to rest that dangerous question modern abolitionism, so eminently calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of this Union, and to prostrate or shake the institutions of the member's State, whose interests have "grown with his growth" and strengthened with his strength?"

But, above all, what do you think of your Representative, who has permitted himself to be made the tool, the catspaw, the thing, the automaton, and the parrot, through which an open and avowed abolitionist should make an anti-abolition speech? An anti-abolition speech through your Representative! and that, too, by an abolitionist! yes, and, I believe, an amalgamation abolitionist, too, a man who has spent or evaporated thousands of dollars on the floor of Congress in efforts to establish principles and laws subversive of your institutions, in violation of your reserved rights as a State, and disorganizing, if not destructive to the Union, and so far as amalgamation is concerned, or is a part of his creed, degrading to the American character. This is the man from whom your Representative receives promptings, papers, and dictations, to fix upon me the character of an abolitionist! and to expose the horrors, injustice, and dangers of modern abolitionism.

I conclude by saying, that if the speech in the Intelligencer, which purports to be "the reply of Mr. Stanly of North Carolina to Dr. Duncan," had been delivered, and had the member suspended the previous question which he held and which he refused to suspend, this communication would have appeared in the form of a reply, which would have been made to all he really did say; but as it was, I thought it due to myself, to those who may read this paper, and to the cause of truth and justice, to make the above expose.

Further this deponent saith not.

A. DUNCAN.

House of Representatives,
Feb. 12, 1839.

Sir: In a letter written by me in answer to some interrogations propounded to me on the subject of abolitionism, by a number of members of the anti-slavery society in the District. I have the honor to represent, I deprecate slavery in the abstract, and I attempt, to some extent, to describe the effects it has upon the institutions and prosperity of those countries and States where it exists. I also, in the same letter, deprecate modern Abolitionism as dangerous and disorganizing, subversive of the reserved rights of the slave States, and calculated to endanger the Union, &c. All in that letter that I said in relation to slavery, was intended to apply to slavery in the Dist. of Columbia in the abstract; also to apply to slavery and its effects in all time past, present and future. I gave no locations. My objections and descriptions were of the most general character. I see in a speech published in the National Intelligencer purporting to be a speech made by "Mr. Stanly of N. Carolina, in reply to Dr. Duncan, &c:" he is made to ask, in substance, if the ruin and desolation, &c. which I describe in the letter above named, applies to your district, &c. You are made to respond, "No; it is a foul libel, a base slander upon my constituents and upon my State." If you made such a remark; I did not hear it; or I would have responded to it at the time. I presume you made it. Now, sir, if you read my letter, you must have seen that my objections to slavery have reference to slavery in the abstract and applied to slavery, as I have before said, in all time; and my description of its effects had no location. You had no right to suppose that my description of the effects of slavery applied to your State, or your district, where it is well known, it is a matter of history creditable to your state; that slavery exists in its mildest and most unexceptionable form. I say, if you had read my letter, you would have had no grounds to warrant the remark you are said to have made. If you never read the letter, and know nothing of its contents, only from the base and unmanly manner in which its garbled fragments have been exhibited, you were wholly unjustifiable in your remark. You made the remark under the broad and protective shield of parliamentary privilege. You have not the moral courage to face me, or any other man and make such a remark, without the protection of such a privilege. It is a shield and privilege under which many a puppy, in man's shape, has taken refuge.

I think your remarks were unwarranted, uncalled for, and unprovoked. And, sir, on my own responsibility, and without claim to privilege, permit me, by way of offset and compromise, to reciprocate the remark by another, which I think better founded in truth—that is, that you are a liar and scoundrel, and, permit me to add, also, that in my opinion, you are better qualified to adorn the gambler's board, the brothel, and the dogery than the halls of Congress. A. DUNCAN.

To William Southgate, Esq.

House of Representatives,
February 13, 1839.

Sir: In the remarks which I made in the House of Representatives on the 17th January, 1839, on the resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, I exposed the names of several government defaulters, and the several amounts for which they were in default, and the offices which they held under which the defalcations occurred. In my expositions I was governed by the official reports and records of the different government departments. Among them I found the name of Robert B. Randolph, acting purser in the navy, reported to be a defaulter to the amount of $25,000 or upwards. Since the publication of the above remarks referred to, I have seen a communication addressed to me through the Alexandria Gazette, a paper published in the District of Columbia, signed Robert B. Randolph, denying that he is a public defaulter, as he has vouchers to show, &c.

