"The Burnt Islands and the surrounding Country is perfectly inundated with the life of Harrison, Rives's Virginia speech, Davis's speech, Thomas R. Dew's, President of William & Mary College Va., and several others of the same kidney, free, E. Deberry, I think our Representative from this District is certainly very industrious, he must lose a great deal of sleep if he franks as many packages to the other counties of the District, as he does to this. I think he ought to have assistance or he will break down before the session closes, he labors for his constituents so very hard.

Candidly, speaking, I never saw such exertions made as there is at present by the Federal party; our little Mail Bags are literally cramed and jamed with bundles with the very familiar mark upon them "free E. Deberry" and no person familiar with his course can be mistaken as to their contents."

From the Globe. Virginia Elections.

We give a full list of the Virginia elections as far as returns are yet received in this city. It will he seen that the Opposition have, in the counties heard from, added two members to the Federal strength in the House of Del gat s. The Opposition have carried at least four counties, we under stand, by migrat n z votes from Richmond. In the election of members of the Legislature, the same voter may vote several times, if he shall have contrived to get a treehold of twenty-five acres of land in several counties, all which he can reach during the e'ection. We understand that the Federal party had sufficient number of voters of this sort, who, Richmond along the railroad, and other modes of traveling into the adjoining counties, passed into several counti s, and, in this way, multiplied their suffrag s so as to turn the scale in those counties in which the Democrats gave majorities of resident votes. Powhatan, Hanov r, and Spottsylvar ia, have thus been carried by Richmond votes. In the latt r county, the Democratic party, it is said, will successfully contest the election on the score of bad votes given in the town of Frederi k-burggiven in a dition to this foreign vote. Less than one bun hel votes would cancil all the majorities of the several small counties in the neighborhood of Richmond, and we have no doubt it will be proved that more than one hundred citizens of Richmond have voted three or four times, and in this way have defeated the majority of the resident voters in t'e surranding counties. The aggregate popular vote is on the si le of the Administration, not withstand-

SENATE.

The Federal sts have car jed the district composed of Frederick, J. fferson, and Clark counties, by 93 majority; which is a Democratic loss.

several, by the means referred to -a mode which

can not be resorted to in the Presidential election.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

11000.	sor D	ELEG.I	LES.	
	Thi	s year.	Last	yea
	Fed.	D.m.	Fed	
Brunswick,	0	2	0	
Stufford,	U	1	0	
Spotisylvania,	1	0	1	
Louisa,	0	1	0	
Hanover,	1	0	0	
Fairfax,	0	1	0	
Diawiddin,	0	1	1	
Henrico,	1	0	1	
Richmond city,	1	0	1	
Fr derick,	0	2	0	
Jefferson,	2	0	2	
Morgan,	1	0	0	
Peter-burg,	1	1	1	
Norfelk b rough,	1	0	1	
Norfolk county,	2	0	2	
Nansemond,	1	0	1	
Princiss Anne, Eizibeth City & } Warwick,	1	0	1	
Eizibeth City &	1	0	1	
Warwick,	1,000			
Southampton,	0	1	0	
Frince George, King Will am,	0 -	1	0	
Fluvanna,	0	1	0	
King George,	1	0	1	
Chesterfield,	1	0	1	2
Colpeper,	0	1	0	
Powhatan,	1	0	1	- 19
Rappahannock,	i	0	0	00
Albemarle,	2	0	1	
Amelia,	õ	1	2	
Amherst,	ĭ	ó	1	
Campbell,	2	124	1	
Charles City and	Z	0	2	(
New Kent,	1	0	1	(
Clarke and Warren,	0	1		
Cumberland,	1	ó	0	1
Fanguier	2	Ö	1	0
Greensville, Isle of Wilht,	0		2	0
Isle of Wi ht.	ŏ	i	0	1
James City &c.	ĭ	0	0	0
King and Queen,	0	i	1	ျ
Loudon,	3	ó	0	ó
Meckienburg	ŏ	2	3	ő
Nelson,	ĭ	ő	2	ő
North unpton.	i	0	- 1	ő
Rockbridge.	2	ő	i	
Surry.	õ	1073	2	0
Sussex, Prince Edward,	o	1	1	0
Prince Edward.	ĭ	ó	0	0
Linenburg.	ô	ĭ	1	
Prince William.	o o	i	0	1
Brooke,	Ö	i	0	1
Ohio.	1	ò	1	0
Mar-ha!!	î	o	i	0
Goochland,	ō	ĭ	0	ő
Shenandoah,	0	2	ő	2
		_	-	-
12270	33	27	37	20

Fifty-nine counties, which send sixty-eight delegates, remain to be heard from.

