

For the Star.  
To the voters of the 8th Congressional District.

The duty of the Representative to render a full and impartial account of his stewardship, and the right of the constituent to require it, are necessary to the healthful and vigorous existence of our republican form of government. It is a duty we owe ourselves to see this requirement faithfully executed. My object in the present letter is to call your attention to a circular of our late representative in Congress, purporting to be "a short history of the situation of affairs;" a document, remarkable at once for the positions it assumes, and the arguments by which they are sought to be supported. It should be read and read attentively, by every freeman of the district; and if they are not then convinced with me that it is garbled and unfair in its statements, erroneous in its conclusions, and agrarian in its principles, it is only because the daring hypocrisy of error has ceased to astonish and alarm!

It is a matter of deep regret that in any part of our country it should be seen the policy of party to separate itself by unnatural distinctions, and create a feeling of discontent among the laboring classes, by remodeling and repating at every opportunity, the stale and thread-bare tale, that the fruits of their toil go not to minister to their own comfort and gratification, but to pamper the pride of their more wealthy neighbor, and add to the already bloated fortune of the lordly aristocrat. Such representations must proceed either from a desire to exercise an undue influence upon our fellow men by a wilful perversion of the truth and an appeal to the worst passions of our nature, or from a criminal ignorance of the character and influence of our institutions. These are matters within the comprehension of the most ordinary mind. The very genius of our constitution forbids the existence of any privileged order of citizens; and the road to the only aristocracy we acknowledge, the possession of an honorable competence and the respect and esteem of others, is open alike to the peasant and the Peer. Indeed, such is the fluctuating character of property, and the instability of human character, that it may emphatically be said, that it is the poverty of one generation, which constitutes the pride of the next. A large majority of our most distinguished men in the liberal professions and mechanical sciences, are men who have risen by the force of their own exertions from the lower classes of society.

of aristocracy has the blood which flows in their veins; are they to be pointed at as the enemies of the common good? should they not rather, be marked as examples for the rising generation? and would it not be more becoming the character of a freeman to admire and eulogize the virtue and industry which has elevated others above us, than to strive by the miserable implements of envy and detraction to drag them down to a level with ourselves, and rejoice that there are none greater or better than we are? I leave these questions to the reflection of the Representative; I commend them to the serious consideration of every voter in the district. They are questions of momentous importance, containing, as I believe them to, the germs of an evil which is ere long to shake the pillars of the Constitution.

But an aristocracy to which we are rendered peculiarly liable, and which the developments of the times admonish us to be the event of no distant period, is the aristocracy of Government, or, in other words, a Government too strong for the people! This may appear to be a startling position! but it is nevertheless one upon which the mind of every patriot should pause with earnest solicitude. The monopoly of Government is the most powerful monopoly capable of existing on earth. "In England," quotes the author, "about 100,000 000 of Dollars are paid out annually to support the kingcraft and priestcraft and bankcraft." The Government of England is a monopoly of the aristocracy. The wealthy landed proprietors of the kingdom constitute one branch of the Legislature, while, by their influence, they are enabled to model the other; and thus the whole government, limited only by the King's prerogative, is placed in their hands. I hope holders of our country, however have said no hereditary rights, (I should have said with one exception: the President has lately assumed the right to nominate his successor in office, and an apparent majority of the country have sustained him); and until the administration of the government can be placed beyond the reach of the people, the vultures which are now preying upon its vitals, are by no means safe. The means by which they are seeking the attainment of this object, are not secret. Presses are subsidized for the purpose of lulling the people into false security. The offices of the general government are openly proffered as the reward of political prostitution, and the officers required to attend the polls in the character of hired bullies; and when one is met with who has too much honor to degrade his character, and too much independence to sell himself, the clamor of hungry expectants will soon force him to retire and make way for his more willing successor. The abandoned politician, who is driven from the service of the people is welcomed to the embraces of the administration, and fat-

tened upon the spoils of a pillaged Treasury. Officers notoriously incompetent and dishonest, are retained in office, after frequent and reiterated complaints, because their political influence is important to the administration. Others are suffered to go on with their securities unapproved and their accounts unsettled, in violation of all law, until the people are robbed of millions of dollars, and then gently advised that they had better resign or quit the Country! The "patronage of the General Government is brought in direct contact with the freedom of elections;" a percentage of the salaries of the office holders is required to be paid to the support and dissemination of frauds and bribery, and dismissal is made the consequence of refusal.