I hope the statement of Mr. Randolph is true. It will give me great uneasiness, if I have done him injustice. I have not the slightest acquaintance with Mr. Randolph, nor have I any practical knowledge of his defalcations whatever. If I have done him injustice in the exposition I have made, it will give me great pleasure to acknowledge my error in as public a manner as I have made the exposition. Will you have the goodness to inform me, without delay, what the relations of Mr. Randolph are with the government in reference to the defalcations reported by your department?

Respectfully,
Signed A. DUNCAN.

To the Fourth Auditor.

Treasury Department,
Feb. 19, 1839.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inquiring "what the relations of Mr. Robert B. Randolph are with the government, in reference to the defalcations reported by the treasury department," and to state in reply, that the account of Mr. Randolph, as acting purser of the frigate Constitution, was settled and closed in this office, in the month of October, 1828; that in February, 1833, he was recharged with items for which he had been erroneously credited in the previous settlement, amounting to $25,229 17; and that by a subsequent allowance for pay and rations to 19th April, 1833, the balance against him was reduced to $25,997 83, in which sum he appears, by the books of this office, still to be indebted to the United States.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. O. DAYTON.

To the Hon. A. Duncan, House of Representatives.

House of Representatives,
February 19, 1839.

Sir: If you were Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department at the time Robt. B. Randolph was purser in the navy, will you have the goodness to state to me whether Mr. Randolph was, or was not, a public defaulter. If he was a defaulter, please state to me what amount he so appeared. It is alike due to myself, as it is to Mr. Randolph, that this information should be furnished me. Will you please give it your immediate attention?

I am yours, with high respect,
A. DUNCAN.

Hon. A. Kendall,

Washington, Feb. 19, 1839.

Sir: I have just received your letter of this date. I was not Fourth Auditor at the time Robt B. Randolph was an acting purser in the navy, nor did I settle his account for that service; but I settled the account of his predecessor in the pursership, who had died at sea; and in the course of that duty discovered that Mr. Randolph had received a large sum of public money left by the deceased purser on board of his ship with which he had never been charged, and other property, public and private; for which he did not appear to have accounted. The amount was accordingly charged to him on the books of the Fourth Auditor, where, I suppose, the charge still stands.

Mr. Randolph denied his indebtedness, alleging that he had paid away the money on account of his predecessor and taken the vouchers in his name, but could produce no proof which would entitle him to credits in the accounting office. It was the opinion of a court of inquiry, called in his case, that he had applied a portion of the money in the way he alleged, and that he was justly indebted for the balance.

I write from memory and cannot particularise.

Very, respectfully, your obt. servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

Hon. A. Duncan.

I have been induced to make the inquiries and exposures here exhibited, in consequence of the following communication, viz:

To the Hon. A. Duncan of Ohio.

In a speech which has been published; said also to have been delivered by you, in the House of Representatives, I find that you have classed me among the public defaulters. However much you may be in favor of Abolition "in the abstract," beg that, hereafter, you will not, in making use of my name, abolish the truth. I am no defaulter, as the documents in my possession will show. It may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and, with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men, but you shall not use your "privilege" where I am concerned, without receiving a proper contradiction. You have quite enough to do, to defend the peculations and frauds of your political friends—those who steal millions and up stakes for England as well as those who steal thousands, and remain at anchor here without calumniating innocent persons. I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues. R. B. RANDOLPH.

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1839.

It was not from a spirit of resentment I have been induced to notice the above communication. Nor: I was led to notice it from a disposition to do Mr. Randolph justice and right, if I had done him an injury, although I think most readers will conclude with me, that Mr. Randolph might have seen abundance of reason in the following extract, to have desisted from the above communication. This extract is taken from the speech to which Mr. Randolph alludes and was in answer to Mr. Bell as the extract shows. When I was exposing the defalcation of the Messrs Erwins, Mr. Bell of Tennessee rose, and said the Erwins were not defaulters; it was a slander promulgated by the Globe paper.