Extract from a letter, dated

JERUSALEM, Southampton co. Va. April 24, 1840. The election is just over; we are victorious by 14 votes. They (the Feds) had no regular candidate in the field, which lulled our party, and caused us to be less. be less active than we otherwise should. The Whigs circulated, just on the eve of the election, a

handbill containing the details only of Poinsett's plan, leaving out all the explanatory part, and heading the details with "Alarming proposition-Great Standing Army of Van Buren." which really alarmed Pogram was here at court, and spoke until nearly

night. I thought he made a very indifferent speech. He scarcely alluded to Harrison's civil qualifica-

Extract from a letter, dated

PETERSBURG, (VA.) Friday morning, April 24, 1840.

I write in haste to tell you that the Democracy of old Dinwidd e is triumphant-Vaughan is elected by about 20 votes, as nearly as can now be ascertain d-some say more, but none less. H. G. H. of Prince George is also safe—his tall opponent is made much shorter since yesterday. The Whigs are dumb and solemn—their defeat has caused them a serious pang, from which they will not soon be relieved.

PETERSBURG, Va.

11 o'clock at night, April 23, 1840. In relation to the election of Dinwiddie and Prince George, I will here give you a statement of the precinct at Proctor, after about three hours speaking by R.R. Collier and Tim Rivers, (Federal lawyers.) I left there after the polls were closed. Henry G. Heath (Dem.) received 95, and Colonel R. Heath (Fed.) received 8 votes, (a small return three hours' speaking,) giving a majority for H. G. Heath of 87.

I received information, since I arrived home, that col. R. Heath received at the court-house a majority of 30. You may judge that H. G. H. (Dem.) is elected (in Prince George) by at least 80 or 100 majority.

I cannot get any authentic information from Dinwiddie. When the polls closed at the court-house, Vaughan (Dem.) was 12 shead; and the last lere. It is given up by the Whigs that Vaughan is elected.

Bornton, Mecklenurg Co. Va. April 23, 1840.

I will tell you some good news. Messis. Goode and Boyd (Democrats) are triumphantly elected. Much confusion was produced in our ranks on Monday (court day) on account of the conflicting wishes of some of our party as to who should be the Democratic candidates. But under all these disadvantageous circumstances, we have been able to shed abroad the light of truth and wisdom. The prople have arisen in the might and majesty of their strength, and they now stand like Sampson, armed in the land of the Philistines. In vain have the Whigs flooded the county with these reservoirs of ****-(tribuito suum ciuqe.)

Communications.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. A publication in the Observer of Wednesday last, over the signature of E. J. Hale, calls for a brief notice from me. In that publication, Mr. Hale affirms that I proposed to him, to designate some friend with whom I could confer to settle the controversy, after bearing him a challenge from Mr. Henry. To this, I answer, n.y. recollection is totally different. Mr. Hale had consulted a friend, (and whether I knew the fact there are errors, they are the result of the lapse then, or afterwards, is immaterial,) on whose advice, or concurrence of opinion with him, he had assumed a position which rendered a challenge necessary, was it not more probable then, availing t'emselves of the rapid conveyance from that he should again seek the counsel of that same friend, and propose to me a conference with him, than that I, the bearer of a note of that description should make such a proposi-

Mr. Hale, further says, that the expression is the joint publication of Mr. Henry and mysell, that the affair was honorably buried so far as they were concerned," "leaving the inference too plain to be mistaken, that they thought, or would have the public to think, that it was not honorably settled, so far as I was concerned. This is a gratuitous assumption on the part of Mr. Hale, no such idea was intended to be conveyed, and it is extraordinary that any one could extract such a meaning from language so plain. Mr. Hale asks, "will the public believe, that I have now in my hands Doctor Cameron's ing the multiplication of one Federal vote i to written testimony given at the time, that it was honorably settled, as far as all the parties were concerned." The public might readily believe this, when they read over my own signature, in the publication made last week, the declaration that, "at the close of the above correspondence, considered the matter satisfactorily arranged between the parties." Would any other than an honorable adjustment have been considered satisfactory? Could I have supposed that either of the parties would have been satisfied with any thing less? Again, he says, "Mr. Wimslow's original note has been in Doctor Cameron's possession until Monday last." True, and how came it out of my possession then? It was given by me to Mr. Winslow, at his request, and this accounts for Mr. Hale's getting a copy of it. As he complains of injustice being done him, in withholding the publication of Mr. Winslow's note to me covering the "Card," and my reply thereto, it is herewith appended,

with Mr. Henry's approbation. In corroboration of the statement which he has published, Mr. Hale introduces a correspondence between himself and Mr. Winslow, which I here insert, to show that Mr. Winslow does not confirm his statement in one very important particular. Mr. Winslow, in his reply to a question proposed by Mr. Hale says, "you remark that Doctor Cameron stated in the presence of both of us, that he asked Mr. Henry if he used any language in his speech calculated or intended to reflect on the opposing party, and that he replied in the negative." Mr. Winslow says, "of this question and answer I have no recollection."