These are facts, which can neither be perverted by argument nor entangled by sophistry; but lest they be doubted, I would refer to the present case of the Secretary of the Treasury, notoriously incompetent for the duties of his office; the case of Swartwout, who was allowed to remain a defaulter until he absconded and left the government minus the amount of a million and a quarter! of Boyd who was retained in the land office a defaulter for 100,000 dollars, because it was on the eve of an election; and the case of the family influence of the officer was incalculable! (according to the representations made to the President by one Gholson!) of the same Gholson rejected by the people of Mississippi, and appointed Judge by the President! of the different officers in the New York Custom House, who testified to the system of espionage and proscription pursued there; of the extravagant waste of the public treasure in the Seminole war, where twenty millions of dollars have been expended and above four hundred valuable lives sacrificed in unavailing attempts to subdue the remnant of a tribe of savages, amounting, according to official accounts at the first, to less than a thousand men; and if my positions are not supported by such evidence then truth is not susceptible of proof.

Again: the author says, "I am happy to be able to congratulate you, &c. on the complete and unparalleled success of the Republicans of the country in their late hard & deadly struggle for gold & silver &c." This sentence is entirely false in fact & theory. The struggle has indeed been a deadly one; it has been a struggle between the Government and the people, a war upon the credit and commerce of the country! from which the administration is re-created.

means by success, I am at a loss to determine. In the Senate, the specie feature was stricken out by the votes of friends of the administration; and in the popular elections which have taken place since, where the subject has been agitated, with one or two exceptions, the administration have been signally defeated.

Again, says the learned gentleman, "the Bank Federal purse-string holders, with 28,000,000 of the people's money in their bags," &c. Who that is at all conversant with the history of politics, does not know that the Pet Bank system originated with the great idol of democracy, General Jackson, that more than half of the local Banks in the Union were chartered during Jackson's administration, and when the administration party were predominant, in most of the Legislatures, and that in the selection of the fiscal agents of the Government, no higher recommendation was required than an attachment to the falling fortunes of the reigning dynasty? Who has forgotten the very humble petition of the seventh ward Bank of the City of New York, and the consequent reward of their servility? And now, forsooth, we are told that the money of the people was retained in the bags of the Whigs; for we suppose them to be meant by the "Bank Federal," &c. &c. Oh! shame where is thy blush!

The cudgel has been taken up in defence of the Government upon the subject of the mint; but not a word do we hear of the operations of the Branch in this State, except an animadversion upon the message of Governor Dudley; but what are the facts? According to the report of the Director of the mint, every dollar which has been coined at this branch has cost the people of this country forty cents! and yet when our worthy representative speaks of an attempt to reduce this useless expenditure, he characterizes it as an attack upon southern institutions!

And lastly, the honorable gentleman speaks of the bill providing for the cessation of certain lands to Tennessee as one founded upon fraud and injustice, and intended by the Whigs to have an undue influence on the next Presidential election. What room there may be for such charges will appear from the fact that the friend of the administration, with one or two exceptions, voted with the Whigs. If, then, there is fraud, if there is injustice, Mr. Benton and the balance of the administration demi gods are *particeps criminis*.

hold of power. The Empire State has revolted and gone over to them, and disaffection is manifesting itself among the subjects of royalty throughout the length and breadth of the land. The struggle must be fierce, but cannot continue long. Knowledge, the great arch-enemy of the deceiver, is being disseminated abroad, and the hand writing upon the wall admonishes them that the present crisis is final and decisive. What wonder, then, that we should find them straining every nerve in this last effort? In your own State, three or four new presses have sprung up like mushrooms, to perish when your elections are over. The whining morality and the obscene vulgarity of their standard organs, are daily increasing; and a secret and efficient organization of the vassals of power is going on among you. Go, then, to the polls, and remember that you war not against men, but against principles—against the mal-administration of your own government, the incompetent & unfaithful execution of trust confided by yourselves, the prodigal and profligate expenditure of your own treasure; against insult to your authority, and contempt of your wishes; against an attempt to render the offices and emoluments of the government hereditary to the holders; and against a direct and premeditated violation of the Constitution of your country!

