

Errata.—In publishing the proceedings of the Republican meeting in this county, an error occurred—the word "officers" in the 4th Resolution, should have been "affairs."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The articles signed "Mac," and "A Farmer's Son," are crowded out this week. The poetry by W. A. L., is inadmissible. We cannot publish the poetry headed 'Midnight,' without material corrections by the author.

The appearance of our paper this week needs an apology. The two communications on the Presbyterian differences were inserted on necessity, and have excluded much of other matter, that we deemed important. The communication from the Rev. Mr. Turner, came to hand after the other article was in type, and we were compelled to give place to Mr. T.'s production, lest we should be suspected of partiality, by deferring it.

There is a new trial granted, however, in the great church case at Philadelphia; and if, as we are informed, the suit should be prosecuted no further, we hope there will be an end of this affair.

The Editor of the Observer will not discuss the merits of small bills. We take it for granted that he "gives it up" for good and all. We should have liked to "splinter a lance" with him on this subject, but to bring a cock into the pit that will not fight, is like a certain operation of another kind, mentioned in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, which cannot be well done—"nolens volens."

The Maine Boundary Question.—Judging from the tone of the extracts from the English papers, published in the New York papers, we think there is every prospect of a continuance of the harmonious relations between Great Britain and this country, which have so long and happily existed. The suit of the negotiation will not be changed. It will continue at Washington City.

We understand from the last Wilmington Advertiser, that Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, passed through that place on the 8th inst. on his way to the North. It is said he is to re-visit Europe, for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the Texan Government.

Death of Dr. Cooper.—The last Columbia Telescope announces the death of Dr. COOPER, which occurred on the 10th inst.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Charles Fisher, Esq. is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the Salisbury district. Mr. Fisher is we believe in favor of the Independent Treasury.

Abram Rencher, Esq. who recently represented the Salisbury district in Congress, has declined a re-election. The Federalists of Randolph have held a meeting and expressed a decided preference for David F. Caldwell, Esq. of Salisbury, as their candidate. Mr. C. is a decided and consistent Federalist.

A meeting recently held in Beaufort county, has nominated the Hon. Thos. H. Hall, of Edgecombe county, as the Republican candidate in that district, in place of Wm. S. Kennedy, Esq. declined.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of the Hon. Dillon Jordan, to learn that the citizens of Florida are highly pleased with his conduct as a citizen, and with his talents and deportment as a Judge. We extract the following from a Report of the Grand Jury, at the Spring Term of the superior Court, held at Marianna on the 3rd Monday in March, 1839.

"The Grand Jury beg leave to make their respectful acknowledgments to His Honor, Judge Jordan, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the term, and in the name and behalf of our constituency, we welcome him to Florida. We also return our thanks to the other officers of the Court for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

SAMUEL C. BELLAMY, Foreman.

Halifax, May 1, 1839.

HALIFAX SUPERIOR COURT.

The Spring Term of Halifax Superior Court was held here last week, Judge Baily presiding. There was but one case of a criminal nature. The case was so plainly proven to be justifiable homicide, that Attorney General Daniel did not request a verdict of conviction. The Jury consequently returned a verdict of not guilty, without retiring from their seats. We allude to the case of the State, vs. Littlebury O. Wilcox, for the murder of Nathaniel M. Eaton. There not being much business in Court, it adjourned on Thursday.—*Advocate.*

'STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road company, took place at Waynesborough, on the 6th and 7th inst. All the officers were re-elected. It was resolved to borrow \$300,000 to complete the work. The annual meetings will hereafter be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday in November.—*Ral. Standard.*

The Niles Intelligencer of a late date, contains a letter from Prairie Du Chien of the 2d ultimo, which states that trouble with the Winnebago Indians was confidently looked for. That about 400 had collected on Rock River, who declare in positive terms, their intention to resist the treaty and not to remove unless compelled. The letter says that from the last

accounts, they were increasing in numbers daily.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG ARENA.

