with us in epinion, thought that the Executiv Commissions should be entirely overboked ; and that it was the duty of the Committee to proceed at once to ascertain which party had received a majority of all votes, good and had, giv en at the pulls; and were, therefore entitled to the teturns-and submitted amendments to that

This view of the subject we deem utterly fallacious : but time will not permit us to enter into the argument. The consequences resulting from this novel doctrine, are well illustrated by the scenes of disorder and confusion which resulted from its application at the present session -scenes in a high degree, discreditable to the house, and endangering the peace of the country and which must greatly impair the confidence of all right thinking people in the perpetuity o our free institutions.

Upon a careful examination of the laws of New Jersey, we ascertained that the Governor and Privy Council were mere ministerial officers. charged with a certain specified duty, plainly set forth, viz : to ascertain and determine which six of the persons voted for, received the greater number of votes, according to the returns made by the clerks of the several Counties of the State. Phat the individuals who were commissioned by be Givernor of New Jersey, as the Representatives of that State, had received the greatest number of votes thus returned according to law was a fact not disputed or denied.

Kirding this difference of opinion, however, to asis in the Committee as to the basis of a report Hie movet of the original proposition modified the same, with the view of reaching the sense of the Committee; and merely proposed, in general terms, that a preliminary report should be made. designating the individuals who should occupy the vacant sears, until the question of ultimate right could be determined ; thus manifesting a disposition to have the seats filled, as the Commistee and the House might determine, according to their sense of justice and propriety. But, from an apprehension, as we presume, that they could not succeed in the untenable ground they had taken, that the report should be made favorable to those who barely obtained a majority of all the votes, legal and illegal, given at the election, the modified resolution was likewise resisted : and a substitute offered, which proposed to inquire who were entitled to be returned as memhers elect : evidently on the ground of good and streamously resisted, and carried only by the casting vote of the Chairman. This resolution, as ultimately adopted, was as follows :

" Resolved. That this committee will now proered to ascertain which five of the ten individuels claiming the five vacant seats from New Jersey, received a majority of legal votes, and therefore, are duly elected Members of the 26th Con gress, from that State, according to the Constiintion of the United States, and the laws of New

Thus it will be perceived that the committee came to an early determination to investigate the ballot buxes, and ascertain who were entitled to the seats on the ground of having received a majority of legal votes, in which decision we aconied as to the propriety of the views we had expressed, we determined to make no farther effort to procure a result that, in our judgments, every

principle of justice demanded. We then proceeded to the consideration of an other resolution offered by one of the gentlemen of the majority, which, as amended and ultimately adopted, is as follows :

Resolved further, That whilst in the opinion of this committee, the certificates of the Governor of New Jersev are prima facie evidence that those who hold them are entitled to seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the ultimate right; and that such certificates, being contested, such right must depend on the majority of legal votes given to conformity with the constiturion of the United States and the laws of New

On this resolution a division was called for, wit, on the first tiranch, as follows:

Resolved farther. That whilst in the opinion of this committee the certificates of the Governor of New Jersey are prima facei evidence that thuse who hold them are entitled to the seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the al-

And those who have paid much attention to the progress of this question, both in the House and the country, will perhaps be somewhat amazed to hear that this proposition for which alune we had contended in the House, and the defeat of which had caused a sovreign State in this Union to be deprived of five-sixths of her representation on the floor of Congress, and had excited the public wind in every part of the confederacy, met with the unanimous sanction of the committee.

The resolutions, as adopted, was communica ted to all the parties engaged in the contest un-

der the following resolution:

" Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be continunicated to each of the claimants to the vacant seats from the State of New Jersey. and that this committee will hear them at their committee room on the 29th day of January, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the subject of the measures which should be adopted to obtain the evidence applicable to inquiry before

Accordingly, on the 29th of January, the parties appeared before the committee, and there was a likelihood that after fifteen days of time and labor spent by the committee before they could arrive at any conclusion, we should at once proceed, in pursuance of these resolutions, to ascertain which five of the ten individuals claiming sears had now a majority of legal votes, and were therefore duly elected members of Congress, when very unexpectedly to the undersigned, the chairman of the committee moved a reconsideration of these resolutions, with a view to offer substitutes. They were reconsidered accordingly, again discussed, and laid on the table, and the chairman introduced substitutes which were amended, modified and discussed, and were final ly adopted after two days of additional labor and are as follows:

Resolved, That the credentials of the Governor of New Jersey are prima facie evidence that they who hold them are entitled to seats, but, being questioned on the ground that all the will now proceed to inquire and ascertain who of the ten claimants for the five contested seats received the greatest number of votes polled in conformity with the laws of New Jersey, at the late election of Members of Congress in that

State. Resolved. That all the votes received by authorized officers acting in conformity with the laws are prima facie legal : but it being alleged and offered to be sustained, that pluralities were obtained by means of illegal votes and trauds perpetrated on the ballot-box, this committee will admit evidence as to the truth of these alle gations, and inquire who of the claimants received the greatest number of legal votes in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, and therefore are entitled to occupy, as members of the 26th Congress, the five contested seats from that State.

olutions does not preclude this committee from it expedient to do so.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolotions be communicated to each of the claimants to the vacant seats from New Jersey, and that they be informed that the committee has reconsideted and indefinitely postponed the resolutotions furnished them on the 28th instant, and that this committee will hear them at their committee room on Saturday, the first February proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the sub-ject of the measures which should be adopted before the committee.

The parties accordingly met again in the Committee 100m, and after they were severally heard the Committee adopted the following resolu-

"Resolved. That we will now take up the testimony which has been referred to this committee in the New Jersey case, with a view of bearing and deciding upon its competency only; leaving its sufficiency to be determined when the testimony is finally closed by order of the Committee; and if, during the investigation of the subject, it shall be desired by either party to furnish additional testimony, that then the parties be allowed such reasonable time as may be determined by the committee, to take such additional testimony, in the manner prescribed by the laws of New Jersey relating to contested elections, unless the parties agree upon some other mode which may be sanctioned by the committee."

Thus, it will be perceived, that before a paper purporting to be testimony in this case, was opened by the committee, it was resolved to decide upon its competency alone; and it was further resolved, that time should be allowed either party requiring it, to take additional testimony. with a view, as we supposed, of ascertaining the whole truth, touching the merits of the elec-

This resolution, the committee adopted, without knowing how it would affect the interests of either party, or which should be the first to ask for time; for it depended on what portion of the testimony might be received, and what rejected on either side.

In pursuance thereof, the Committee proceedhad votes; for when it was proposed to insert an | ed to hear objections and arguments on the comamendment, which would make the case turn on petency of the evidence. Most of the testimony the majority of legal votes, such amendment was on the part of the non-commissioned claimants, consisted of certificates and sworn copies of pa pers, the affidavits appended to which were exparte, and taken without notice. And most of that adduced by the commissioned claimants, besides their commissions, consisted of depositions taken before State officers in New Jersey. upon notice to the opposite party. Numerous objections were taken to the competency of this evidence, but the undersigned felt no embarrassment in respect to any of them, except that which raised an inquiry as to the sufficiency of the notice of taking the depositions; there being no law of Congress or of the State, applicable to this case, directing the mode of taking evidence, the committee experienced great difficulty in finding any rule that would do justice to esced; and although our opinions were unchang- all concerned. The usage of the House for many years, had sanctioned the practice of receiving depositions, in cases of contested election, taken on reasonable notice; but had not settled what was reasonable notice. The commissioned members indicated a willingness that, inasmuch as they were to return to New Jersey to obtain additional proofs, the committee should reject all testimony in respect to which there was much doubt; to the end that they might retake the evdence, and place the matter beyond dispute.

It is proper to state that this suggestion, made from motives of prudence avowedly influenced the action of one of the undersigned, who voted for the the exclusion of testimony which he would not have hesitated to receive, if compelled to proceed at once and dispose of the case on its merits. The Chairman seemed disposed to take a liberal view of the subject, & to admit nearly the whole of the evidence on both sides; treating what we deemed objections to competency, as mere objections to the sufficiency of the proofs - the effect of which was, with the aid of the other four members con curring in the report already submitted, to let in much the most important part of the testimony adduced by the non-commissioned claimants, though taken exparte and without notice. But when the testimony on the other side came under consideration, the same four members voted against its competency, though taken on notices, in some instances at least, ample and abundant; and it so happened that in consequence of the doubts of one of the undersigned, and the influence of a wish which he indulged to have the case cleared of all embarrassment, by re-taking the evidence, much the most important part of he proof offered by the commissioned claimants was rejected, and the testimony before the committee was left in a very confused, imperfect, and chaotic state, and in such a condition as to render it, in the judgment of the undersigned, in a high degree unjust to make it the basis of the action either in the committee or the House, for any purpose whatever.