Mr. Duncan responded, that he did not get the information from the Globe, he obtained it from the records in the archieves of the Government; evidence of the highest character, and that which is open to the views of every one who desires to read. I hope said Mr. D. it is not true. I would prefer to conceal, at all times human weakness and depravity, rather than expose, where it may be done without public injury; but I would prefer that such depravity as I am now exposing did not exist. And let me say, once for all, that I know nothing personally of the numerous and wholesale frauds which I am now exposing. I am alike ignorant of the men whom the records show to be the perpetrators. These frauds, with the names of those who committed them, are matters of record, and the facts are spread over the whole country, and known to all who read the journals of Congress and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. Consequently, my exposition can neither affect the reputation of those whose names I expose or the cause of justice."

I say the remarks contained in this extract might have well superseded the communication. But Mr. R. volunteers the following advice: "I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues." I return my thanks for this advice, and when I want more I will call for it. But Mr. R. is unkind in saying "it may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men." I say this is an unkind charge—is unkind, if it is intended to fix on me a claim of privilege in consequence of my representative character. I claim no privilege on that ground. I hold myself responsible for all I say, either in my personal or representative character. If, perchance, I am officially compelled to notice men and things in a manner unpleasant, and I am to be held responsible in my individual capacity, all I ask is that he by a gentleman who so holds me. I want him to have clean hands. He must be such an one whose frauds have not been such as to place him out of time and place when he is without the gloomy walls of a degrading penitentiary. He must not have the base and degraded character of coward united to his reputation in life and to his memory in death, by having pulled the nose of an old patriot, withered and bleached by the frosts of seventy winters, and worn to the brink of the grave, by services to his country. A. DUNCAN.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

Portland Feb 25, 1839.

The opinion out of this State seems to be prevalent, that the Executive and Legislature have been too hasty, and that they ought to have advised with Sir John Harvey before proceeding to drive off the trespassers upon the disputed territory. This can only have arisen from the misapprehension of the facts in the case—and as it seems very desirable that all this business should be understood in its true light, I will proceed to state the facts as they are here believed to exist. No communication has ever passed between the British and American Governments, by which the question of jurisdiction over the disputed territory has been fixed and determined. Numberless endeavors have been made to effect this, but without success.—There has, however, been an understanding, that each party shall exercise jurisdiction over those parts of the disputed territory to which they have heretofore been accustomed, until the matter is finally settled. The papers in the Department of State at Washington, will show that this is the precise situation in which the question of jurisdiction now stands. Has Maine always exercised jurisdiction over that part of the disputed territory upon which the trespassers have been cutting timber? No one, who is the least conversant with the subject, can hesitate as to the answer. Surveys have been made by Massachusetts and Maine, townships have been run out and numbered grants have been made to academies and individuals, timber has been cut from these grants—in fine, we have always exercised the supervision and jurisdiction over these lands. Now, on the other side almost all the troops which have gone into Canada, have passed over the disputed territory—over that part where they have claimed and exercised jurisdiction. We have made no complaint no objection. But when one of our officers attempts to drive off a nest of plunderers, and takes with him a body of men to assist him in his purpose, then it becomes "an invasion of our territory"—and when these same trespassers entrap our Land Agent, the act is acknowledged and approved by the colonial government—for it must be remembered, that, although Mr. M'Intire has returned, yet he is a prisoner on his parol. It will be seen, then, that there was no reason why Sir John Harvey should have been informed of our intentions. Indeed, it would have been most injudicious and inexpedient, unless we were willing to consult His Excellency every time a Deputy Sheriff might go there to execute a precept.

It may be said that notwithstanding all this if Sir John Harvey had been notified, all trouble would have been avoided. Let us see.—We are at present acting on the defensive—we are in possession of the territory and Governor Harvey threatens to drive us out. The first hostilities, then, must commence with him.—This is now our situation. Gov. Harvey, in his letter, claims the exclusive jurisdiction of the territory, and requires that the trespassers should be delivered up to him to be tried; and, furthermore, says that, in making such claim and demands, he is obeying the strict letter of his instructions from the British Government. If then, the Governor had notified him that he should proceed to arrest the trespassers on the land, his answer could not have been otherwise than claiming the right to try them by the English laws—neither could he have allowed the Sheriff and his posse to have entered upon the land. It is preposterous to imagine that Me. could have agreed to this view of the subject, for it would have been an acknowledgement that the British Government possessed exclusive jurisdiction, and had a right to order us off whenever they pleased.