To E. L. Winslow, Esq.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Apr 1 25, 1840. My Dear Sir: I hand you herewith, the original letter which I wrote to you in 1834, which has just come into my possession, and must ask the favor of you to state, 1st. Whether it is an accurate detail of the circumstances, so far as they came under your observation, and as your memory may serve? And if so, 2d. What were the motives which indue d you to withhold it from publication at that time? 3d. Whether the substance of the conversation referred to between yourself and Mr. Henry, is correctly stated by me? 4th. Whether the relation to me of that conv reation did not produce, and in your opin on call for and justify, the notes of Aug. 27, 1834, which I address d to Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry? 5th. Have you any recollection that the challenge was withdrawn only for a limited time, sav "till 12 o'clock," as stated by Dr. Cameron? Very tru'y, yours, E. J. HALE.

E. J. HALE, E q .- Dear Sir: Your note of the 25th inst. is before me. I regret much that the parties concerned in the unpleasant matter to which it refers, have deemed it necessary to use my name .-My agency in the transactions of 1834, as known to all the part es, grew out of an ardent desire to arrange the difference between you and Mr. Henry amicably, and I b lieve the end was accomplished. I should at once have declined all further interference in the matter, had I not de med it the right of Dr. Cameron to hear my reply to the questions he submitted to me. The same consideration induces

me to accord the same right to you. You ask me if the stateme it propared by you in September, 1834, is an accurate detail of the circumstances, as far as they came under my observa-tion, or my memory serves. I answer, I observe no important variations in the circumstances as far as they came under my observation. You remark, that in the presence of both of us, Dr. Cameron stated, that he had asked Mr. Henry if he had used any language in his speech calculated to redect on the op; osing party, and that Mr. Henry replied in the negative. Of this question and answer I have no

You ask, secondly, what were the motives which in uc d me to wit hold that statement from publication. I answer, I did not deem it necessary to vind cate you in any way: I had no reason to be-lieve the matter had been mentioned by any one concerned: I could see no benefit to arise from reviving an unpleasant cont.oversy, amicably and honorably adjusted.

You ask me, third'y, if the substance of my conversation with Mr. Henry is correct'y stated. In regard to my conversation with Mr. Henry, I made no memorandum of it; I can now only give my impressions. Fromthat conversation, I was satisfied the opinion I had entertained of Mr. Henry's first note was incorrect. He gave me permission to state the belief to which my mind had been brought by the conversation, but charged me to make nothing as a communication, or by way of concession from him to you, and this I distinctly stated to you. You ask me, whether the relation of that conver-

sation did not produce, and in my opinion call for, and justify, your notes of the 27th of August, 1834, to Dr. Cameron and Mr. Henry. I answer, that from my interview with Mr. Henry, I was satisfied his intention had been to ask an explanation in an unexceptionable manner. I did, therefore, consider you justified in making, and bound to make, the explanetion you did, and I believe under the influence of like conclusions you acted.

To your question, whether the challenge was withdrawn, for a limited time, as stated by Dr. Cameron, I have no recollection of any such limitation. Meeting Dr. Cameron on Wednesday, on my asking him if I was to consider the second note (the challenge,) withdrawn, he said, yes, as stated yesterday, referring to Monday evening, I believe.
Yours, E. L. WINSLOW.

Yours, E Fayetteville, April 28, 1840. Mr. Hale then adds, "this note of Mr. Winslow's note, "establishes that Mr. Henry's conversation with Mr. Winslow, as I (he Hale) have detailed it was the main point upon which the settlement of the affair turned." I beg leave here to

Mr. Henry or myself had adverted to that conversation in our statement. To this, I answer. I have the authority of Mr. Winslow for saving, that at no period, pending the negotiation of that at no period, pending the negotiation of this matter, did he ever relate to me the conversation or the substance of any conversation do s not profess to give the details or to affirm the which he had with Mr. Henry on the subject, details as given by Mr. Hale. and further, that from that period to the present time, we have never exchanged a word on the subject, until the appearance of Mr. Hale's article of the 22nd ultimo. With Mr. Henry, I have never conversed on this matter, from the

ultimo, consequently I am not censurable for withholding that, of which I knew nothing. The conclusion to which Mr. Hale arrives, that I wished to force him into an apology, as a salvo to Mr. Henry's wounded feelings, or "to muzzle his press' is wholly erroneous. For as to the first, I appeal to Mr. Winslow to show the part I acted throughout the whole affair, and as to the second, I am utterly at a loss to con-

time the adjustment was effected, until the 22nd

ceive an adequate motive for it. I re-affirm the statements made in my former communication, with the qualification, that if

To show that neither Mr. Henry or myself, wish to do Mr. Hale injustice, the correspondence relating to the "Card," is here inserted. THOMAS N. CAMERON. May 1, 1840.