When the Committee had thus disposed o the questions of competency arising on the evi dence before it, the commissioned members again renewed their application for further time, to finish taking their testimony; and again ver bally stated to the Committee the various difficulties which had prevented the completion of their proofs before the session of Congress. And this statement not being denied by the non commissioned claimants, the committee, in consideration of those difficulties, and also in reference to the fact that such of the testimony adduced had been rejected in the manner above stated, deemed the request reasonable, and determined to grant it; and both parties being decidedly of the opinion that the testimony could not be taken before the second Monday in April next, the committee adopted a preamble and

resolution as follows: Whereas, the people of the State of New Jersev are at present deprived of five-sixths of their Representation in the House of Representatives, and it being highly expedient that the decision of the question between the several claimants to the five contested seals in the House aforesaid, be made as speedily as practicable, consistent with a due investigation and deliberation, and J: B. Ayerigg, William Halsted and others, having made application to the committee, for time votes polled were not counted, this committee to take further evidence, to maintain their right to seats in said House, and the contestors baving alleged that, if the committee go into an investigation of the question of who received the plurality of legal votes, they desire time also to take

> testimony: Therefore, Resolved, That the chairman be required to notific the several claimants aforesaid, that this committee will not proceed to a final decision of the question of ultimate right depending before them, until the second Monday in April next, at which time the committee will report, the proofs to be closed, and will not receive any testimony taken by either of the parties after that time, but nothing in this resolution shall prevent the committee at any time before

with all their testimony. In justice to the chairman of the committee,

Resolved. That the adoption of the above res- it should be stated, that he indicemrefuting the facts and testimony, with its opinion for the completion of the proofs, should be abore thereon for the consideration of the House, at viated, with a view to bring the case, upon its enjoined to report forthwith, when they were any stage of its proceedings that it may deem merits, before the House, at an early a day as expressly required to report who received the ference to the opinions and feelings of the at airman, co-operated with him in an effort to procure a reconsidration of the above resolution; which

are hereby, authorized to take the testimony of such witnesses as either of them may desire to to obtain the evidence applicable to the inquiry laws of that State in force at the time of taking ing, as soon as practicable, without unnecessary parties may by any agreement under their hands port : regulate the mode of giving notice, and other matters of form at their discretion."

Soon after the adoption of these resolutions, the of New Jersey, to finish taking their evidence, where they still remain. We did not anticipate, nor had we an intimation, from any quarter, that further proceedings in the case were contemplated, either in the committee or the House, until the expiration of the time allowed the parties to complete their evidence , nor are we willing to believe that the House would have adopted the resolution of the 28th February, if it had known the situation of the case before the committee, or anticipated the construction the committee would put on the resolution.

Nothing is more abhorrent to a well regulated mind, than the appearance of deception or treachery in the administration of justice. We will not, for the honor of our country, believe that the highest deliberative assembly in the land, acting as a judicial tribunal, and deciding, not only upon the rights of individuals, but also upon the rights of one of the sovereign States of the Union, will, for a moment, after these parties have been sent away in confident security that they were to have time to take their evidence, entertain the idea of taking up the case in their absence, and deciding it without a hearing, and with the proofs on one side wholly incomplete. Such a procedure would be an example of injustice and perfidy so flagrant, and establish a precedent so pernicious, that it would hardly be respectful to this honorable body to give it further examination,

At this stage of the proceedings (the parties having returned to New Jersey to complete the:r testimony.) the subject was again brought before the House, and a strennous effort made to instruct the committee to report forthwith who had received a majority of the votes given at the polls; and, on a proposition to amend the resolution by inserting the word "lawful," so as to require the committee to report the lawful votes only, a long, earnest, and, to some extent, angry debate arose ; and by the casting vote of the Speaker, the amendment was adopted; and the resolution was sent to the committee in the following form :

" Resolved. That the committee of elections be authorized to report to this House such papers and such of their proceedings as they may desire to have printed by order of the House, and that they be instructed also (to report forthwith, which five of the ten individuals, claiming seats from the State of New Jersey, received the greatest number of lawful votes from the whole State for representatives in Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838, in said State, with all the evidence of the fact in their posses sion:) provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of said committee in taking testimony and deciding the said case upon the merits of the election.'