The truth is, we will endure this no longer. The people of Maine have remained cool and calm long enough, and they are now determined to maintain their rights. There is but one opinion—Maine must and will be just to herself.

Yours, &c. R.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Peter Purcell v. Daniel O'Connell.

No. 1.

Merrion-square, Jan 7. Sir—I command your attendance at the Corn Exchange Rooms, at three o'clock this blessed day, for the purpose of enabling me to denounce you to your teeth as a mighty great liar for daring to hint at my mal-appropriation of the Precursor Society's funds.

I have the honor to be,
Peter Purcell, Esq. D. O'Connell.

No. 2.

Sackville-street, Jan. 7. Sir—I'll see you completely smothered, and the Corn Exchange in flames.

I have the honor to be,
D. O'Connell, Esq. M. P. P. Purcell.

No. 3.

Corn Exchange Rooms, 3 o'clock. Sir—I admire your dirthy impudence! Be me soul you must come, for I dame it essential to the vindication of me character for strict integrity in all matters of a pecuniary nature, that you should be prisint to hear me state that without doubt you're a dirthy blackguard.

I have the honor to be,
Peter Purcell, Esq. D. O'Connell.

No. 4.

Merr on-square. 9 o'clock at night. Sir—You have thought it inexpedient either to come to the Exchange, or to answer me last illigant letther. Am I, be the same token, to understand that you still belave me to have been guilty of peculation? If so, come to-morry to the Rooms and prove that same to me friends. By St. Pathrick, as an honest man, you are bound to do this.

I have the honor to be,
Peter Purcell, Esq. D. O'Connell.

No. 5.

Sackville-street, Jan. 8. Sir—What the devil's the use of me coming to the Rooms to be oated like a bull be a pack of howling savages, who, if aven I prove the thing iver so clarely, would niver be injuiced be any manes to belave it? I know av coorse how I should be treated, and therefore, of course, I shant come. If, whin you completely swindled that "incomprehensible vagabond," Raphael, out av £2,000—say two thousand pounds—your howling friends repujeated the ijea wid scorn, I can't expict, av coorse, that they'll belave Peter Purcell were he to prove that you had swindled the precursors. Therefore kape your riputation for integrity in all pecuniary matthers to yoursilf be all manes.

I have the honor to be.
D. O'Connell, Esq. M. P. P. Purcell.

No. 6.

Merrion-square, Jan. 8. Sir—I thrate you wid all the contimpt at me command. May you live a thousand years!——[Age.]

I have the honor to be.
Peter Purcell, Esq. D. O'Connell.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

About forty years ago, great sensation was created in Liverpool, by the murder of a gentleman of respectability. The body was found by a watchman, in an upright position, supported by a railing which fenced a shipwright's yard, on land now forming the east quay of the Prince's dock. On examination, it was discovered that the deceased had met his death by a fracture of the skull, executed by a blunt instrument. A reward was then offered by the mayor, and in consequence, information was given to the police that the deceased gentleman was in the habit of visiting a female in the neighborhood of the place where the body was found, and on the apprehension a watch was taken from her person, which was proved to be the property of the deceased, and so satisfactory was the fact, with some corroborant circumstances, that the prisoner was committed for trial.

A stable keeper or groom, who was in the habit of going by the deceased's orders, to fetch his watch which had been on some occasions forgotten or purposely left with the prisoner, having casually read in a newspaper that part of the evidence respecting the watch gave such information to the magistrates that the prisoner was released. The constables were on the continual look out, to discover the murderer, but without effect; and from that day to this, the friends of the deceased, who are now of the first standing in Liverpool in point of wealth and respectability, are ignorant of the cause of the murder, and of the name of the murderer. The person who confessed the murder was the widow of the murderer, who had been dead many years. The confession was to the following effect: That she was standing at the door of the house, and the deceased passing by, being in a state of intoxication caught hold of her; she ran into the front parlor, and he with her; she called out, and her husband, who was a pilot, happening to come in at the moment, took up the poker, and killed the deceased at one blow; when he saw the dreadful effect of the act he wept most bitterly. In the course of an hour he and his wife began to think how the body should be disposed of, when the wife hit upon the plan of taking the body out, between twelve and one at night, being very dark, and rearing it against the railing, where it was found by the watchmen.—She lifted the corpse on her husband's back, and he carried it a distance of two or three hundred yards.