THE SPIRIT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Perhaps, there was never a more animated contest in Virginia, than the present. The excitement is general throughout the State, and the vote will, in all probability, be heavier than has ever been given before. Yet it is honorable to the Virginia character, that there is so little bitterness and personal asperity.—Every where we are glad to observe, between the most adverse opponents, a tone of courtesy maintained, and scrupulous attention to that decorum, which should ever exist among honorable opponents. In this respect, Virginia affords a lesson to other States, where political differences are so apt to engender enduring personal hostility, or to terminate in painful consequences. This is as it should be. Nothing is more unjust than the intolerance which denies all sincerity or patriotism to an opponent, a tone which implies also a degree of self-confidence and complacency which it is folly to indulge. We are pleased to see the active spirit which animates the present contest, and the untiring exertions which are employed to awaken the public attention. Convinced as we are of the truth of our opinions, and of the importance of their triumph to the character of our institutions, and the well being of the country, we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the result of the present contest will be in favor of the men and the principles we conscientiously support. Still, let us endeavor to maintain the courteous spirit and liberal tone, which are so honorable to the character of our people, so that which ever side prevails, and we hope and trust it will be ours, we shall have nothing to reproach ourselves with, and the conflict pass away, without leaving behind it, that enduring asperity and bitter social animosity, which are so destructive of the good feeling and happiness of the community.

The above extract is from a Whig paper. We care not from what party such noble sentiments are avowed, we cheerfully give them a place in our paper, and desire that all editors may do it the like justice. There is no danger of the Republic, when the *Old Dominion* justifies her editors in such productions.

We copy the subjoined article and correspondence from the Globe, by which it will be seen that the necessity of sending a special mission to England is dispensed with.

SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a special mission to England at present, and we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject.

[EXTRACT.]

Mr. Stevenson to Lord Palmerston.
Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprised that, among the proceedings of the Congress of the United States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honor of acquainting his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which had heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has now the honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and see in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed respectfully to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarrassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own Government, but that it will be the means of leading to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.

23 PORTLAND PLACE, March 30, 1839.

[EXTRACT.]

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson.
Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments; and her Majesty's Government hasten to reply to that communication in the same spirit and with the same frankness.—The President is desirous of knowing whether such a mission would be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening

or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to receive any person enjoying the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London. Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United States. But Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line, and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question; the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, for the purpose of endeavoring to trace upon the ground itself, the line of the treaty of 1783; and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end; and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the two Governments such information as may lead directly to a settlement. But this being the present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America, would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States, before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a disappointment might thereby be created which, however unfounded it would be, might nevertheless produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence, which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 3, 1839.

Whig Extravagance.—The whig party are making a great ado, against the Administration of the General Government, for the increase of expenditures within a few years past. In our State, how stands the last year of the administration of Governor Ray, the civil expenses for the same objects amount to ninety-eight thousand dollars: making an increase of more than one-half under the present Whig administration. This is Whiggery in practice; while at the same time the Whigs are advocating economy in the theory. The people are already experiencing some bitter fruits of Whig doctrines, and will at the proper time, shake off these high tax fleeces gatherers, who are like the leech, sucking the life's blood from the very vitals of the State.—*Indiana Gazette.*

The Connecticut Legislature are in session W. W. Boardman, Esq. (whig) has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Governor's message is satisfactory. The State Prison proves a source of profit. The School Fund amounts to no less than two millions and its income over \$100,000.

Shocking Murder.—we learn that a Mr. Thomas Bradley, of Anson county, N. C. was murdered whilst peaceably at work in a corn field, on the 6th instant. We forbear to state the circumstances, as they were related to us, from the danger of improperly influencing the judicial investigation which we suppose will, of course take place. We have not learnt whether or not the alleged murderer has been apprehended. The increased frequency of the crime of murder in this part of the country is hardly to be wondered at, when the facility with which murderers are allowed to escape proper punishment is considered.—*Cherous Gazette.*

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach, 1 00; ap. 75s80c; Bacon, 9 11; Beechwood, 25; Coffee, 12 13c; Cotton, 13 14c; Cotton yarn, 24 a 32c; Corn, 1 00; Candles, F. F. 18 a 20; Flaxseed, 1 00 a 1 25; Flour, 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers, 45c; Iron, Bar, 5 1/2 a 6; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8c; Sugar, brown, 8 a 12; Lump 16; Loaf, 18 a 20; Salt, 75 a 90; each, 9 50 a 2 75; Tobacco, leaf, 8 a 10; Cotton Baggins, 16 a 80, Bale Roaf, 8 a 12; Wheat, 1 25 a 1 35; Whiskey, 48 a 50; Sugar, brown, 7 a 8; Coffee, 10 a 13; Molasses, 30 a 33.

