eight under Jackson, an three years he has been associated in the administration of Martin Van Buren. He then said that he had been acquainted with MARTIN VAN BUREN for twenty gight years; and that for the last twenty years he ha been on terms of the greatest intimacy—and it gav him pleasure to state that in the whole of this politics

of \$500 a month, and has probably received the appointment.

"Having been frequently urged by the Whiga to speak of the battle of the Thames, he reluctantly felt compelled in daty to state some of the leading facts which came within his knowledge. He commenced by stating, that he did not wish to claim any glory for him self on that oceasion-nor did he wish in Saratoga Springs is said to be not less than three detract from the fame of any companion in arms, far thousand. he said his (Col. J's.) regiment did purme the enemy marching considerably in nded we hear.

was in the ven at the head of three companies of mounted men, which were brought up in solid column to To Correspondents.—We have received He come up with the enemy who were drawn up in ntended, he observed, by General Harrison, that the As however the hero of the tale is now absent "at infantry under his command should be brought up, and the North," we postpone the publication for the J. having practised his regiment to serve both ou foot The communication of our friend in Stokes was received too late for this week, it shall appear in and believing that he could successfully overthrow the enemy by a charge of his mounted men, requested pe

mission to make such charge; which having ohts need, he left General Harrison and proceeded to the famit, where his regiment awaited him. He never saw Geis. Harrison afterwards, until the bettle was over; when the General fame to where he (tiol. J.) was king, at the place to which his soldiers had carried him back, after he was weinded. When he left General Harrison, he said he thought the awanp, which separated the Indians from the British army, could not be crossed. He afterwards ascertanced that it could; and he then determined that his brother, Lieutenant Colonel James Johnson, should attack the British at the saint time that he attacked the Indians. His mostle was to charge that he attacked the Indians. His motto was to charge dred men. He related a humorous amodote of an Irishman of the captured army who asked his brother James if he was the Commander, and what they should do with their arms. Why, replied James, I had not thought about that. The Irishman then proposed to stack them, which was immediately ordered by his brother. James then took the 700 British and delivered them in to Geograf Harrison and delivered the first for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 to the arms a mark a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 to the arms a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 to the arms a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 to the arms a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 to the arms a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would, being 2,000 to the arms a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expected they would have been a march for Col. Johnson's 1,000 volunteers, (as it was expecte them up to General Harrison—who, as James after-wards informed him, was about a mile from the scene-of action. James Johnson then received permission of General Harrison to reinforce his brother, R. M., who was yet engaged with the Indiana. From the commeacement of the action until he was carried off the ground, he (Richard M.) did not see Gen. Harrison; did not know where he was—whether he was half a mile, one mile, or a mile and a half in the rear, except from report! His brother expressed his sorrow, that he could not come more speedily to his relief, and stated, that it was in consequence of having to take the prisoners the distance of a mile and a half, to give them up to General Harrison, the communding officer. He, however, felt it his duty to my that, after he received permission to charge the enemy, neither General Harrmon, Governor Shelby, or any one clau, except himse and the other officers of his regiment, had command of that regiment, or any part thereof. The fighting was done by that regiment alone. He passed no censure on any one. He fought not, he said, for glory—he fought for his country. He voted for the war, and he con-sidered it his duty to take a part in that war."

The effect which the unvarished tale of the venera-

ble here produced on the vast amemblage of the Democracy who surrounded him, the eager expression of such countenance denoting their anxiety not to lose one word which dropped from the lips of the most honest, upright, brave and patriotic st., smap and soldier in the land, may be imagined, but cannot be described. An unbounded burst of appliance, as he took his seat, testified the warm feelings of affection and respect which was felt by the thousands of the Democracy who

It was those remarks of Col. Johnson, to which the arrizans of Gen. Harrison took exception, and draw from him the following letter in explanation viz:

MANSPIELD, August 18, 1840.

My DEAR SIR: Your favor has been received, in which you observe that, by my reported speech, an in ference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt a terence may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of General Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that, during my service with General Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his coorage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect; nor have I over disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the battle of the Thamea-Every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and bave never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others; much less did I intend to imply that General Harrison, or Governor Shelby, or any officer attached to the army avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to appase they did not perform their duty fearless of danger; nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, there should be a controversy about the merit due to ost humble soldier who perform pothing above the occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever indace me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that story. I have thus confined myself to general remarks self to general remarks sed to have been done to General Harrison. I sho be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others; and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth, as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to mee you.

RH. M. JOHNSON. Major THO D. CARREAL

With this letter, Gen. Harrison and his attachees, Col. Todd, Maj. Carneal, &c., appear to be entirely content. Now, every shrowd reader, who bears in mind what lofty pretensions the Federal Whige have hereto fore set up for their candidate's "heroism," &c., &c., at the battle of the Thames, must marvel at their being satisfied with such equivocal testimonials as are contained in the foregoing speech and letter, taken in conjunction, of the part their " here" bore in that brilliant

Is there any thing in Col. Johnson's remarks even a explained in his letter, that goes to prove that General Harrison is the " Hero of the Thames "? a title the Whigs claim for him, -and on the strength of which claim, they are straining every nerve to persuade the People of the United States to reward him with the Presidency! No; no such thing in proven; So far from it, we have proof positive in Col. Joh that Gen, Harrison was not in the buttle, but during the whole of it, was at the distance of one mile from where any fighting was done!-We further learn from this statement, that the battle was fought, and the victory won, by Col. Joursson's regiment of mounted volunteers alone, no other part of the American army being in the engagement,-that Gen. Harrison's plan of attack was not followed, the mode of first changing upon the ene-Cal Johnson himself-and that for the achievement of this brilliant victory, the American People are wholly indebted to Col. Richard M. and Lieut, Col. Jan Johnson, and their brave and gullant volunteers, unsided by Gee. Harrison, or any other part of the army.