They put out all the lights in the house immediately, and went to bed, but from the agitated state of their feelings, neither could sleep on that or many nights afterwards. The police examined all the houses about, and on one occasion theirs, but fortunately she said her husband was out on duty in the pilot boat, otherwise she thinks as his error was so great he would have discovered his guilt by his agitated manner. She often determined after her husband died to confess all the circumstances to the relations of the deceased, who was a single man, but she was afraid she would be deemed as a principle in the murder, and put upon trial. She died on the same day she related these fact.—[Liverpool Standard.

Singular Seduction.—A Philadelphia paper says that the following singular circumstances were elicited at a recent trial in that city:

"A gentleman endeavored to obtain a divorce from his wife, for infidelity to her nuptial vows; when it was actually proven that his voluptuous partner had in the course of a year or two seduced her husband's two brothers, besides several other individuals; some of whom were mere acquaintances of a week, and some of only a day. Astonishing as it may seem the lady belonged to no undistinguished family; and such was her regard for truth, that notwithstanding the heniousness of her guilt she uniformly confessed, while she wept over her transgressions. She acquainted her husband with the hideous facts, and lamented her inability to restrain her passions; even at the moment she was planning some additional intrigue and hence the divorce was sought for by mutual consent. The lady was very handsome, and possessed a quietmodesty of countenance that might have fired the bosom of an Anchorite."

Lawer W., while entering his cold bed in a cold winter night exclaimed, "of all ways of getting a living, the worst a man could follow, would be going about town such nights as this and getting into beds for folks."

A termagant told her spouse that she believed he was related to the devil; "only by marriage" he replied.

"John my dear, you must never run when coming from school." "No marm, I does'nt, I walked all the way, but my nose run every step."

No Proof of Respectability.—A young woman brought before the Boston Police, alleged in defence of her respectability that she was acquainted with "all the lawyers in New York." She was instantly committed for six months.

"We are in the midst of a revolution," as the man said when he was caught in the flywheel of a steamboat.

Ow'ing to a strong Scent.—Some of the Whigs have affected to believe that Ex-Gov. Runnels had deserted the Democratic Part., and gone over to join their motly ranks. They are evidently barking on the wrong trail. The following extract of a letter from the Ex-Gov. to a gentleman of Marshall county, which we take from the Holly Springs Republican, put the extinguisher upon their hopes. Gov. Runnels has ever been one of the most consistent, unwavering and influential member of the democratic party in the state, and we would as soon think of charging Andrew Jackson with being a traitor, as HIRAM G. RUNNELS with deserting to the federal whig ranks:

THE REPUBLICAN

E. Percy Howe, - - - - Editor.

HOLLY SPRINGS:

FRIDAY.....APRIL 6, 1839.

FEDERALISM IN MARSHALL.

Col. Byrd Hill, the Representative who was elected to the Legislature of the State, from this County, under pledges to vote for a Democratic U. S. Senator, but who violated those pledges, and rendered himself politically infamous, by twice disregarding the will of his constituents, as expressed again and again at the ballot-boxes—voting at two elections, for the Federal candidates—has received his reward at the hands of the Whig caucus of this County. He has been nominated as one of the candidates on the Federal Ticket, to run for the Legislature in November.

