

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.  
The Joint Stock Company of last week... to try and sustain the party in the effort they are making to prove that Ezekiel Polk was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence...

Mecklenburg County, Aug. 1, 1844.  
I have a good memory and was an active person in the time of the Revolutionary war. I heard that Ezekiel Polk did take protection, in order to protect his family and property from the ravages of the Tories...

SUSAN ALEXANDER.  
A friend of Mrs. Alexander's took her the Jeffersonian containing this statement which so enraged her that she was not satisfied until she came to town and called upon us to contradict this statement by the following certificate:

I certify that I never signed the above statement as published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian; and although I did hear of Ezekiel Polk taking protection, and never heard of his bearing arms against the country, yet I never did state that I heard that he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Mecklenburg, or that I believed him to be a man of integrity.

SUSANA ALEXANDER.  
Test, GEO. A. HOUSTON.  
August 19, 1844.

What will the party say to this?—Some of them are rejoicing at the statement made by Mr. Thomas Alexander. Now, if they could falsify one statement is it not reasonable to suppose that they would falsify another to carry their point? We think they would.  
Charlotte Journal.

We find the following letter in the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer, a paper published in the town in which Mr. Polk resides, which will give our readers some idea as to the feeling of State pride in and about Columbia:

Mr. Editor: It has been generally circulated that I am going to vote for James K. Polk, and I have been frequently asked why? and I take this method of saying that I will never vote for James K. Polk as long as such a man as Henry Clay is living. I voted for Mr. Clay, with about sixty others, years ago in Maury, and neither Texas nor any other shallow pretext shall prevent me from voting for that time honored statesman in November next. As to any State pride, my motto is "Remember Hugh L. White."  
July 1, 1844.

W. L. COLQUITT.

A DEMOCRATIC TEACHER.

A Mr. Edmunds, a candidate on the Polk and Texas and disunion electoral ticket in Virginia, and, as it will abundantly appear, a "democratic" teacher of political wisdom and mercantile statistics, lately declared that not a barrel of Flour was ever sent from Virginia to Boston!

Mr. Edmunds is reported to be a man of talents and information. Was it ignorance, or a spirit in keeping with the political deception of his party that prompted him to make the assertion?—How easy it would be for him to know that New England, and Massachusetts, especially, are the greatest consumers of the flower and grain of Virginia!

By the following table, which is published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, it will be seen that the Northern States—that is, the manufacturers—take nearly twice as much of the flour from James River, as all the world besides.

Table of the exports of flour from James River, from October 1, 1842, to October 1, 1843:

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Quantity. Rows include South America (55,135 bbls), Great Britain (6,954 "), West Indies (3,264 "), and the North coastwise (116,234 ").

See how small a proportion of the produce of our farmers Great Britain takes, for whence take the Polkites ask the people to break up our manufactories.  
Independent.

Mechanics, look up.—F. J. Prentiss (Wm.) elected to the House of commons, from Craven county, is a tailor by trade, but a very successful journeyman. Mr. P. is said to be a gentleman of fine talents, and of great respectability.  
States Chronicle.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday the 24th instant, having kept in session since 10th June. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Love v. Cole, in Equity from Richmond, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also, in Smith v. Downey, in Equity from Granville; directs that the defendant is not to be credited with the sum of \$1,044 25, or with the costs and charges touching the same. Also, in Sata v. Lane, from Edgewood, reversing the judgment below, and ordering a peremptory mandamus to issue. Also, in Gregory de Overby v. Harris, in Equity from Granville; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Gregory v. Harris, in Equity from Granville, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Hewkes v. Hall, in Equity from Halifax, affirming the decree. Also, in Burton's creditors v. Hake, in Equity from Lincoln.

By Daniel, J. in Hines v. Butler, in Equity from Wake, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in doe ex dem Bell v. Davis, from Carteret, directing a venire de novo.

By Nash, J. in Ramsay v. Bell, in Equity from Carteret, directing the Bill to be dismissed without prejudice. Also in Carter v. Page, from Chowan, directing a venire de novo.—Register.

The Tariff and Revenue.—We believe it has been often asserted by the opponents to the Tariff of 1842, that the Act would fail to accomplish the object for which it was intended—that a sufficient revenue could not be raised from it—because its onerous features would stop importations.

It appears that those who have taken this view of the subject are to meet with a complete disappointment. The amount of duties collected at the port of New York, from the 1st of August to the 20th of the same month, was two millions two hundred and forty thousand dollars; and it is supposed to be a safe calculation, that the United States revenue from customs alone, during the year from January 1st 1844 to January 1st 1845, will reach thirty millions of dollars.—Independent.

Circumstantial Evidence.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember, in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot (a gunshot) in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into Court, and as the blood was gradually softened a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun, which proved to be half of a ball; the other half had been found in the man's pocket when he was taken. He was hanged.—Lord Eldon's Note Book.