From E. L. Winslow to Dr. Cameron, Aug. 28, 1834. My Dear Sir: The letter of Mr. Hale of the 27th inst. being satisfictory, and that matter being arranged, Mr. Hale tenders to Mr. Lenry, in order to exhibit his readiness to render him the most ample satisfaction, the enclosed Card, which if Mr. Henry should desire, Mr. Hele will publish in the Carelina Observer of next week.

I have joy as the nutua' friend of these gentle men, in knowing that this matter has been arranged in a manner satisfactory to both, and honorable to them as men and Christ ans, and no doubt you experience the same feering. Yours, &c. E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1834.

A Card. The undersigned having, on the day of our late Town election, publicly made a remark, or proposition, calculated to wound the feelings of Louis D. Henry, Esq. founded upon a misconstruction of the language of a speech delivered on that occasion by Mr. Henry, adopts the first public opportunity since he became aware of the misconstruction, vol untarily to express his deep regret at the occur-

Dr. Cameron to Mr. Winslow, same day. FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 28, 1834. My Dear Sir. Your note of this date, with the enclesed Card, is received. I reciprocate the senti-

ment you express, at the amicable and honorable ad-

justment of this business, and take pleasure in stating to you, that Mr. Henry is not desirous of haying the "Card" published; the receipt of it, is perfeetly satisfactory to h m. With scatiments of respectful regard, yours, THO, N. CAMERON.

A Card.

Edward J. Hale, Esq. has again called me before the public, in an article in the Observer of the 29th ultimo, which, in part, purports to be a statement of the affair which occurred between him and myself, written as he says, on his way to New York, Sept. 5th, 1834, "under all the disadvantages of absence from home, and the confusion of a steam boat," and also a supplemental statement in answer to the Card of Doctor Cameron and myself, published in

last week's Carolinian. Before noticing the very few points, which I leem it necessary to call the public attention to, in that article, I must beg leave to remind the public, that so far, I am standing in an attitude

22nd ultimo. An editorial article appeared in the Carolinian of the 18th ultimo insinuating that Mr. Hale had not come off very honorably in an affair of honor. Mr. Hale presumed, that Doctor Cameron or myself, either wrote, authorized or permitted the publication of it; and without first seeking information from us on that point; ventured, most unnecessarily, to drag our names before the public, in an article containing very offensive personalities, and some erroneous statements of the affair itself.

This compelled Doctor Cameron and myself to publish in the Carolinian of the 25th ultimo joint Card, in which we denied all participa tion whatever, in the publication of the article so offensive to Mr. Hale; and in which, together with an accompanying narrative of the affair, we endeavored to shield our own conduct from that reproach which Mr. Hale's article had a tendency to affix to it.

Our statement was written in a forbearing spirit, and contained no insulting personalities. We determined it should be so, not only because it was due to the public and to ourselves; but to devolve the responsibility upon Mr. Hale, (who had been the aggressor in this matter) should any unhappy issue betide the controversy, of not having averted it, when it was in his power, and it was his duty to do so; by making the amende honorable in his paper of this week.

In this reasonable hope and expectation, regret to say, I have been greatly disappointed. It is true, that in his article of this week, he admits, that his presumption is unfounded, that Doctor Cameron and myself had participated in the publication of the Carolinian's article; and disclaims the intention of having charged Doctor Cameron, and myself with acting in a cowardly manner in the affair of 1834; whilst he withholds all expressions of regret or atonement for the outrage he had committed upon my feeling,-inflicts new wounds, by various harsh Congress, Bedford Brown and Robert Strange, expressions, and insinuates broadly, that Doctor Cameron and myself wanted, in the affair of 1834, to force him into an apology, to muzzle his press, and to destroy his personal and political influence, and all this too, after Mr. Hale had several times in the course of this spring, under the pretence of commenting upon my political course, assailed me through his paper, by

remarks personally disrespectful. Having shewn the cause, which at the first, and again constrains me to appear in the columns of a newspaper, I shall proceed in a brief manner, to notice only such matters in Mr. Hale's last article, as are of particular importance to myself.

