

Those who know themselves indebted to this office are pressingly invited to make IMMEDIATE payment. Money we are compelled to have, and every one who sees this notice consider it as addressed to himself if he be in our debt.

The result of the election has been the defeat of Mr. Cleggman, by about two hundred and fifty votes. Mr. Cleggman is well known as a member of the Whig party. Mr. Graham, his successful opponent, has therefore professed to act chiefly with the Whigs, and still calls himself a Whig, though he occupies a position from which he might easily and without an effort step into the Democratic ranks. He has no friends worth naming in the distribution law—the tariff law of '42, and declares that had he been a member of the last Congress he would have voted for the annexation of Texas in either of the forms in which it was presented. His ambiguous character he will no doubt continue as long as it will suit his purpose, and assume one more decided whenever his interest requires it, though what particular one it will be he has probably not yet fixed upon; and therefore we will not venture to predict.

A few events have occurred since the formation of the Whig party, an unwelcome to its members generally as the defeat of Mr. Cleggman, he being regarded throughout the State as the Whig candidate. Though young in years and political life, he has gained the attachment of his party by his unceasing and efficient efforts to disseminate and defend their principles in the Mountain District. His Congressional career throughout has gained him a more enviable reputation and a sound politician and ready debater than any of his contemporaries. His debut in Congress, in which he so signally foiled Mr. Wise when charging inconsistency on the Whig party for its course in regard to the members elected to office of the last appointment law, excited high expectations of his future career, which have been fully met. His votes were in strict accordance with the principles he professed, and no District had a more faithful and efficient guardian of its general and local interests. Why was Mr. Cleggman defeated in a District glorying in the name of the "Western Reserve," given to him honor of the many Whig victories it has secured in the old North State, and boasting of its 3500 Whig majority? will be asked by the moribund and chagrined Whigs of the Union.

The Graham wing of the Whig party, consisting of his personal friends and a portion of his old supporters, soured by his defeat two years ago, owed Mr. Cleggman a grudge which they have gratified by disappointing the Whigs of the State and the whole Union, who anxiously desired his services in the next Congress. This triumph they may enjoy, but we do not envy them; they may, if they choose, participate in the joy diffused throughout the Democratic ranks, and mingle their shame and disgrace together over his defeat. The notion of this faction and the Democrats has caused his defeat, not any want of confidence in him or in the part of the Whigs generally, in disregarding all party and patriotic considerations, have contributed greatly to this result. Instead of becoming a candidate at the proper time, when his competitor might have been afforded an opportunity of refuting his charges, he concealed his designs and offered a plausible excuse by remaining out of the District until the information of his being a candidate could barely be sent to the remote parts of the District. This information he conveyed by letters, written to all on whom he placed any reliance for support, accompanied with a general story-description, adapted to each correspondent's particular notions, and thus deprived Mr. Cleggman of every chance of disabusing the public mind. Mr. Cleggman's views and opinions in relation to the 23rd rule of the House of Representatives and Dromgoole's resolutions, were most grossly misrepresented by Mr. Graham and his new allies, the Democrats, and he was severely charged with abolitionism whenever and wherever it was supposed such a ridiculous story would gain credence.

Mr. Cleggman was defeated by means disadvantageable to his opponent, but which must rest on the head of their author. Mr. Cleggman retired conscious of having done his duty, and will wish without regretting the day when the Whig party, mindful of his efforts in his behalf, will again demand his services, and will hire him in retirement to the coun-

cil of the State of the Nation.—The success of the "Linen" says your Whig, in this case, cost the Whigs which lost the Administration in the progress, only serve to widen the discord and jealousies of the "Sabbath" more visible to the public eye. Almost every paper is filled with contradictions and denials of the truth of rumors, put forth by law writers and others from Washington, and, instead of discussing grave and philosophical questions of government policy, the whole mass of the "Organ" is taken up in protest that "Discord is harmony understood."

One day it is argued that no friends exist in the Cabinet—and yet, in the same breath, we find the Executive defending referring to the "elements" of mischief, "which might be lurking in the bosom of our party." It is stoutly asserted that the Whigs are sailing gaily before the breeze—and yet to the midst of this exultation, reference is made to the rocks which impede our navigation<sup>1</sup> and a boast is added, that the party are not so "blind" to the "danger" as "not to profit by the chart" of its opponents.

It is admitted that Mr. Polk has "rival interests to conciliate," yet they are not obscure nor as irritating as somebody supposes. Mr. Polk, according to the Court Journal, has "an equanimity that is not easily ruffled—he don't mean to indulge in 'resentments' or 'particularities,' &c., &c.; and we suppose the cases of Gov. Van Ness and Major Lewis are to be taken as evidences of the magnanimity shown, not merely to Mr. Calhoun's friends, but to those of the "Old Hickory" himself.