Testimony of Mr. Buchanan.—In a speech delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, before the members of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, in August, 1840, when speaking of the nomination of General Harrison over Mr. Clay, he says:

"The Whig party had in Mr. Clay a candidate of whom they may have been justly proud—a man of a bold and fearless heart—a man of high commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability. Although opposed to his political principles, yet I have ever felt for him the highest regard."

More Mob Law.—A man named Abraham Smith was taken from jail by force, and executed by a lawless gang at Fredericktown, Maryland, on the 5th instant. Smith had been convicted of murder, and was sentenced to be executed on the 1st of June. The sentence had been stayed till the 1st September. An attempt was made to execute him by mob violence on the 1st of June, which was resisted by the assembled people. On the day of the late election, a company of half intoxicated men succeeded in breaking open the jail with axes, crow-bars, &c. and hung the prisoner. A coroner's inquest was held over the body and twelve persons presented for the deed, five of whom have been arrested and committed to take their trial for murder.

RICHMOND COMPILER.

The Richmond Compiler, heretofore a neutral paper, has come out for the Whig cause, and hoisted the Clay and Frelinghuysen flag.

Plank Roads.—In heavily timbered districts of country...

These plank roads are yet more necessary at the North, where the roads are covered with deep mud during a considerable part of the year. They have been introduced, with great advantage, in Canada, as any one must have experienced who has this year travelled the road which runs parallel to the great Rapids of the St. Lawrence above Montreal.—National-Intelligencer.

Another Giant.—The Medical Journal gives an account of Nathan Lampman, who was born at Coxsackie, New York, and is now sixteen years of age, and stands seven feet one half inch in height! Dr. Smith says: "He is a great tall, awkward, good natured, sixteen years old boy, whose chin has never been smoothed by a razor, and who bids fair, being still actually growing, to reach another foot. In the last year he declares he grew nine inches. At present his weight is one hundred and ninety-eight pounds. The body is stilted up on a pair of the longest legs, perhaps, on the western continent, whose base is a pair of feet fourteen inches from heel to toe. Nathan is a sight worth seeing.—Should his life be spared, we may fully expect that he will ultimately surpass all the giants of modern times, for every thing is in his favor, viz: youth, health, good habits, and a desire to outgrow all the descendants of Adam."

HONORABLE TO TENNESSEE.

The two political parties at Nashville have mutually made arrangements that do honor to themselves as well as to the character of their city and the State, and which speak volumes for the law and order loving feeling of our Southwestern Brethren. The Whig and Democratic citizens of Nashville having appointed a committee consisting of gentlemen of the highest respectability of both parties, and that committee have drawn up rules, which have been adopted and agreed to on all hands, by which party collisions shall be prevented during the coming canvass, and especially during the sessions of the two political Conventions about to assemble in that city. The rules are as follow:

- 1st. That during the weeks of the respective Conventions to be held at Nashville this month there shall be no military parade or procession by the other party within four miles of Nashville.
- 2d. That each party shall have the privilege of parades and speaking, or either of them, in the corporation of Nashville, every alternate week from now until the week of the general election in November, the present week being considered as appropriate for the Whigs, and so on alternately.
- 3d. During the week occupied by either party there shall be no parades, procession, or speaking by the other party within the limits of the corporation.
- 4th. During the week of the election there shall be no parades or procession by either party in Nashville; but each party may have public speaking, if desirable.
- 5th. If any mistake or difficulty arises, it is to be referred to a committee of the officers of both parties, who are to make acknowledgments to the party that is wronged.

Mr. Van Buren.—It is stated by a correspondent of the N. York Republic, that an attempt was recently made at Saratoga, through the appliance of a dinner party, to get Mr. Van Buren to take the front rank for Mr. Polk, in the Democratic party. It was a failure; for though Mr. Van Buren partook largely of the dinner, he sat very sparingly of the tempting served up on this occasion. It is now understood that he refuses to take any part in the November election, or to lend his aid to further the views of "the party."—Independent.

Nashville Whig Convention.—The Nashville Gazette (Neutral) of Thursday gives a brief account of the great Whig Convention held there on Wednesday. Speaking of the number in attendance, it says:

"Never did such a mass of citizens form in procession in any of our Western States, if in the Union. On the ground, from the best of our judgment, there must have been in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty thousand."

FIRE.

Just before daylight on Thursday morning last the alarm of fire was sounded; a Carpenter's shop on the alley in the rear of the Carolina Hotel having been discovered in flames. The wind was southerly, and the fire spread in the direction of Nixon's Livery Stables, on Second and Princess streets, all of which were entirely destroyed, and on the West of them, the dwelling house of Mr. David Thally was destroyed. Mr. Thally saved his furniture; he had an insurance on his house. The horses and carriages were got out of the stables; on the buildings Mr. Nixon had nearly enough insurance to cover the loss.  
Wm. Chronicle.

THE CITIZEN.

ASHEBORO' N. C.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,  
OF NEW JERSEY.  
ELECTION ON THE 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER.