Here then is plain, palpable, positive, irrefragable evidence, that Federalism and modern Whiggery, in Marshall, at all events, are one and the same in fact and principle; notwithstanding the parrots and starlings of the party are ashamed to admit them to be so. A public servant violates his pledges, and ACTS IN KNOWN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY of the People of his County, and the Whig leaders openly and boldly sanction his contempt for, and defiance of, the people by nominating him again for office. By this act they show themselves filled and animated by the very spirit and essence of Federalism—they, by nominating the man who spurned at and disregarded the will of his constituents, show that they hold in sovereign contempt the principle—the good old Republican principle, that "THE MAJORITY MUST RULE—not the minority. They show that they regard not at all the will of the majority, and throw defiance into the very teeth of that majority. And for what? Can their supple instrument effect any good object for their County? No! He has no more moral influence than a cat! Who is he—and what has he done for the People of the County? Nothing—absolutely nothing of the least benefit. He is of no use to even the Whig Party, now—BUT THE WAGES OF JUDAS MUST BE PAID! and the hard-handed democracy of the County must be mortified and disgraced, by his election. It would, indeed be the sweetest morsel ever rolled under the tongue of the monster Federalism, if the election of the traitor could be by any means effected. But how will the honest, intelligent, and candid of the whig party relish this strange and ridiculous nomination? How will they like the postponing the claims of such men as Blackwell, Wilson, Finley, and others of their party, CAPABLE—to say the least; of representing the Empire County with credit to themselves—merely that a renegade democrat without the slightest pretension to even ordinary or mediocre ability, may again be permitted to play the cipher "solitary and alone" on our Legislative board? Perhaps party discipline may induce them to aid in the attempt to elect Col. Hill again to the post he has OCCUPIED but not FILLED—but we warn them if they do—they aid to establish the alarming precedent that a public servant may take the responsibility of acting against the will of his masters—in hostility to the known wishes of his constituents—which precedent may be used to their disadvantage hereafter.

DINNER TO JUDGE WILKINSON

This gentleman was, on Monday last, complimented by his numerous friends with a public dinner. We were not present, not having received information that such an affair was in agitation until the morning of the day on which it came off—which "all happened from our living so much out of town." We learn, however, that the Dinner was in Landlord Craft's best style, and was partaken of by a numerous party of our most respectable citizens. The Judge was toasted, and returned thanks in a feeling, and appropriate manner.

We perceive a disposition displayed by some of the editorial corps, to lacerate the feelings of our fellow-citizen, for the unfortunate part he was compelled to take in the affray at Louisville—notwithstanding he has been tried and acquitted by an impartial jury of his countrymen. Such conduct is as unmanly and ungenerous as it is cruel and unjust—and deserves to be deprecated and censured by every editor who has a proper regard for the character of the profession, ordinary feelings of humanity, and COMMON SENSE.

"Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Murdough have been acquitted: So much for the laws of Kentucky! If these gentlemen should ever try their surgical skill with the Bowie Knife in Tennessee, they had better make "one pair of heels worth two pair of pockets."

It has been with feelings of peculiar disgust that we read the above exhibition of coarse vindictiveness from the Nashville Whig.

If Judge Wilkinson had made any attempt to evade or circumvent the laws which he was charged with violating, he might have subjected himself to the censure of honest men, but so far from any such think, he has at all times conducted himself with the strictest propriety in yielding implicitly to what those laws demanded of him. Then why is the insinuation made that he has bought with money his discharge? And why are the public functionaries of the State of Kentucky, so contemptuously sneered at? The malignancy of feeling exhibited by the Whig towards Judge Wilkinson, whom we know to be a man of a high and honorable bearing, evidently indicates, either bad taste or bad judgment. The trial was conducted with a great deal of circumspection and ability, and when those who had all the circumstances before them, and moreover acting under the solemnities of an oath, had acquitted him, it seems rather out of place for an editor of a newspaper some hundreds of miles distant, to charge or even insinuate, that the authorities had not discharged their duties impartially. The editor thought to be witty but he was not aware that genuine wit is always known by its being properly placed, and exhibited on proper subjects.

We heartily regret the occasion of these remarks, but justice to one who has been from boyhood a friend, demands that we shall not permit his character to be assailed, without vindicating it as far as we know it to be upright.—*District Tel.*

"Some of our "ladies in this part of the world, would eclipse the fairest and loveliest daughter Holly Springs can produce!"

Somerville Reporter.

Git out! Where did you get your spectacles? We'll have you to know, sir, that the "ladies" of Holly Springs, are not surpassed by any in the land—for beauty, grace, and intelligence. We can show you, on any fair Sabbath, in our churches, a hundred of the loveliest creations of Heaven, your owl's eyes ever looked upon—angels, sir, to be permitted for one moment, to gaze on whose matchless beauty; on the witchery of whose smiles, and the gracefulness of whose mein; would make you forget, forever, "the loveliest daughter" your part of the world" can produce, or deem her like the "mobled queen" in Hamlet—who wore "a clout on head, and for a robe a blanket."