The National Intelligencer copies a number of the "Government Editor's" ravings on all these matters and infers very correctly, we think, that "if these rumors are mere, gratuitous and idle," the "Organ" gives itself a vast deal of unnecessary trouble in conveying them, and giving them currency in the public estimation.

There is one remark of the Union, of either an amusing character—and that is, that Mr. Polk's "policy is not yet *fully carried out*"—and that, if he seems "too slow for his *too eager friends*," the very timidity of the operation is a sufficient proof that he has not arrived at the end of his journey. This evidently relates to nothing else than the dispensation of the "spoils," because Mr. Polk has no authority to shape his "policy" upon any other subject; and, in truth, as far as we can judge, the party are entirely engrossed with that all-absorbing topic to do. He also learned that several prominent

individuals not opposed to me politically or even personally, would for reasons well understood here, give him active support.

When, at length, a period of time was left hardly sufficient to enable him to disseminate his charges of treason throughout the District, but too short to afford an opportunity for their refutation, he sent me a large number of letters to the different counties, filled with unfounded allegations against me. These were carried around by his deputies, one read at public places. The great part of the community were astounded at the multitude of charges made. For instance, it was asserted all over the District that I was in favor of liberating all the slaves and leaving them in the country to molest the white inhabitants. The active agents carefully avoided making any statement to the unsuspecting of my views as really given, well knowing that such an explanation would be a refutation of the charges they were making against me. Two Democratic leaders were too cautious to declare publicly that they were opposed to me, on account of my active exertions in support of the Whig cause, both in and out of Congress. But they pretended that their opposition to me arose from the belief that I was favorable to the Abolitionists, and they expressed much alarm lest their property should be taken from them, and the safety of their families endangered. By this means they were able to influence many Whigs to vote against me. My opponent seeing that there would not be time for explanation or refutation, threw out a number of other false charges as petty that they were calculated to live only for a week or two. Mr. Graham himself, having in former years acquired a character for probity and veracity, profusely lavished it away in a few days, not hesitating to asseverate any injury that was likely to induce any of his former friends to adhere to him.

**Superior Courts.**—The following arrangement has been made by the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State for riding the fall Circuit of 1845.

1. Edenton.	Judge Manly.
2. Newbern.	Battle.
3. Raleigh.	Settle.
4. Hillsboro'.	Dick.
5. Wilmington.	Caldwell.
6. Salisbury.	Pearson.
7. Morganton.	Bailey.

**Mississippi.**—The Gibson Herald of the 17th ultmo. says: "We have, during the past ten days, visited several of the largest and most productive counties in the State. With a few exceptions, the fields look well, and promise a good crop, and the prospect of an abundant crop was never more flattering. From what we have seen, we are fully convinced that the present corn crop of South Mississippi will far exceed that of any previous year."

Fifty members of the Methodist Church in St. Louis have signed a declaration in which they avow their purpose not to join the Methodist Church South, but to remain in the old Church; and the Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal assures them that the Church will supply their wants.

James G. Birney has been nominated by the anti-slavery party of Michigan, as their candidate for Governor.

John Jacob Astor, it is said, lost \$100,000 by the fire in New York—about one sixth of his annual income.

## To THE PUBLIC.

The result of the Congressional election in this District is ascertained. Should it be proposed that that result is attributable to the party ill-treatment of my "cause" in the late Congress, such an impression would be erroneous.

It is true there was much change in relation to my opposition to the 30th Rule of the late House of Representatives; but I have no reason to believe that any person voted against me on that ground alone. I have been brought to that conclusion, because Mr. Gay, whose known views in relation to the propriety of receiving Abolition petitions were similar to my own, not only received a large majority of the votes of the District in November, but failed to meet with any opposition on that ground; because some who differed with me as to the propriety of my vote had previously expressed their concurrence in my views. In fact during the whole session I have not met two dozen persons, who, understanding truly, my course in relation to that subject, condemned it.

My votes against the Annexation of Texas and my political speeches likewise, were approved as far as I could ascertain, by all the Whigs, constituting as they do, a large majority of the District. The result of the election therefore, cannot be regarded as a decision of the people against me on any of these grounds. Still less is it attributable to any decay of my personal popularity, for I have at this time a larger number of personal friends in the District, than at any former period; friends who would have secured my election if they had supposed it endangered; friends who in a few weeks would have given me a majority of thousands over my competitor.