A majority of the committee, paying no regard to absolute instructions of the House, to report the LAWFUL votes, decided that the introduction of the word "lawful," did not affect the original mesning of the proposition, and that the resistance it had encountered in the House from four of their own members, had no object in it but a perverse and obstinate determination on their part to oppose a perfectly harmless amendment and they proceeded at once, without deigning to go into an examination of the testimony before them, to make a report on the whole number of votes given at the polls, lawful and unlawful, the men and the boys, the aliens and the citizens without discrimination, and without stopping to enquire whether the elections were held in the manner prescribed by law, when they knew that allegations had been made and partially established that all these matters would be proven, and many of them, perhaps enough, already proven by the testimony then before them, to change the result, at least in part, if they would have opened and examined it. But this the Committee con clude, and labor throughout their report to prove, they were not authorized to do, because they were directed to report forthwith on the lawful votes, and that the effect of that omnipotent and "pungent word forthwith," neutralized and nullified the word lawful, and rendered it perfectly nugatory; and that being required to report forth with the lawfid votes, they were of necessit compelled to regard all unlawful votes as lawful votes, and that that was what the House intend

Why, then, did these gentlemen themselves resist its introduction? It was precisely what they desired! It was exactly what they had struggled for in committee, and why did they not put the same construction on their own act in committee, when by the casting vote of the chairman it was then decided to insert the word legal under the same circumstances. Why did they not then proceed to ascertain who had received a majority of illegal as well as legal votes, and report that fact to the House? Only, we suppose, because that " pungent word forthwith

was omitted. This branch of the report, we confess, we feel much difficulty in preparing, from an indisposition to say any thing that might bear the appearance of a want of a proper deference for the opinions of our colleagues, and yet, we have so little respect for the reasoning contained in that report. that we scarcely know how to characterize or treat it. We do not mean to impeach their motives or their intelligence, but, at the same time. we are impelled to sneak of it as the most extraordinary document that has ever come under our observation. Let us compare the resolution of the House with the Report of the Committee. and ascertain whether the instructions therein contained have been obeyed or disregarded.

By that resolution the Committee are instructed to report furth with, which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the State of New Jersey, received the greatest number of lawful votes, from the whole State, for Representatives in the Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838 in said State, with all the evidence of the fact in their possession : " Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of the Committee in taking testimony, or deciding the said case upon the merits of the election." How has this position and absolute instruction been fulfilled? Was there a member of the body that did not feel and believe, on the introduction of the word lawful, that was so strenuously resisted, that the whole objects of the mover of the origiif the parties shall declare themselves ready nal resolution and his friends, had been defeated? Was there a member of the House who anticipated that within a few days from that time, with-

com- lost the examination of testimony, the Commit- assembling of the committee, under the restee would report that all the votes given at the practicable; and three of the undersigned, in de- greatest number of langful votes only from the hole State; and if there was no testimony beore the committee to enable them to report forthwith, what they were required to report .- Why was defeated by the votes of the other members | did they not state that fact to the House? Why did they not report, that the testimony is incom-"Resolved, That the parties to the contested plete, and the parties to the contest are now, by election for the State of New Jersey be, and they | order of the committee, at home, taking evidence to establish what you have instructed us to re port? Why did they not give to that pungent examine, by depositions in conformity with the word forthwith, its plain, common sense meanany such testimony, on the subject of contested delay? But, instead of that, it is made to conelections in similar cases; provided; that the trol the whole resolution.-What says the re-

"When the proposition to instruct was origin ally introduced as an amendment to the applicatien with which the committee had come before commissioned members left the city for the State the House, its intent was clear that a report should be immediately made of the names of those who had received the greatest number of votes at the last Congressional election in New Jersey. If any thing more was wanting to explain the meaning of this proposition, it is to be found in the proviso which was added, and which clearly indicated that the action which the House was moved to demand, did not contemplate an interference with the course adopted by the committee for the "taking of testimony, and deciding the case upon the merits of the election."