If defeated upon such grounds, you will still have the gratifying consolation, that yours is the cause of liberty and your country; and that whenever she shall re-assert her reign, yours will be the rejoicings of triumph and of victory.  
JUNIAS.

### THE STAR

RALEIGH, APRIL 3, 1839.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
We are requested to state, that a public Whig meeting will be held at the Court House, in this City, on Thursday, the 4th instant, to take steps to select a suitable person to be run as a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to Dr. Montgomery. Notice of the hour of meeting will be given by hand-bill and the ringing of the bell. Whigs of Wake and Raleigh, let no trivial excuse prevent your punctual attendance.

We have been prevented for several weeks, by the imperious demands of other duties, from noticing the misrepresentations of the Standard; but the public may rest assured they shall not pass uncorrected.

Read the able communication of Junias. We hope the public will hear from him often.

We learn from the North American, that Mr. Biddle has resigned the Presidency of the United States Bank; and that Thomas Dunlap, Philadelphia, March 29, 1839.

The following is Mr. Biddle's letter of resignation, to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States:

Gentlemen,—I execute a purpose which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the Stockholders at their first meeting under the new charter; that of retiring from the direction of the bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered its service. They have been years of intense labour, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age, and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared, but hitherto, whenever I have sought the repose which I so much needed, some difficulty in which my services was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exist now. All the political dimensions connected with the bank for the last ten years have ceased; all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended, and the bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconvenience, and I do it more readily because I leave the affairs of the Institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able directors and officers. This separation from friends with whom I have been so long, and so agreeably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life, and I pray you to accept of parting, my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all.  
N. BIDDLE, President.  
Philadelphia, March 29, 1839.

The Editor of the "National Magazine and Republican Review," promised a copy of the work to all Editors who would publish his prospectus. Relying upon this promise, we gave the prospectus several insertions in the Star; but we have not yet seen the Magazine. What is the reason?

**MR. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.**  
We have received a copy of the circular of this faithful and able representative of the people. It is a masterly production, and, in the language of the Carolina Watchman, "exposes with a fearless pen the corruption and anti-republican course of the present administration." We shall lay it before our readers; that they may have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

Mr. Rencher intimates a willingness to retire. But we hope and believe the Whigs of his district will not give him up. We do not believe a better selection can be made; and at the present crisis, when our Senators have proved false to their professed principles, set at defiance the will of the people, clearly and unequivocally expressed, and brought disgrace upon themselves and the State they misrepresent, the services of a representative of Mr. R.'s sterling integrity, sound republican principles, and respectable talents, cannot well be dispensed with.

FROM MAINE  
The Legislature of Maine has adjourned; and we learn, with much satisfaction, that an arrangement has been effected, by Gen. Scott, which carries fully into effect the recommendations of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, spoken so lightly of by Gov. Fairfield in his late message. So the last scene of the border war is closed, at least for the present.

THE NORTH AMERICAN.  
We have received several numbers of a new daily paper, established in Philadelphia, bearing this title, edited by S. C. Brace Esq. It is neatly printed, on a mammoth sheet, and conducted with spirit and ability. It is the advocate of Whig doctrines.

MEXICO AND FRANCE.  
The highly gratifying information has been received, that the difficulties existing between France and Mexico have been adjusted. The indemnity demanded by France has been secured by England having become security for its payment, through Lord Minister. The ports of Mexico are again open.

FOREIGN.  
By the Roscoe, arrived at New York on the 28th ultimo, we have news from England that the motion for the repeal of the corn laws, has been lost in both houses of parliament, by large majorities; that a reconciliation has taken place between Lords Brougham and Durham; that the cotton market was dull, but American securities were firm. U. S. Bank shares sold at £25; and that the wandering Piper died at Dublin on the 19th of February.