Mr. Graham, knowing that he had two years since been defeated in a regular contest, and being aware that he was weaker in this District now than formerly, felt that a contest in the usual mode would avail him nothing. He therefore began about the first of July to move through the District quietly, avoiding the Courts where he knew that I would probably be found. To those individuals on whom he could fully rely, (principally of the Democratic party,) he, I hear, made intimations to half themselves in readiness for his coming out, while publicly he declared that he would not run as a candidate. He ascertained from the Democratic leaders that he might calculate confidently on the entire support of their party, which in a former contest had been divided between us, as the personal predilections of the members prompted them to do. He also learned that several prominent

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My opponent seeing that there would not be time for explanation or refutation, threw out a number of other false charges as petty that they were calculated to live only for a week or two. Mr. Graham himself, having in former years acquired a character for probity and veracity, profusely lavished it away in a few days, not hesitating to asseverate any injury that was likely to induce any of his former friends to adhere to him.

Many of those not aware of the secret combination, supposing that there must be some foundation for so much excitement, were carried along by the current. Hundreds of honest men were led away, who if the facts had been known to them, would have spurned the idea of supporting my competitor. There are men however, who justified his conduct upon the principle that his cause was the only one that gave him a chance of success.

Justice demands, that it should be visited the several Democrats refused to vote for a moderate Whig, showing by their conduct that they preferred honesty and fair dealing to mere party success. Where the efforts of my adversaries were witnessed, my friends not supposing that they were systematic throughout the District, did not feel any apprehension as to the result generally, made less exertion than they would otherwise have been able to do, even in the short time allowed.

If any one supposes that the result of this contest has induced me to regret any step I have taken, it is only because I have seen: having been accidentally shot in the head, she has been watched for

by me therefore, as a physician, to understand the position which presents me. When I first entered politics, I had no experience, and was almost wholly ignorant of the world; but I have since made considerable progress in my medical knowledge, and have been of service to the country.

I have therefore, as a physician, been

occasionally engaged in the unknown place of her residence, her name in the rock and glass—persons have witnessed her visit the "Garden Spring," situated in a deep ravine peculiar to the region of pottery.

**TERMINED.**

We have learned from a part of the country, while our party occupied business preparation for its immovable election, that the Chippewas, by right or bounded lines. Some were to recruit their forces, and others to recruit their families.

At least some of the Democratic leaders, coming in their late triumph, are fearing that the time is broken the Whig party in the Democratic party. The facility with which they succeeded in a few days, in bringing their party to the support of an individual, for whom they had no predilection personally, shows that it does the completeness of their organization.

In the Third District, Crozier, Whig, carried over Blackwood, Iam., by 400 votes. A win gain.

So far the Whigs have lost two or three members of the Legislature, which renders it probable that that body will contain a majority of Democrats.

Too little has been said to give any idea of the result of the Governor's election.

An old worker down east, according to his account,

in this group, the Indians were obliged to shelter their eyes from the sun, and the parties had been obliged to leave arms behind them, in the very hot sun. It was hard to bear the "Garden Spring," situated in a deep ravine peculiar to the region of pottery.

After they were all seated, the Indians

and mestizos took their seats in the center, while our party occupied business preparation for its immovable election.

In the First District Johnson, Democrat over Forest Brook, by right or bounded lines. Some were to recruit their forces, and others to recruit their families.

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In the Second District, Crozier, Whig, elected by a large majority.

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New Mexicville, on Thursday, the 15th inst., by Rev. John Hixson, Mr. Lawson H. Farnham, late of Augusta, Ga., to Miss Elizabeth M. Isaacs, of Haywood county.

The happy pair did not forget the Printer—a sure evidence that they desire and deserve success. May fat boys and pretty girls be their comfort through life, is the prayer of the Printer.

## OBITUARY.

He was overboard in a storm at sea, on the evening of the 10th of April, 1845, from on board the American Rover, Lydia Ann, Capt. Garwood, on her voyage from Charlevoix, Mich., to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. George Kean, of Charleston, in the 36th year of his age.—He was an upright and estimable man, and deeply lamented by his relatives and friends.

Died, very suddenly, in this town, on the morning of the 1st inst., Mrs. ANDREAS WILSON, widow of Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., leaving a husband and seven small children to mourn her loss.—Charlotte Jour-

nal.

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sanguine, whether as a tonic or alterative, and stands infinitely before all the preparations and combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are of incalculable value, for these pills may be taken daily for any period, and, instead of weakening, they increase the strength of the system. Moreover, the medicinal effects of these pills are peculiar, as they are not only purgative, but also tonics, and are particularly useful in cases of weak digestion, &c.

These Pills for colds, coughs, rheumatism, &c., are superior to any other, and are to be recommended.

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