I quote the following remarkable declarations from that article:

"I rest my entire vindication from the charge made then, intimated now by the Carolinian, and apparently sanctioned by the imperfect statement of Mr. Henry and Doctor Cameron (that I had been forced into an apology) upon that conversation between Mr. Winslow and Mr. Henry."

Again, he states, "I regret that Doctor Cameron and Mr. Henry have omitted all mention of this conversation. They were not to be injured, by its being stated, whilst the effect of its omission is to crush me, wherever their statement is received as a true and complete one.'

NORTH - CAROLINIAN. sation with Mr. Winslow as I have detailed it, differ from Mr. Hale; and I refer the reader to Mr. ful to the true interest of his countrymen, for a done, it is impossible to say, whether the amount was the main point on which the settlement of the affair turned," and complains, that neither Defor Camero is statement. Mr. Winsow in his last election, refused to vote for. opinion he had enter ained of my first note was in-

> During the pendency of the affair of 1834, Mr. E. L. Winslow, came to my office, stated that he regrett d the occurrence o the unpleasant affair; that he was the mutual file of of Mr. Hale and myself, -- that he would not be concerned as a second in such a matt r, - and exp essed an anxious wish that the affair might be satisfactorily adjusted. A confidential conversation did take place between us about the matter, in which I endeavored to satisfy

Mr. Winslow, that I was incapable of addressing an insulting note to a gentleman whilst I was professing to ask of him an explanation of any supposed insulting conduct to me, - and that my first note was too plain to be misconceived, and sat sfied me that Mr. Hale was not disposed to apologise for his conduct.
I permitted him to state the impressions that conversation had wrought upon his mind-but I expressly charged him to make no communication whatever from me to Mr. Hale, that I did not and would not make any concessions to kin, conscious that I was wholly ri ht in the matter. Mr. Winslow, in his note before mentioned, states very fairly the substance of that charge or i junction. This conversation was never mentioned to my friend Doctor Cameron until last week, we having held no conversation

about the affair, si see 1834. I never knew un'il Mr. Hale's artic'e appeared this week, that his apology to me, was founded up-on that conversation. I had always given Mr. Hale the credit of supposing; that his apology was founded upon a motive (which I think) would have been more just to him and to me; vz: that he had up in further reflection, consultation with friends, nd a re-examination of my first note, convinced himself that his first construct on of it was erroneous, and that being so convinced he had had the magnanimity to make the amende honocable. I was not at liberty to suppose, that it was founded upon the conversation I had had with Mr. Winslow, meeting, and then and there agreed, to call a meetany kind, through any one, to Mr. Hale; and it now appears by Mr. Winslow's note to Mr. Hale, that he distinctly informed Mr. Hale that he was charged by me "to make nothing as a commu-

The facts being now spread out; these are the two points in which I am interested.

1-t. Mr. Hale places his entire vindication upon he conversat on between Mr. Winslow and mysell. 2d. Having done so, he blames me and Doctor C. for not mentioning that conversation, as a

part of the affair in our narrative of it.

My answer is this, I had by no act, word or deed, made that conversation a part of the affir, nor had my friend, who, never heard of it until last weekthat Mr. Winslow was not authorized to make that conversation a part of it -that he so distinctly informed Mr. Hale, that I charged him to make nothing as a communication or by way of concession from me to him -that I did not know until Mr. Hale's last publication, that he had so considered it, that I had no right to presume, that he had made it a part of the affair, after my injunction to Mr. Winslow-and that it would imply a concession on my part, which I had not authorized. I therefore consider myself absolved from all blame, for not mentioning that conversation.

I disclaim all intention of meaning any reflection upon Mr. Hale by the expression in the joint Card of myself and Doctor Cameron, "that the affair had been honorably" buried so far as they (we) were

LOUIS D. HENRY.

1st May, 1840.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLNIAN. H. L. Holmes, Esq. - I drop you a few lines to correct an error of the correspondents of last week's Observer, I find that they are endeavoring to make the impression abroad (for it will have no effect here) that there are wonderful changes in Moore, in favor of General Harrison, upon what authority their information is predicated the world has yet to learn; perhaps it may be the love of figuring as one of the corresponof defence, against an unwarrantable attack dents of the Observer, be it so, or perhaps it made upon me by Mr. Hale, in his paper of the may be with the same delusion under which a correspondent wrote to the Observer previous to the last Presidential election, from the county of Moore, Carthage perhaps, when the writer said that Moore was creet, that Judge White was stronger in Moore than General Jackson ever was, but, behold when the votes were counted, Judge White was left far in the rear of his distinguished competitor, and so will it be at our next election, General Harrison will be ieft far behind Martin Van Buren, the boastings of the brainless correspondents of the Observer