WILMINGTON.

Turpentine, per hbl. soft, 9 40; hard, 1 20; Tar 1 40; Pitch, 2 25; Rosin, 1 50; Spirits Turpentine, per gal. 35; R. Lumber, wide Boards, 7 a 8 75; Flooring boards, [sic] 11; Scantling, 5 00; Timber, 4 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. Hhd. 15 20 a 16; drawn, 28 a 30 00; R. O. Hhd. rough hacco, leaf, 8 a 10; Cotton Baggins, 16 a 80, Bale Roaf, 8 a 12; Wheat, 1 25 a 1 35; Whiskey, 48 a 50; Sugar, brown, 7 a 8; Coffee, 10 a 13; Molasses, 30 a 33.

judge, jury, and witnesses, on the very best authority—both of persons who reside in Philadelphia, and of those who attended during the trial; and since I arrived in town, I have ascertained, by reading the opinion of Chief Justice Gibson, that I have his authority for these exceptions. This distinguished individual does not hesitate to expose the partisan-like conduct of His Honor, Judge R. in excluding evidence, that should have been admitted. Indeed, eminent lawyers in different parts of the country have not hesitated to affirm, that his "charge" is unprecedented in the annals of the judiciary. As to the witnesses, I could not use stronger language than is found in the conclusion of the opinion of the Court. "It is impossible not to see," says Chief Justice Gibson, "that the verdict is manifestly against the current of the evidence!"

CIVIL.

A mean attempt has been made to render me obnoxious to the mechanics of Fayetteville, because in speaking of the capacity of the jury to decide upon such a complicated case, I remarked (as I had received it from Philadelphia), that the most intelligent man on that jury was a comb-maker. Now, I do not believe, that any twelve men, who might be selected by lot from the body of mechanics in this place, would be willing to say that they are capable of deciding upon such a complicated case; or, that they would consider it as any reflection cast upon their character, if, after they had attempted to decide upon it, their decision should be reversed by a superior court. But again, it is well known to some of the mechanics, who are personally acquainted with me, that in opposition (at first) to the wishes of my only parent, I sent my younger brother to an institution, where he could learn to work.—And it is not long since, that I spoke in very high terms of the conduct of a near connexion of mine, who, to gratify the pride of his family, continued to study medicine until he was of age, & then learned the Mill-wright business. So much for this unworthy attempt to injure me in the estimation of so respectable a portion of the community. There is another item, under this head, which I cannot pass over. The Rev. Simeon Colton has published to your readers, that I asserted in Presbytery, "that most of the witnesses had perjured themselves!" I pronounce this a palpable falsehood. And I make my appeal to the Presbytery. But lest it be supposed that they might sustain me in an error, I can mention, for your satisfaction, that, before I returned home, I consulted two of the elders, who voted in opposition to me; and they stated, (in confirmation of my own impressions on this point) that they distinctly recollect, that I repeated again and again—this declaration; "I do not mean to say that these individuals perjured themselves." But I did not hesitate to say, (and I repeat it), that I regard the testimony of some, as equivalent to false-swearing; and I gave this as my reason for such an opinion; that one (or more) of the witnesses was a member of the New School Assembly, which sanctioned the publication in their printed minutes, that the vote on a particular question was unanimous; and yet the same individual went into court and swore, that the vote was not unanimous!!! I might mention other circumstances of a similar character; but my limits forbid.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Look upon this picture, and then on this.

SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Editor:—On Monday last, I happened to be at the house of one of your readers, and had the opportunity of perusing the last number of your paper. I was not a little surprised to find that it had been made the vehicle for very gross misrepresentation, in relation to "the proceedings of the Fayetteville Presbytery, at its late sessions at Beth-Car church," and especially in relation to the course which I pursued on that occasion. As I was not in a situation, from which I could send a reply to the communication of your correspondent, in time for the next number of the North Carolinian; and it was important that the public mind should not long remain under the erroneous impressions, likely to be produced by the undue advantage taken of my absence, I returned to town this morning, for the purpose of discharging a duty to those, with whom act, as well as to myself. On inquiry at our office, I ascertained that I am indebted to the Rev. Simeon Colton for this special notice, and obtained leave to insert in your plums a reply to his charges. Of this privilege I shall forthwith avail myself, as freely as the case will admit, both because do not wish to trespass too much upon your liberality, and because an appointment, in the discharge of the duty assigned me by Presbytery, will require my attendance to-morrow, at a considerable distance from town.