Your "ladies eclipse", ours i'faith! Why you uncircumcised heathen!—you blasphemous Turk! you—you—you Hoosier! you ought to have your eyes twisted straight with a corkscrew; your hair curled with a pitch-fork, and your whiskers combed with an iron rake—for your profane badinage.

LETTER-WRITERS TAKE NOTICE.

From and after this date, we shall take from the Post Office, no letters directed to us which are NOT post-paid—Cause why! We won't!

ED. AND DEV. OF THE M. C. REPUBLICAN.

April 6, 1839.

LANDLORD WADE OF YALOBUSHA

Landlords are public servants, and therefore liable, and very properly subject to, public praise or censure, according to their merits or demerits. If they cater skilfully, politely and liberally, they deserve to have their fame noised abroad—viva voce, and through the press—that the travelling public may know where to stop, with confident reliance on meeting with kind and liberal treatment for "man and beast." Looking upon "our hosts" in this light, we occasionally pay our humble meed of good will and approbation to those of them ("without distinction of party") of whom our travelling friends are wont to speak in warm and grateful terms; and if we do not censure, such as disgrace their vocation by keeping surly and impudent servants about them; who feed their customers on "corn bread and the skeletons of rusty mackerel and musty pork, turnip tops and lignum vita biscuits, l——y beds and chinzes for bed-fellows—it's "because we know that "a silk purse can't be made out of a sow's ear."

The gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, is to be found "AT HOME" by every traveller, one mile the other side of Coffeeville, on the road to Jackson. And he is one of the most affable, liberal and accommodating Landlords in the State. He is a native of the "Bunkum State, was formerly Collector of the Port of Swansborough, and to much intelligence, and a generous disposition, adds the address, manners and urbanity of a true southern gentleman. All who stop at his house, may depend upon being treated generously, kindly and hospitably.

BARBER-OUS.—The Editor of the Alabama Republican advertises for a skilful Barber, to come to his town. We presume there are no "shaving-shops" in his parts. Here in Holly Springs, we have no such lack to complain of. It's impossible for any one to live HERE without being keenly "shaved," NOLENS VOLENS, every day of his life.

AFFRAY AT MITCHELL'S BLUFFS.

We understand that on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Mr. Joseph Mott, of Mitchell's Bluff, formerly of Kentucky, shot a man by the name of Page Darum. The particulars as related to us are as follows: Darum it is stated to us, went on the day above mentioned, to the house where Mr. Mott was doing business, for the purpose of quarrelling with him, and threatening to take his life. He was or pretended to be, very much intoxicated; and in wallowing in the street, dropped a pistol, which was afterwards found. Mr. M. was sitting in his porch when Darum came up and accosted him. Mott told him not to come into the House; but to go to the end of the town where he came from. D. still, however, advanced towards him, and was told a second time, by M. not to advance, but to no purpose—Darum continued to advance, making use of the most abusive language, spitting in his hands, rolling up his sleeves, and displaying other indications of a determination to assault Mr. M. who being in fear that his life was in danger, rose from his chair, and fired upon him. Darum was wounded, but we learn not dangerously. Mr. Mott was recognised to appear at the May term, Oxford, on the sum of $3,000

If the above relation is incorrect in any particular we will make the correction on request.

If our merchants and other business men don't show more liberality in the way of ADVERTISING—MORE did we say!—we shall be compelled to appeal to our friends (the ladies of course) to form an ANTI-MARRYING-ANY-MAN-OF-BUSINESS-THAT-DON'T-SUPPORT-THE-PRINTER-SOCIETY.

HERNANDO BANK.

Edward Orne, Esq., was on the 28th ult., at a meeting of the Directors of the Hernando Rail Road and Banking Company, unanimously elected President of the Company.

Ladies and gentlemen; this is the last Republican of the second volume. We ask now your names and MONEY for the third volume.

We heard a man say the other day, that five dollars was too much for a newspaper fifty-two times a year. We had a mind to knock him down at the first blush, but thought better on it, and went and took a drink.

Hon. R. Jonesylyn's Speech on the "Woman's Bill" in our next.

NO WAR.