notwithstanding. Nineteen twentieths of the people of Moore are farmers, and consequently Democrats in principle, for of them it may be said with truth, that they stood almost "solitary and alone" amidst the adjoining counties in support of the great measures of the times, the freemen of Moore sustained the Hero of the age, Andrew Jackson, in the removal of the taxes collected from the people, from the control of foreign stockholders, they sustained him in vetoing the bill chartering the United States Bank, and seeing that its advocates justified the Bank in the most daring outrage against the principles of free government, and that the Bank was determined to rule or ruin the country. The freemen of Moore seeing all this, they by a large majority sustained the election of the President of the people's choice, Martin Van Buren, and they will sustain him for re-election, next No-

vember. The tarmers of Moore will sustain our Democratic candidate for Governor, Romulus M. Saunders, for they cannot forget, that he, at the request of the Democracy of the State, become their candidate, and in doing so, surrendered an office, in a pecuniary point of view, highly preferable to the one he now as pires to, an office which he filled with great of Moore have been well pleased with the they stand pledged to sustan no man's election to the next legislature, unless he first pledges himself to go for the re-election of our Senaors. The freemen of Moore cannot brook the idea of electing a man President of these United States, who would sell white men and let the negroes free, aside from his being a federalist of the deepest die; there are too many reasons to enumerate in this short note why Gen. Harrison should not be elected to the responsi-

ble office of President of a free people.

The freemen of Moore although far from being free from the embarrassment of the times have virtue, intelligence and integrity, they know that it is to the mismanagement of the banking institutions of the country that we are indebted for the present pressure in monied mat-ters, for to them it is clear, that when the banks are every day drawing in, and letting no money out, that, if persisted in, ruin must be the inevitable result; and that to charge the scarcity of money to the Government under such a course of conduct by the banks, especially in North Carolina, where the revenue collected by the government is but small, betrays in those who are so uncanded to the people, a total want of confidence in their intelligence, for it must be apparent to every impartial observer that the Government cannot be oppressive when it pays out more money in Carolina than is collected by it within her limits, yet the Whigs, as they call

A word to the attack made upon the Moore County Resolutions by the editor of the Observer. It will be recollected by those who read his comments on the resolutions, that the language used by him, was such a vulgar tirade of falsehood, as should not be tolerated, at least among the "decency party," but it is an old adage and in the case of the editor of the Observer appears to be true, that "evil communications corrupts good manners," for it does seem that ever since he has attached himself to the odds and ends of all parties with whom he acts, to use the language of their own elegant commentator "cannot agree but in one thing, and that is, in the abuse of honester men than themsel-

Moore County, 28th April 1840.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Anson County, April 24, 1847. H. L. HOLMES, E.q: - Dear Sir, The last "Fay-etteville Observer," published extracts from two letters from this county, purporting to give a history of the battle fought here on Tuesday of April Court, between the Tiger and the Cats, or in other words, the political discussion, between your gifted townsman Lous D. Henry, Esq. (Democrat) and Messis. John B. Kelly, of Moore, and Patrick Henry winston, of Wadesborough, (Federalists.)

These writers have made some very extraordina-ry state neats which to say the least of them, contain a very unfair history of the discussion. sir, in order that you may understand fully how we came in contact, on that occasion, it will be necessary for me to give a history of some circumstances

which occurred previous to this meeting.

A portion of the Democracy held a meeting in the most hof January last, at Lanesborough, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions, they adjourned to me t in Wadesborough, on Tuesday of April Court. This was published in your paper, and was

known to the leaders of whiggery in this county.

I am informed that the Whigs afterwards held a when I had made no concession or communication of ing on Thursday of April Court, so that the two meetings would not conflict with each other. My informant goes on to say, that they subsequently revised that decision, and concluded to meet on the sime day and place where our meeting was to be hication, or by way of concession" from myself to Mr. held. About that time they received assurances from Mr. Kelly of Moore county, that he would attend and deliver a political speech.

This we considered as throwing down the gauntlet, and surely if they take to themselves the privi-lege of inviting a gentleman from Moore County, or importing, (to use their favorite phrase here) we certainly had the right of inviting Mr. Henry of Cumberland, who was placed on our Electoral ticket, to attend and reply to Mr. Kelly. Now mark ye sir, that their invitation to Mr. Kelly was some months and weeks, previous to the wordy battle, and sufficient time in all conscience, for any man to prepare himself to make a speech on any subject he understands.

In the meantime the Rev. travelling Missionary of the Whig party of this county, whose soul is more devoted to the spread of Whiggery, than in propagating the doctrines of the Cross, ("by their fruit shall you know them") was traversing the country, inviting our citizens to attend Mr. Kelly's long expected speech. Expectation was on tip-toe, and quite a large assemblage was collected in Wadesborough, to see the poor "Loco Focos," de-

feated, and their caus: blown sky high.