And, yet, when the resolution is so altered as to require the committee to report upon the lawful votes only, it means precisely what was in tended before the amendment was adopted. Such a course of reasoning, we take for granted, cannot be satisfactory, either to the House or the

The report proceeds to say :

" At the same time, the committee cannot entirely (mark the word) entirely overtook the word lawful, or strike that from the resolution, which was inserted upon a contest so close, as to require a casting vote for its decision;" which casting vote may as well be ascribed to the chairman of the committee, as to the Speaker of the House, for one vote counted as much as the other; and one would respectfully inquire whether the Hon. Chairman, himself, who drafted that report, attached no importance to the insertion of the word lawful, at the time he voted for it.

The report goes on.

"There is but one other basis left, and that is the prima facie case upon the returns of the local officers of the several polls; and the nature of the controversy taken into consideration, it can scarcely be doubted that to this basis the resolu-

But, the very subject of the controversy before the House, was, whether the resolution should look to that basis or not-whether it should look to the whole vote, or the lawful votes only; and it had been decided by the casting vote referred to, that it should look to the lawful vote only; and not to the whole vote given, as originally proposed by the resolution, and while the committee "cannot entirely overlook the word lawfol," or strike it from the resolution, they find no difficulty in disregarding its plain import and meaning, and they report the very matter they were instructed, by the House, not to report, and this not from a desire to make such a report, (because five members of that committee had constantly refused to make a report based upon any such principle.) but in strict obedience to the instructions of the House. But, in addition to this "pungent word, forthwith," it is said "the proviso qualified the meaning of the word lawful. Now, the construction that we give to the proviso, is, that it qualifies this word, "forthwith," and was intended as a qualification of that word, when first introduced. That is to say, that whilst you are required to report, forthwith, which five of these ten gentlemen received the greatest number of votes from the whole State, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent, or delay the action of the committee in taking testimony, or deciding said case upon the merits of the election. It appears to us that there can be but one opinion on this subject, that the proviso was intended as a qualification to the "forthwith" report to be made; and it is totally incomprehensible to us, how the minds of the committee, could have been drawn into the strange error, that the proviso was intended to qualify what, at the time it was written, constituted no part of the

The subsequent introduction of the word lawful, as we conceive, not only does, but was intended to quality, control and explain, ded when by a vote of 97 to 96 they determined the whole resolution; it was an explanation of itself. But the Committee, have determined that the word, forthwith and the proviso, which were intended to be explained, by the word lawful, themselves, explain the explanation, or, in other words, nullifies and renders altogether nugatory, this most important and all controlling explanatory

truly singular, however, and that is, that in the early part of the aession, when the same facts were admitted before the House that are now reported by the committee, there was not a member of this body prepared to give the seats to those who received a majornty of all the votes given, including the bad with the good. Why was the case ever referred to the committee? The House having refused to recognize those persons as members who have the legal commissions, and not venturing at that time to recognize those who had no refurns, and only claimed that they had received a majority of legal and illegal votes, the whole matter was referred to a committee for investigation under such circumstances as to indicate conclusively, that those of this body who were in favor of going behind the commissions, contemplated an inquiry the most ample and comprehensive.

To this result the undersigned are led by review of all the circumstances which have attended the House on this subject, from the commencement of the session, as well as by the flagrant injustice which will mark the contrary course, leading, with a haste unparalleled, to the decision of a great and important question in the absence of the parties, and contrary to the expectations

which they had been surborized to indulge. before the House, the undersigned deem it proper to state, that immediately upon the Salisbury March 27th 1840 .- 35tf

olution herein examined, the majority, without considering the proofs admitted to be competent, the tendency of which was to show that unlawful votes had been polled for non-commissioned claimants, settled forthwith,' the principles upon which the teport should be made; and peremptorily instructed the Chairman to add the votes of Milville and South Amboy, to those counted by the Governor in Privy Council: thus resolving the duties of the committee into the solution of an arithmetical problem of the most simple character.

But there is an additional and most imposing fact which we desire to present for the consideration of the House, before they decide this important question.

At the moment the committee had the report under consideration, and before any vote was taken thereon, the Chairman had in possession a sealed package of depositions, addressed to the Speaker of the House, to the care of the Chairman, and endorsed depositions in the New Jersey case,' forwarded by the commissioned claimants: and which the majority of the Committee refused to send to the Speaker, to the end that the same might be opened, and taken | Enquirer: into consideration in the decision of the question then pending in committee. On Buren candid: examination, we find that the said depositions establish and prove illegal votes cast for the non-commissioned claimants, which, added to other unlawful votes already proven are sufficient to give one of the commissioned claiments [Mr. Stratton] his seat, on the pinion, however, ground of receiving a majority of lawful Mr. Fisher gives votes cast at the polls.