The Fayetteville Observer says: "A wagon from Davidson County brought to this place last week, upwards of a ton weight of native Silver ore, from the Washington mine of Rowell A. King & Co."

"ROWAN IN THE LEAD."  
A series of spirited resolutions were adopted by the Grand Jury, at the late term of Rowan Superior Court, only one dissenting, condemnatory of the administration, and nominating Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Keep the ball moving. We believe Mr. Clay is the only individual who can unite the South against our present corrupt and tyrannical rulers. The old "hus and cry" of "bargain and coalition" has been raised against Mr. Clay. We were among those who once believed it. But are now convinced we were in error, and did him great injustice. There are many, and some distinguished, men, who have changed their opinion on this subject; some, too, who are still politically opposed to Mr. Clay, among whom is a distinguished individual, whose opinion had great influence in North Carolina.

He now believes Mr. Clay to be an honest and uncorrupted patriot; and regrets that he ever wronged him so much as to believe otherwise. Indeed, the high minded, honorable and patriotic Mr. Clay, during the last ten years, sweeps away every shadow of suspicion that existed against him. He has lived down the charge; and no one can now use it, except for unworthy partisan purposes.

Hon. Edward Stanly.—On Saturday night it was ascertained that this justly esteemed gentleman had arrived in Newbern, his native town, on a visit to his relatives and friends. The lateness of the hour prevented the public reception which he would otherwise have received. On Monday, a public meeting was called, and although the time between the publication of the call and that of the meeting did not exceed four or five hours, the court-room was crowded with respectable citizens, all eager to honor our patriotic fellow citizen, to express their approbation of his public career, and to cheer him onward in the career which he has so nobly begun. A more enthusiastic meeting we have seldom witnessed, and the enthusiasm sprang from those impulses of the human mind which exalt our nature, affection for native talent, for honorable consistent and patriotic conduct.—It will be seen, in the proceedings,—published in another column,—that Mr. STANLY declined an invitation to dine with his friends. *Newbern Spec.*

OUR RAIL ROAD.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the Board of Internal Improvements, at its meeting in Raleigh on Wednesday last, unanimously placed the Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN at the head of this important enterprise, for the purpose of opening Books and procuring subscriptions for \$500,000 of individual stock, to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Upon a proper selection for this duty, depended, as admitted on all hands, the success of the appeal which is now to be made to the people of the Cape Fear and of the West, to meet this most important crisis in their condition. And we are happy that a selection has been made which cannot fail of the public approval,—a selection of a true North Carolinian, than whom no one has her welfare more at heart, and none more intellectual or physical energies to bring into her service. He combines all the requisites of great talents, extensive information, untiring devotion to the service in which he may be engaged, and withal, possesses, in no ordinary degree, the confidence of the people, without which success could not be hoped for. If success is possible, and of that we will not doubt, he will succeed.

Gov. Swain has faithfully served the State in many important stations; but in none has he ever accomplished more important results than we trust he will effect in the one to which he is now called. If he succeeds in unlocking the vast resources of the West, and consequently building up a great North Carolina market, he will effect that which is alone wanting to her prosperity and greatness, and will erect for himself a monument as durable as brass in the affections of her people.  
Fay. Os.

The great cause which has been pending in Philadelphia, for some weeks past, between the two parties in the Presbyterian Church, familiarly called the old and new Schools, was brought to a termination on Tuesday evening, by a verdict of the jury, in favor of the new School party, under instructions, we understand from the Bench. There will be application made for a new trial, and, in the event of failing in this, an appeal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Funds to a large amount are involved in the suit.

Small Pox.—For several weeks past, a disease resembling the distinct small pox has prevailed in this place, to a limited extent and without any fatal or serious consequences. We would have announced the fact, for the information of our country readers, on the first appearance of the disease, but for a difference of opinion then existing among our physicians concerning its nature and character. This difference yet exists, but we think it proper to state that an eruptive and contagious disease of some kind is among us, to the extent of eight or ten cases.

PROSCRIPTION.  
Dr. Jones, Postmaster at Washington City; Gen. Van Rensselaer, Postmaster at Albany; and Mr. Skinner, Postmaster at Baltimore, have been removed—for what reason, it remains for the President to explain. We understand they are all faithful officers, and that there is no ground of complaint whatever against their official conduct.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.  
Is now in session—Judge BAILEY presiding.