Determined not to be defeated by this combination of whiggery, nor to be driven from the Court House, we invited our friend Mr. Henry, to attend and address the people, he accepted the invitation, and his arrival here produced quite a sensation in the ranks of the Federalists, a sure presage of the

Whiggery baffled, again fell to work, devising plans to prevent Mr. Henry from addressing the whole assemblage. Slander fell thick as hail-they feared the contest, and some of their party moved that Iwo distinct meetings be held, for said they, "our man is not ready for a discussion." But the people, the sovereign people, were eager for the contest, each side confidently believing that their champions would win laurels for themselves, and carry the day. Such sir, was the force of public opinion that the whig orators, were dragged up to the "bull-ring" there to receive the most unmere ful castigation ever inflicted in our knowledge on any

debaters in this county.

Away with the plea that their man was not ready; he had weeks to prepare himself, a lawyer 100, and one who had made politics his study; but sir, "time itself is too short" for a man of Mr. Kelly's talents, to take the side he advocates and gain credit in a debate with Mr. Henry.

The Observer's correspondent states that Patrick Henry Winston spoke first, in a "style worthy of his superior talents," we wonder he did not add his "decency" too. But alas, for the honor of his illustrious ancestor, Patrick Henry jr. did not sustain that high reputation for elequence and manly debate that ought to be expected from stock descend-

ed from so noble a sire. What do you think he said? Why sir, that Gen. Jackson was a rogue; that the Admistration party connived at the stealing of the public money; that our Representatives in Congress had no "talents," that the distinguished individual who fills the Excentive Chair, elected by a majority of the suffrages of American freemen, was the choice of a "faction, and was one of the most corrupt men that existed on the fac : of the earth. Ho wrought hims If into phreazy, and became personal in his remarks; in-sinuated that Mr. Henry would advocate the "Independent Treasury" from pecuniary motives, con-tending that it would enable him to buy up his poor neighbors property at half its value, and so he went n, without argument blundering from one sweepng assertion to another; one abusive epithet to another, in a "style worthy of his superior talents"

and sat down not even cheered by his own party. Mr. Henry replied at length to all his charge which as you are aware must take up considerable time, and by the force of his eloquence, his wither-ing sarcasm, and the array of facts which he brought to bear on the discussion enchained the attention of his audience most of whom were politically op-pos d to him. He was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks, by animated peals of applicate. Patrick Henry jr. was as perfect a thing of nothing in his hands as a "sluice cat-fish" is in ability, and unsurpassed fidelity. The freemen of Moore have been well pleased with the source pursued by our Democratic Senators in fully in their opinions, but it has done much to do away that deep rooted prejudice that existed in the minds of many against us, and has awakened a spirit of enquiry among the people—has given our cause such an impetus which federal whiggery with all its arts, cannot check.

Mr. Kelly next rose, and you may judge of his situation when I assure you that some kind hand had to procure him a tumbler of gin, which he sat carefully behind him. He spoke and drank and drank and spoke; "by pouring spirits down he kep his spirits up" and as the ardent fell in the tumble so it rose in his head, and as long as it lasted, "he gave hard and effectual knocks" not, on Mr. Henry or his cause, but on the "king's english" which he most unmercifully used up to the great horror of all the "Talents and Decency Party."

O. P. Q.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. Rail Road.

As the public feeling in this vicinity has been somewhat enlisted in the enterprise of constructing a rail road to the Western part of the State, some may be desirous of knowing what progress is making in obtaining subscriptions to

that object.

The Agent of the Board of Internal Improvement has visited eleven counties west of Cumberland, and in most of them has opened books of subscriptions. In six of these counties, subscriptions to the amount of 50,000 dollars, have been obtained. The books are still open in the same counties, and probably the amount of subthemselves, believe that the mass of the people are scription may yet be enlarged. The counties ignorant enough to turn out a President that contingent to what is called the Southern Route, has proven himself to be on all occasions faith- have not yet been visited. Until this has been