The following table will show how many illegal votes the commissioned members must prove (if the votes of Milville and South Amboy be added) to establish their give Saunders t right over their opponents to the vacant seats, | we have as little

Mr. Stratton over Mr. Kille Maxwell Ryall, Halsted Dickerson, 117 York Cooper Ayerigg

The proofs laid in the first instance before the committe, would have established both Messrs. Stratton and Maxwell in their seats had the same been in all respects com

The injustice of refusing to examine the new depositions is the more apparent from the fact that they were taken as substitutes for other depositions on the same subject, which had been rejected under circumstances berein before detailed. Their weight and effect is greatly enhanced by the fact that the contesting party was present, and cross-examined the witnesses.

The undersigned made strenuous efforts | rading every little to induce the majority of the committee to party chanced strike out the word 'lawful' whenever it small increase a appears in their report as qualifying the States of New 1 word 'votes,' so that the language of the as the grand rest report might correspond with the principle far from being fla on which it is based, and thus all misapprehension, either by the House or the country, be excluded; and also to induce the majority to insert a clause in their report to indicate opposition to it in the committee, and to grant us time for the exposition of our views through the medium of a counterreport; but their efforts proved wholly un-

We have said enough, we trust to establish the propriety of having the report of the Committee recommitted; that the instructions given may be literally and faithfully obeyed.

With this statement of facts, to sustain which we respectfully ask for the printing of all the documents, we leave the case to the House; and if it be contemplated to make of Rowan, have a report, submitted under such circumstan- propriate duties ces, the basis of any action that will com- to give a pub promise the rights of either of the parties | the State of in this controversy, we beg leave, as mem- our eyes to bers of the Committee, as Representatives now exists of the people, and in behalf of the sovereign States of this Union, to protest against | Trade is d what we conceive a most indefensible and unlawful proceeding

MILLARD FILLMORE, JNO M. BOTTS, GEO. W. CRABB. TRUMAN SMITH. Washington, March 10, 1840.

Taken up and Committed O the County Prison of Rowan, on the 14th Inst.,

2 NEGRO MEN,

by the names of Lewis and Henson (or Henry) -Lewis seems to be about 28 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, quick spoken and structive policy There is one view of this subject that is | quite black ;-altogether a very likely boy Henson (or Henry) seems to be younger than

Lewis, and is not as tall by an inch or more. - rison, we reco He is very black, stout built and likely. They say that they ran away from William Ellison in South Carolina; and that they were going back to Virginia, from whence they were taken. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them

away, or they will be dealt with according to DAVID KERNS, Jailor.

March 27, 1840-4135

Just Received and for Sale. Wholesale or Retail,

100 Kegs Nails assorted sizes, 10 Hhds. Sugar,

15 do Molasses. 250 Sacks Salt.

10 Doz. German Grass Sythes. 6 do English Grain do.

50 Bbls. Superfine Flour, 20 Boxes Bunch Raisins.

By J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury March 27, 1840.

NAILS

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply that General Ha of Nails from the above Company, which their confidence are equal, if not superior to Northern make, and have made arrangements for a regular supply, In order to bring this subject more fully which will be sold wholesale or retail on reason MICHAEL BROWN. able terms.

WILLIAM

office of Sheriff of

" Mr. Rom na, is al present or affects to thi blue in Ohio. he does not app isbury district, b three or four the

make it good : him the majority trict, it is a woeful the only one where chance to succeed and took the least ; public opinionconvinced that I willows for Row bargain as they district will not r

RESOLUTIO

telligent body as a The high charact ples of the indivi to the misrale of gure in politics

We, the Gra for market scarce, and o more afraid to of all this? it is caused by by our Gove credit of t States for havi of the dep probability, come the law

Resolved. and a friend can support I cordiality.

Resolved. printed in Sa these proceeding

PAUL A.

THE REPU Mr. Jefferson,

have been sivled Presidents of the nation .- Under was not only ti Western Territo of the army, and