THE CAPITOL.  
Henceforth our youth may never need to roam to the arts to study, better seen at home. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the annexed letter, containing valuable information concerning the progress and structure of our new Capitol. We have always regarded this work as a matter of pride to our state, and as a memorial of the liberality of her people, which will survive the decay of many generations. We know that strong objections have been urged against the cost of this building, and none are more ready than myself to admit the propriety of such objections, or to enforce the principles of economy in the expenditure of the public money; but really, in the present case, we think it would have been at the expense of propriety and a proper degree of State pride. As it is not the work of a day, so it is not an expense that will recur again in years—we might say centuries; and what North Carolinian, as he looks upon its majestic dome or more splendid columns, will regret having contributed his dollar to the construction of such an edifice? We take the responsibility to answer, none! And we say to our citizens at home, and to our friends abroad, that there is no building in the Union superior to, and but one equal with, this in point of material, style and construction. We look with some feeling of anxiety to the time when the rubbish and fragments of stone that now encumber the yard shall be removed, and the erection of a neat and substantial railing (iron of course) shall complete the improvement of the square. It will then indeed be a fitting and appropriate monument to the people who have erected it.  
Raleigh, N. C., 25th March, 1839.  
MR. LEMAY.

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your desire, I send you a description of the external and internal details of the various parts of the State Capitol as the same is executed.

The length from north to south is 160 feet, and from east to west 140 feet; the whole height is 97 feet. The columns of east and west portico are eight in number, and are 5 ft. 2 1/2 in. in diameter and 30 feet high, standing on a stylobate, 18 feet high, which, as well as the entablature, which is twelve feet high, are continued round the Building; and the details are of the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in the Acropolis of Athens, under the government of Pericles, about 500 years before the Christian era. The Rotunda, in centre of Capitol, is formed into an Octagon at top, which is built of polished granite, and surmounts the building, ornamented with Grecian caryatides and its dome is crowned at top with a decoration similar to that of the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, at Athens.

The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories. The basement consists of ten rooms, eight of which will be soon occupied by the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size and finish; which, as well as the corridors, are of the Roman Doric, and made completely fire proof, by arcs springing from pillars and pilasters of polished granite. The east and west vestibules are richly decorated with granite columns, antae and staircases; all of polished granite, copied from the Ionic Temple of the Ilissus, near Athens. Also, two committee rooms.

The 2nd or principal story, consists also of ten rooms; two of which are appropriated for the Senatorial chamber and Hall of Representatives, which are 28 ft 6 in. in height, having galleries, & their walls are contained in areas of the same size, 50 ft by 55 ft, having retiring rooms taken off the corners—four in the former and two in the later. They, as well as rotunda and vestibules, are respectively of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, of the Temples of Ecechtheus, Minerva, Polias and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the Parthenon. The other rooms in this floor are appropriated for committee rooms.

The third, or attic story, consists of the Supreme Court and Library, which are situated in the east and west wings, which, as well as the galleries and other apartments, will be approached by granite steps; and the lobbies and rotunda are lit with cupolas; the whole of which you will observe, is in a progressive state of completion—so as to be ready for the next meeting of the Legislature.

Before concluding, I may remark

that the stone with which this edifice is constructed is of the toughest and hardest description, containing less iron than any stone I have ever seen; hence it presents a beautiful cream color, of a much warmer tint than marble. It is also variegated with beautiful veins of quartz, the conformation of which deserves notice, having every appearance of being separated and again knit by some trembling or concussion in its formation; and from the circumstance of no petrification being as yet discovered, whether of the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms, geologists would form it a primitive; if not a transition formation; and with regard to the cost of the Capitol, I may mention that the Legislature have appropriated \$500,000. The President's house cost, without furniture, \$665,537, and the Federal Capitol \$ 2,596,500; both of which buildings have to be repeatedly painted at a cost of upwards of \$12,000; and this has to be done to prevent the disintegration of the stone—they being built of soft, loose, friable, and porous sandstone.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
ARCHITECTUS.