necessary to be furnished by the west, can be made up or not. It is true that the counties contiguous to the Northern Route have not been as prompt and liberal in their response to the call, as the advantages proffered to them, gave a right to expect. The counties on the Southern Route, may, when applied to, avail themselves of the advantages, which the northern counties seem disposed to neglect. The course pursued by the Agent, has been to visit the different counties during the sessions of the courts, where people are generally collected; present his subject in a public address; open book of subscription, and subsequently with the aid of the commissioners, make application to individuals for subscriptions. The time when this subject is brought before the public, is it many respects peculiarly inauspicious to the undertaking. The peculiar pressure in the money concerns of the country; or the peculiar political excitement now prevailing, leave scarely an opportunity for the introduction of any other subject. There are other minor causes that operate to deter subscriptions. To say that the effort is a failure would yet be prenature. The time allowed by the charter obtaining subscriptions and commencing the work, does not expire till January 1949. Should he circumstances of the present time require a suspension of the effort, this will not prove that there is to be an entire failure. Within the three years now remaining such changes may take place in the pecuniary affairs of the country, that subscriptions may be easily obtained. eople may also within that time, obtain such additional information respecting the advantages to be gained as will secure greater confidence in the undertaking. As soon as people can be made to see, by a correct statement of facts, and by definite calculation that the establishmant of a market town among themselves will be advantageous, some better means of communication between the east and the west, will undoubtedly be devised. Whether the road now contemplated, or some other plan will be carried into operation, time only can de-

As soon as it becomes manifest that the road contemplated in the charter granted by the Legislature of 1839 is impracticable, report will be made to the Board of Internal Improvement, and the Agency will be closed. It should not, however, be regarded as a failure because the first effort in obtaining subscriptions comes short of expectation. People are to be convinced of the utility of an enterprize before they will venture. To convince them of the utility of this enterprise, much information must be collected and disseminated. To do this, time is requisite. When, therefore, sufficient time has elapsed; when the requisite information has been disseminated, then the issue may be determined. If people with all proper light before them, do not see fit to come up to the "rescue," the effort may be considered a final and total

Democratic Republican Meeting.

Louis D. Henry Esq. having declined the nomi-nation of Electior on the Democratic Republican Ticket for this District; the Democratic Republican citizens of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday of the next Superior Court week at 3 o'clock P. M. to adopt measures to nominate an

MANY DEMOCRATS. Fayetteville, April 18th, 1840.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the Me at a

FAYET	TEVILLE.	
Brandy, peach,	8 0 40 a	600 r
" apple,	60 37 a	1 (100 Carlo 100 Car
Bacon,		
Beeswax,	00 00	
Butter,		
Bale Rope,	00 8 a	
Cotton Yarn,		
Coffee,	18 a	
Cotton,		
Cotton Bagging,		00 7
Corn,	-	00 20
Candles, F. F.		65
Flaxseed,	00 17 α 0 90 α	00
Flour,	5611000	1 10
Feathers,	60 30 a	5
Lard,	200	00 40
Salt, per bushel,		9
Sack,		91
Tobacco, leaf	21 4	20
Bale Rope,	4 a	5
Wheat,	8 a	- 10
Whiskey,	"	80
Wool,	35 a	37
Iron, bar,		20
Molasses.	51 a	9 34
Nails, cut,	7 a	71
		71

1041,	18 a 00	20
WILMING	TON.	
Bacon,	7,000	
Butter, -		
Beeswax, scarce,	16 a	2
Bale Rope, dull,	22 a	2
Brandy, apple,	6 a	
Corn, per bushel,	55 a	00
Coffee,	70 a	80
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	II a	13
	6 a	7
Flour, per bbl. dulf,	20 a	
Gin, American,	4 50 a	5 50
Lime and	55 a	17.00
Lime, cask,	1 25 a 1	75
Molasses,	30 a	35
Pitch, at the Stills,	2 00 a 2	25
Rice, per 100 lbs.		00
Rum, N. E.	40 a	45
Rosin, scarce,	1 50 a	00
Sugar, brown,	8 a	-
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.		80
I urpentine, hard	halfp	rica
Tar, per bbl.	1 05 a	
Pitch do		00
Rosin, do		
Flooring boards, M.		50
Wide do do		50
	0 00 4 6	50

Sugar, brown,

STOP THE THIEF.

SOME Scoundrel stole from my stable, on Wednesday night, a small sorrel HORSE with a white streak in his face. Said horse is not in good order and considerably scarified by the gear, and has a sore back. The thirf carried off a waggon bridle with two brass tacks in each blind. I have every with two brass tacks in each blind. I have every reason to believe that the notorions thief and house breaker Jonathan Baker, is the culprit, as he had been in the immediate neighborhood the day before and had broken open a house not more than a mile from me, was detected and driven off on Wednesday evening, and has not been seen about here since. I will reward liberally any person who will deliver to me the thief and horse, or give me such imformation as will enable me to recover the horse.

THOS. ASHE.

May 1st, 1840.

62-tf.

New and Handsome Furniture.

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 6th May, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, will be sold a general assortment of new and handsome FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Sideboards, Secretary, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, Looking Glasses, large Window Glass and Cabi-

net Hardware.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r. - - - 62.1w.