The following from the Globe puts a favorable aspect on our difficulty with Great Britain on the "Boundary" Question. Sir John Harvey the British Commander, we learn from other sources, has publicly acknowledged he was too hasty and hot in his first communication to Gov. Fairfield. So that the prospect is that the matter will be settled without a recourse to guns, drums, and wounds.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

We have been permitted to publish the following note from Major General Sir John Harvey to Gov. Fairfield, in which the readiness of the former to give effect to the informal agreement entered into between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth is distinctly avowed and in a commendable spirit:

Government House,
"Fredericton, N. B. March 7, 1839.

"Major General Sir John Harvey presents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and with reference to a communication which he has just received from her Majesty's Minister at Washington, transmitting a "memorandum" under the joint signatures of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State and Mr. Fox, containing terms of accommodation, recommended by the Secretary of State and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to Governor Fairfield and himself respectively, begs to say, that he will be happy to enter into such amicable communication with Governor Fairfield upon the subject as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

"Sir John Harvey has answered Mr. Fox's communication by expressing his entire readiness to give effect to the proposed agreement so far as may be dependent upon him:

"His Excellency, Gov. Fairfield," &c.

No decision upon the subject of this note by the authorities of the State of Maine had been made when the last advices from the Government left Augusta. We entertain the most confident hope, however, that the amiable disposition of Sir John Harvey will be materially reciprocated by them, and that whatever difficulties may arise in the arrangement of the details for the exercise of a necessary policy over the disputed territory, they will be made to yield to a mutual spirit of forbearance, and a desire to maintain the peaceful relations of the two countries.

"No Stockholder's" communication of March 26, was not handed to us until Thursday evening last—that of April not until yesterday.—They shall appear forthwith.

In our paper of to-day is an article from the "Western World," recommending Col. Wm. H. Baylis of Hernando, as a suitable person to represent De Soto in the Legislature of this State. We have just received a communication on the same subject which we are compelled to omit until our next.

The essays of "No Stockholder" on the subject of Southern Free Trade attract much attention, and elicit much praise from the friends of Southern commercial independence, in this quarter. Gen. Bennett, the distinguished editor of the Free Trader, when here, spoke of them in high terms, and we understood him to say, intends to have them copied into his valuable journal. They certainly deserve to be read by every true friend to the prosperity of our State.

NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

We have been favored with copies of the 1st and 2d No's of the 2d Volume of this splendid journal, and the perusal of their very interesting and humorous contents, has been to us a "treat" of the highest order. Every lover of genuine humor, who doesn't take the "Spirit of the Times," misses the enjoyment of a world of fun and amusement.—a feast of hearty gratification which may be his—for less than the trifling sum of a quarter of a dollar every week. With the two numbers we received two elegant large engravings—one a likeness of the famous dan-uese Aurora, the other of the celebrated Race-mare, Black Maria—either of which in this part of Christendom would command a $50 note. The "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES" is a "Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage" is printed at New York every Saturday, on a sheet five feet long, of the finest white linen paper, and on new type at $5 for six month's subscription—IN ADVANCE—or $10 per annum in advance—and for this sum, subscribers get one of the most magnificent weeklies in the world, and, besides SEVEN superb engravings on steel, from paintings of the most eminent artists, with a variety of beautifully executed Etchings and Engravings on Wood.

Great care is taken to forward the Spirit of the Times, strongly enveloped and legibly directed by the earliest mails to its subscribers throughout the Union; and the numbers we have received reached us in excellent condition and due season.

Communications by Mail should be addressed post-paid to WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. editor, Corner of Barclay street and Broadway, New York.

FOR THE M. C. REPUBLICAN.

COL. WM. H. BAYLISS.

Mr. Editor:

Will you allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the good people of Desoto County to the fact that Col. Wm. H. Baylss has consented to become a candidate to represent that county in the next Legislature? I have known the Col. long and well, and feel certain that a more prudent and judicious choice could not have been made. He is a State Right's Democrat, and from his earliest infancy to the present moment, has been a stern and unflinching opponent of federalism, and the ruinous doctrines of consolidation.

Many very important measures will come up for consideration at the next session, and I congratulate De Soto Cty. upon the prospect of an able and untiring Representative, as no doubt can be entertained by his friends, of his triumphant success. The more youthful counties of North Mississippi, particularly De Soto, will require much legislation to place them on an equal footing, with their