MARRIED.  
In Tarborough, on the 12th February, by the Rev. P. W. Dowd, William Martin Crenshaw, M. D. of Wake Forest, to Miss Catharine E. Austin, daughter of Henry Austin, Esq.

[The notice of a marriage in Johnston not being accompanied by the name of the writer, cannot be inserted.]

DIED.  
In this City, on the 29th ult., Joseph O., infant son of Mr. Alexander Campbell.

**SPRING GOODS.**  
  
The Subscriber has just received from NEW-YORK—new and fashionable Goods.  
JOHN T. WEST,  
Fayetteville Street,  
Near the Post Office.  
Raleigh, N. C., April 3, 1839. 15 11

State of North Carolina—  
Granville County.  
In Equity—Spring term, 1839.  
Ambrose Jones & others, Petition to sell the lands of Gabriel Jones, Robert Jones, & others, &c. &c.  
In this case, the lands having been sold, and the proceeds being ready for distribution, it is ordered, that the following persons appear and make known their claims to the fund reserved to them respectively, to wit: the children of Phoebe Hawkins, or Gregory, who was a sister of Gabriel Jones; the children of Polly Ford, who was daughter of Reuben Jones, sen.; brother of Gabriel Jones; the children of Sarah Lott, also a daughter of said Reuben Jones, sen.; the children of Reuben Jones, jun., a son of the said Reuben Jones, sen.; the children of Glover Jones, dec'd, who was a son of Stephen Jones, a brother of Gabriel Jones; and the children of Amy Jones, who was a daughter of Ambrose Jones, son of Jones Jones, who was a brother of said Gabriel Jones.  
Witness, Thos. B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of Granville Court of Equity, at office the first Monday of March, 1839.  
THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.  
(Price adv. \$10) 15 11

**\$50 REWARD.**  
My negro man ALLEN left my premises, 6 miles south of Roxboro', on Saturday night the 30th of March, 1839. ALLEN is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a scar on one of his cheeks, not recollected which, that can be easily discovered when his beard has had a small scar on his forehead, from an accidental burn when a boy; he is about 32 years of age, tolerably stout, and black complexion, tho' not of the darkest negro shade. I will give \$50 for his delivery to me at my lodging in Person county, or \$25 if he is lodged in any Jail, so that I can see him.  
LEWIS TAPP.  
Person co. April 1, 1839. 15 5 pd.

**TO PRINTERS.**  
A PERSON, who understands both Composition and Press work, may obtain a permanent situation, by immediate application to the Office of the Phoenix, E. City \$8 per week. Board can be had at the rate of \$11 per Month.  
P. S. To save trouble, none but a steady and industrious person need apply.

**NEW NOVELS.**  
TALES illustrating the Passions by James-1 Vol.  
Neal Malone and other Tales of Ireland, by Carlton.  
The Bench and the Bar, by the author of Random Recollections &c.—2 Vols.  
The Women of England, by Mrs. Ellis, late Miss Stinkney—2 Vols.  
Jack Adams, the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier. Oliver Twist, complete with illustrations. Eighth and ninth Numbers of Nicholas Nickleby.  
Memoirs of Charles Matthews, the Comedian.  
Gorsey Married, a Sequel to Gilbert Gorsey, by the author of Sayings and Doings—2 Vols.  
Elliot's Travels in Austria, Russia and Turkey—1 Vol.  
Just received at the North-Carolina Book Store, where may be found a large collection of new and valuable Books, thin are for sale at most any Establishment in the United States.  
TURNER & HUGHES,  
March 28th, 1839. 14

**WAS COMMITTED.**  
To the jail of Granville county, on the 2th day of March, a negro man, who says his name is JOE, and that he belongs to Duncan Cameron, of Orange county. Joe is thick built, full faced, and says he used to be the body servant of said Cameron. The owner of Joe is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; or he will be dealt with as the law directs.  
M. A. SMITH, D. R.  
for G. GILLIAM, sh. r.  
March 20th, 1839. 16 6w  
**CONSTABLE'S CASES.**  
For sale at this Office.