Now, after this succinct and authentic account, every fair-minded reader can determine for himself, what, share of "glory" Gen. Harrison is entitled to, for the part As took in the battle of the Thames; and every unprejudiced person must perceive how utterly untruare the amertions of Mr. Webster and other partitions, that Gen, Harrison was " where the balls flew thickend, half the proof the Tudors work at. She has been

The frankness of Col. Johnson's character, and the benevolence of his disposition, are a sure guarantee for done by thom. Shirts and Bosoms will also be the truth of what he may utter before the public; and he would not knowingly do injustice to any one, whi ther politically inimical or friendly to him: Heard it is, that, with his Chillicothe speech before him, he says. to his Whig interrogators, that he does not know " in facts stated in the reported speech," inserted above. - red to call and make actile Having given a brief narrative of the events of that brilliant affair, as he saw them in the midst of the buttle, Col. Johnson calls upon Gen. Harrison, and upon all who were with the General in the reserve of the friends for nettlement. army, one mile in the rear of " where the balls flew | Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840.

"in what particular feet injustice is supposed to have been done "to the communing Greens, or to any one

Harrison's courage; nor has he expensed a doubt of the courage of any other officer whose past was in the reengagement was, of itself, no ecidence of their want of bravery, valor, &c.: It was the good fortune of Col-Johnson's regiment, to be permitted to make the first that he attacked the Indians. Its motion was to tapidly on the enemy is ince; which proving after his brother made the attack on the British they accessful, they were enabled to whip and capture the currendered. The British force consisted of 700 mess, hostile force without assistance from the balance of the and his brother James's division consisted of five huns. Had the British and Indians, hewever, prived themselves more than a match for Col. Johnson's 1,000

The fault we are disposed to find with Gen. Harrise in relation to the buttle of the Thames, is his acqui cing in the preposterous claim his partizing set up for ain, that he is the "hero" of that brilliant victory ; whom he knows that the preferring of such a claim for him, is not only the rankest injustice to others, but is a downright robbery of their blood-bought laurely,

"There is no worse devil," says Jeremy Taylor, than a devilish tonger. Were I a legislator, I would ennet a law that every man who spoke evil of his fellow creature, should be condemned to a fine, could be not fully substantiate the charge. Then, serchance, there might be peace in Israel. Butin the present state of society, it is fearful and heartsickening to think how entirely one is in the nosmion of these tongues."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Captain JAMES OWEN to Miss MARY PATTERSON.

In Iredell County, on the 16th instant, by Juseph W. Merdoch, Esq., Mr. CALEB SIPPORD to Mess ELIZABETH LIPPARD,—This makes the 115th caple this Magistrate bas married.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 10th instant, JANE, daughter of John and Ellen Blackwell, aged 7 or 8 years.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, intending in a few weeks to go to TEXAS for the purpose of practicing Law, ould be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do will to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as his stay to N. Carolina will be necessarily short. ROLAND JONES:

September 18, 1840.

-REFERENCES :-

Hon, Joseph Story, Dane Professor in Dane aw School, Cambridge, Mass.;

Hon. CHARLES FIRMER, Hon. DAVID F. CKLDWELL, Of Salisbury; Hon. JOHN GILES,

Gen. Samuel F. Pattenson, Cof Raleigh.

Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, 0.7 The Raleigh Register will insert the above times, and forward the account to this office.

PRODUCE . COMMISSION BUSINESS.

APHE Sub-criber offers his asystem in the commission Business, for the Sale and Supment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article Produce, free of Storage, for commi per cent., where the articles are without limits ;hen limited, a reasonable storage will be charged. He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New

York or Charleston, making liberal cash advances for a commission of 21 per cent, on the cash ad-

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of

Groceries.

With a mixed Stock of other Goods. All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Whole, de or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive equaintance in the upper and adjoining Country of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840. D. MALLOY.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, and in pursuance of his authority, will ex-pose to public sale, on the 13th of October, 1840, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit :

Two Horses, Thirty-six head of Cattle. Hogs, and Sheep, muon's statement, a quantity of Corn and Wheat, and other articles

LEVI COWAN, Special Adm'r. of Jos. Cowan, dec'd. Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1840. 3.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WILL soil, as Trustee of John Brard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salishury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Anges is first rate meadow, and a good flish branch running through it.-The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will plose call on one, and in case of my CHARLES FISHER

Satisbury, Sept. 11, 1840,

MRS. HOWARD

NFORMS the Gentlemen of Salasbury, that she will make Paute, Vests, and Sammer Coats for working for the Tailors for several years, and will warrant her work to be as nestland durable as any [Aug. 21, 1840,-6#

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country. what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to Gen. Harrison;" and forther, that he "would be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invihas appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent. WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this negent call soon my