I have said, that the article of your correspondent contains gross misrepresentation in relation to the proceedings of Presbytery, and especially in relation to the course pursued by myself, as a member of that body. I shall now proceed to specifications, and must take the liberty of following the verend gentleman.

1. He endeavors to produce the impression, that Presbytery censured him for merely translating a Latin phrase. A concise story of the case will enable your readers to ascertain where the truth lies. At the last sessions of Presbytery, a preamble and resolutions on the state of the church, were introduced and adopted. As it is customary to take the votes by yeas and nays, on such occasions, Mr. C. asked permission to read the vote—namely, *con.* and as the Presbytery understood this as implying that I would refrain from further opposition on this subject, (an opinion, which was very generally expressed in their conversation, during the intervals of business) they granted leave. To their great surprise, they discovered in the abstract of the Minutes, published in the Watchman of the South, Number 3, 1838, that, as Stated Clerk, your correspondent had given a false coloring to the proceedings of Presbytery in this case, adding the words—"The minority choosing to be considered as not voting in any manner upon the subject." They supposed, that the exercise of a choice (implied in the word, which I have marked) was an entirely different thing from the action, consent upon permission granted. In the latter case, the authority of Presbytery is added; in the former, it is held in defiance. When the Minutes of the preceding sessions (which is customary) were read at the opening of the late Sessions, I noticed this part of the same, and wrote on a piece of paper, as I understood the clerk to read—"the minority not choosing to vote"—and when he had completed his task, offered the following note for adoption—"Whereas, the words, 'the minority not choosing to vote'" (see pp. 61.) formed no part of the original Minutes of Presbytery, therefore, resolved, that this Presbytery consider these words an interpolation." Mr. C. endeavored to persuade Presbytery, that he only intended, to translate the Latin phrase, (query: for the benefit of some of their successors, who might not be able to read Latin, or who would not understand the phrase) but his object was well understood, & they passed a merited vote upon his conduct. Be it understood, that the Stated Clerk did not, while the vote was present, offer in his defence, that these words could not be found upon the records. But on the following morning, he stated that the above minute be stricken out: assigned as a reason, that the said words were not on the records! When proof was demanded, he stated that he had erased the objectionable minute, and that these were the original words upon record! And, to make sir: this was subsequent to his resignation as Stated Clerk, and after Presbytery had affirmed, that the Temporary Clerk should supply his place, until his successor should be appointed! His motion being lost, he claimed the privilege of entering his protest: but I drew it, when he found, that Presbytery did answer it, by stating, that he had misinterpreted the records. Such is the history of this affair, in which he endeavors to make himself appear the victim of persecution—for what purpose, it is not difficult to perceive.

2. Less need be said in regard to the reasons respecting the notorious verdict, especially as the principles upon which those resolutions are based have been confirmed by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Rogers. Similar resolutions have been adopted by many other Presbyteries, whose proceedings have been already published. So as I was concerned, I took exceptions to