AGENCIES FOR THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN  
R. S. Gillespie, Esq., Elizabethtown, N. C., agent for Haden county.  
M. Rounsaville, P. M., Lexington, N. C., agent for Davidson county.  
William Clark, P. M., New Salem, N. C., agent for Col. Staley's Regiment, Randolph county.  
Dr. William Withers, Blakely, N. C., agent for Stokes county.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1st District, William W. Cherry.
- 2d do do Joseph Collins.
- 3d do do Robert B. Gilliam.
- 4th do do William H. Washington.
- 5th do do Daniel B. Baker.
- 6th do do Maurice Q. Waddell.
- 7th do do John Kerr.
- 8th do do Augustine H. Shepherd.
- 9th do do James W. Osborne.
- 10th do do John Baxter.
- 11th do do Jonathan Horton.

ASHEBOROUGH CLAY CLUB.

Evening before last, we had a most interesting Meeting of this Club. Having been professionally called from home for some time, we had not attended a Meeting of the Club for two or three weeks. But we take much pleasure in starting to our Whig friends every where, that the Asheborough Clay Club is still going ahead with no less celerity and determined perseverance than when first it was formed. Mr. Joseph A. Worth made a speech, by previous appointment, showing, among other things, the utter and reckless disregard to law and order which the democratic members of the last session of Congress had, in taking in, as members, the 13 men who had never been elected according to the constitution and law of the United States.

Mr. Solomon Adams, being called on for a speech, excused himself by singing an excellent Whig song. Dr. McClenahan of Chatham, being equally present, was then called up, and made an excellent speech, covering briefly most of the leading principles of Whig politics.

Mr. Barzila G. Worth is appointed to address the Club at next Meeting—viz. next Monday night.

CAPT. HUDSON'S COMPANY.

We are requested to state that this Volunteer Company, (recently formed,) will meet on Friday the 13th inst. instead of Saturday the 14th as heretofore understood. The reason for altering the day is, that Saturday is appointed for the commencement of a two-days religious Meeting in this place, with which a military parade would interfere. The whole Company are therefore requested to appear at Asheborough early on Friday—say 10 A. M., armed and equipped—to go on parade early in the day, in order that all may have an opportunity of attending the Examination of the pupils in the Female Academy, which will take place on the same day—Friday, in the afternoon.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The Elections in Vermont took place yesterday the 3d inst. and those of Maine will be held on Monday next, the 9th inst. These are all the elections that take place in this month.

OUR PROPHETS.  
A correspondent of the Highland Messenger writes from Washington City, that the political intelligence received there from all parts of the Union, indicates a larger majority in favor of Clay, than was given for Harrison in 1840.—And gives the following estimate as the probable vote of the several States:

Table with 3 columns: State, For Clay, For Polk. Rows include Massachusetts (12), Rhode I. (8), Vermont (6), New York (26), Pennsylvania (28), New Jersey (7), Delaware (8), Maryland (8), Ohio (23), Indiana (17), North Carolina (11), Georgia (10), Louisiana (6), Tennessee (13), Kentucky (19).

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAMS.

We have not words to express the grief we feel in recording the death of Dr. Samuel H. Williams. He died in Salisbury, N. C., on the 25th ult. The deceased was a native of Danville, Va. He located in this place in the spring of 1843; and, for the most part, resided here until his removal to Salisbury a few months ago. During his stay among us, he acquired for himself the reputation of a most amiable gentleman and a promising and worthy young physician. It is matter of general grief among those who knew him here, that he is thus suddenly cut off in the morning of a life that promised so much usefulness.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

The Democratic papers are crowing largely over what they are pleased to call the conversion of this gentleman to their principles and their candidates. If they do not know the fact, they ought to, that they are mistaken in the position they assign to Mr. Marshall. He goes for a United States Bank, for a Tariff, and also for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. True, he is for the annexation of Texas, and is personally inimical to Henry Clay. But he cannot and will not go for Polk and Dallas. We speak from the authority of one who may be understood to know, viz. the Louisville Journal.

NEW BOOK STORE.

Our readers will please notice the advertisements of this new establishment in Raleigh which appear in this paper. From personal observation, a few days ago, we have no hesitation in recommending this Store as one where Books may be had cheap—very cheap.

Salt River Mass Meeting.—We understand from some of our exchanges that the Democrats are to hold a confounded great big Mass Meeting near the head of Salt River in November next.

The Laurensburgh Whig says that a Loonoon a few days ago, closed a Loonoon speech in that county, with the following sentence:

"Gentlemen—I suppose some of you came here in order to learn who Polk is—and I can't tell you, for I'll be darned if I know!"

A Whig Town.—The village of Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, containing several hundred inhabitants, with several churches, stores, mechanics' shops, and taverns, has not one tavern in it. There is not in the town or its neighborhood a place where intoxicating drink can be had as a beverage.

Fire in Mason.—There was a great fire in Mason, Georgia, on the night of Monday the 19th ult. There were sixteen houses destroyed, including the Centigee and Darnon Banks, and the office of the Mason Democrat. The most melancholy feature in this calamity is the death of Mr. Willingham, assistant editor of the Telegraph, who was killed by the falling of a house.