bo of service to state here, that objections are raised against the University on account of the inefficient discipline, the immoralities practised there, and the want of those religious privileges, to which Presbyterian youth are accustomed. In regard to the first point, I stated that, from what I had learned of the history of the institution, from those who had been educated there, I concluded, that it was not under a good government now as formerly; but, at the same time, spoke in respectful terms, of the distinguished individual at the head of it; merely stating it as my opinion, that he had failed in his experiment of governing boys in college by a sense of honor; (I was informed by a student of the University that this was his plan); and that I considered the discipline practised by Dr. Caldwell, as far better adapted to the government of a college. When I spoke of religious privileges, it was not my intention to intimate, that there was a want of them at Chapel Hill; but that pious young men, especially of Presbyterian families, would enjoy themselves more in a Presbyterian institution; and for this, I have their testimony, as well as my own experience. As to the immoralities of the place, I do maintain, that while such a state of things (as has been represented to me) continues, Chapel Hill is not a proper place, at least, for Presbyterian youth. I should be pleased to learn that I had been misinformed. Indeed, before I had advanced very far in the article of your correspondent, I began to suspect, that my principal informant was a "notorious slanderer"; (to use his own words) but I had no idea that I should have his own word for it. Be it known to you, then, sir, that I have learned more about the University of North Carolina from the Rev. Simeon Colton, than from any other individual; and that most of "the facts" upon which I "relied," and which induced me to advocate the report so strenuously, I obtained from him. More than this, the name of this improper being is attached to the very report, which he represents as so odious. More than this, he talked strongly in the committee against the University; and when Mr. Melver, the chairman, spoke in high terms of the Librarian, Mr. C. corrected him, and expressed himself in the most contemptuous manner respecting it. But more than this, Mr. Colton is supposed to be (and I am almost certain, that he admitted it to me) the author of a series of articles against the University, which appeared in a Raleigh paper some time since, under the signature of "C." and which I learn from high authority, to have been written and aimed at himself. And in addition to all this, he has complained to me, that the press in this State was not open upon this subject—that it was under the influence of Episcopalians; and that he wished to procure for this and other purposes, the North Carolina Journal, when it was offered for sale. Such is the man, who endeavors to excite public odium against me, by saying that I denounced the University of North Carolina, &c. &c., and such are the means, which he would employ to accomplish his ends. I envy him not the talent of lying, like the swamy Indian, in ambuscade, and endeavoring to take the life of those, who are engaged in the open field. Some may call it *patry*, but good men will not call it *honesty*. As for myself, I am a South Carolinian; and despise it. In North Carolina, it may be considered criminal, that I dare to speak my sentiments openly, but be it as it may, I shall never court concealment for the sake of popularity; and if this were the price of residence here, I would rather take up my abode in some desert isle, where I should never see the face of man. But I cannot believe it. The twin sister of my native State cannot have so entirely lost her birthright, as to renege an adopted son, on account of his honest independence, and cherish in her bosom, a venomous reptile, who charms but to strike.

I could furnish your readers, Mr. Editor, with further insight into "the hidden things of dishonesty," which I have seen practised, since my residence in this place. But as I have transcended my limits, both as to space and time, I must submit the above to the public, through your columns, at the same time, tendering you my thanks, for bringing the matter to the public eye, and for your unwarrantable attempt to injure my character, during my absence from town, on the business of the Presbytery.

Respectfully yours,

D. S. McNEILL TURNER.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1839.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:—The editor of the Observer in his paper of this week, has a long and labored article, deprecating the election of ministers of the gospel to a seat in our National Legislature, and says, "it is a subject which at present, commends itself strongly to the consideration of the people of this District." Does the editor of the Observer think that his readers are so cursed with short memories that they have forgotten the ardent zeal with which he espoused the cause and advocated the election of a certain *Honorable Divine*, to a seat in Congress from this same District? Or does he hold that the doctrine that *Whig preachers* alone, are enabled to become practical teachers? Is it criminal in Mr. Morris to do what Mr. Culpeper so often did? Or have Mr. Culpeper and the editor of the Observer, the exclusive right of determining when it is right and when it is wrong? If it was allowable in the case of John Culpeper, (and those who read the Observer at the time when Mr. C. was before the people, will know that the Observer then thought it was), what makes it criminal in William A. Morris now? Why has the *holy horror* of the editor become so suddenly excited? The answer is at hand.—John Culpeper was and is a federalist.—William A. Morris a republican. To elect a federalist, all means are considered fair. To defeat a republican, all means will be tried. Hence this attempt to excite a prejudice against Mr. Morris, on account of his attachment to the ministry. It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that the people of this District, will hardly be gulled by such miserable sophistry—by such an unwarrantable attempt to excite their religious prejudices.

The declaration that the Van Buren party will support Mr. Morris, with or without religion, is an assertion that does not merit a moment's consideration, and has nothing to do in the matter. FAIR PLAY.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices, 3 set Coach Harness, 4 " Gig do, 1 " Buggy do, 1 double sett Carryall Harness, 1 full do Wagon do. —ALSO— SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of an execution. AMOS KIMBALL. May 18-19c.

Auction—this Day.

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M., AT THE AUCTION STORE: A few firkins fresh Mountain Butter, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Tobacco, Cheese, Spade Blades, Cutting Knives, Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c. AMOS KIMBALL, Auctioneer. 12-11 May 18, 1839.