

Imperfect Copy

to the friends of good government and the cause of the Constitution; and demonstrated beyond a cavil, that the people when once roused to a sense of the danger which threatens them, will most cheerfully rally in support of their rights.

Let the reader then compare the condition of Mr. Polk now with that of Mr. Van Buren in 1840. Has he gained strength in Pennsylvania with the friends of the Tariff and the opponents of Texas Annexation, where Mr. Van Buren could not succeed although not as hostile to a Tariff as Mr. Polk, and opposed to annexation? And how is it in Ohio and New York? We put it to every candid man in the Locofoco ranks, if there be not thousands and tens of thousands of persons in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, who voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1840 but will not vote for Mr. Polk in 1844, because of his open and avowed hostility to a Protective Tariff and his pledge in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas with the certainty of its involving us in a war with Mexico which the whole civilized world would proclaim unjust? And if this be so—if this fact be fully admitted by all sane men—how is it in other states? Is there a solitary state north of Mason & Dixon's line in which the same cause will not produce similar results? And does it not follow, that if Mr. Van Buren with all his party strength, with the whole power and patronage of the Government at his back, and right or nearly right, or pretending to be right on the very subjects upon which Mr. Polk is avowedly wrong, could not carry but two of the northern states, that it is absolutely impossible for James K. Polk to carry a greater number? We all know wherein Mr. Polk is much weaker than Mr. Van Buren was in 1840—can any rational being inform us in what respect he is stronger than the man whom the Whigs on that memorable occasion so thoroughly routed, that he has ever since even by his friends, been considered politically dead? Is Mr. Polk's ultra hostility to a Protective Tariff more popular than Mr. Van Buren's partial hostility? If so, then has the Tariff cause lost strength during the last four years—a fact in relation to which every child in the state can judge.—Are Mr. Polk's avowed sentiments in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas with the certainty of involving the country in an unjust war, more popular than Mr. Van Buren's hostility to that measure? Are the people of the north less the friends of the Union, of a sound currency, and of an honest and economical administration of the Government now than they were in 1840? Have the Whigs of 1840 deserted their colors and gone over to the advocacy of all those principles in 1844 which they so thoroughly repudiated in 1840, and all because James K. Polk is a stronger, an abler, and more honest man than Mr. Van Buren? Is it really true that Mr. Polk is a man of such elevated character, and one who has rendered such distinguished services to the country, that the Whigs are willing in 1844 to submit to principles which they would not have submitted to in 1840? We demand of the candid and fair men of all parties, to put these questions to themselves, and then to determine the precise value of the boasting and crowing with which our opponents hope to frighten the timid and the weak into the belief that they really anticipate success. Not that we are inclined to see our friends slacken in any way their efforts to render our success certain, but that they may one and all feel that there does not exist the shadow of a shade of a doubt, that if the Whigs, one and all, go to the polls, we shall certainly carry every northern state with the exception of New Hampshire and Illinois. We would not have them underrate the strength and activity of our adversaries; but we would have them all feel and know that victory—a triumphant victory—is beyond all question within their grasp if they will but do their duty. They have but to will it and their candidates are elected, their principles vindicated, and their measures established. Such instantly; Mr. Van Buren was believed a settled question, who ran off with the prize, and who, when I did, rendered doubly certain with Polk and our friends determined to poll the strength. Let no man be deluded by the noise and boasting confidence of our opponents. Once with their candidates in the field and they are always equally confident and equally noisy. Surely our friends cannot have forgotten their boasting and confidence in 1840 when they even staked their money upon the result—a test they shrink from now—and how utterly groundless these boastings were. It is a regular part of their game—a trick always resorted to, though never in such a spirit of despair as on the present occasion, when two-thirds of their rank and file swear roundly that they never until now heard of James K. Polk, and many of them in their simplicity enquire whether he is a white man and was born in the United States?

Base Forgery. In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in Congress, on the 20th of March, 1820, upon the Mission to South America, Mr. Clay used the following language: "Yes, sir, from Constantinople or the Brazil; from Turk or Christian; from black or white; from the Dey of Algiers or the Bey of Tunis; from the devil himself, if he wore a crown, we should receive a minister. But let the minister come from a poor Republic like that of La Plata, and we turn our back on him."

The Globe, with its characteristic fairness and honesty, copies the paragraph as far as the italics, omitting the whole of the last three lines; and exclaims in the honest indignation of the editor, "The following impious and blasphemous declaration was made by Mr. Clay in the House of Representatives," &c. Even Locofocoism itself, we should suppose, could not tolerate so vile a piece of forgery as this, to prejudice the public against Mr. Clay. We mean here by Locofocoism, the Democratic party, the honest rank and file of them, not the Blairs, Kendalls, Papes, &c. They, and the like of them, would tolerate any thing that could be done to Mr. Clay.—Lexington Inquirer.

Insult to the Methodists. Speaking of Mr. Clay's recent letter on the subject of slavery, the Kentucky Yeoman, of the 12th inst., says: "The Kentucky Gazette seems entirely satisfied with Mr. Clay's views on Abolitionism as contained in his vicious letter to the editor. So would we be if we had not seen so many evidences of that gentleman's capacity in 'jumping Jim Crow.' His political history contains too many evidences of change of opinion—too many CAMP-MEETING CONVERSIONS—the many fits of political still vaulting and ground and lofty tumbling, to make us believe in the sincerity of this death-bed confession of faith on the subject of Abolitionism."

Now what are we to understand by this allusion to "Camp-meeting conversions," except that such conversions are worthless and hypocritical? The language will admit of no other interpretation. It is an insult to the whole Methodist denomination of christians, and should be repelled with indignation by every member of that body.—Mayville Eagle.

The corner stone of the new Court-house was laid in Hillsborough on the 7th ult., by the Order of Masons of the Eagle Lodge, assisted by several brethren of the University Lodge. The Rev. Wm. M. Green, of the North Carolina University, is said to have pronounced a most chaste and beautiful Oration on the occasion. A dinner was also partaken of, on the Temperance principle, and no excess marred the happiness and enjoyment of the social repast.—Raleigh Register.

Sickness. We regret to hear of so extensive a prevalence of sickness in various parts of our State. The Charlotte Jeffersonian, which had been suspended for two weeks on account of the sickness of all hands, says: "Never within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has this village and region of country been so sickly, as during the past two or three weeks. Scarcely an individual in our whole community has escaped the general depression of health; yet amid all this, there have been, comparatively speaking, but few deaths."

The Newbernian says: "We have been much concerned for some weeks to hear of the sickness and mortality which prevailed in some of the counties above us. In Duplin we learn whole families have been prostrated at a time, and the mortality has been alarming. Other sections contiguous to the waters of Neuse and Tar rivers, have suffered severely, while the hand of Providence has been kindly extended over us.—Our town has seldom been blessed with such good health throughout the season—severe cases of disease having never perhaps been so scarce."

We have also heard of much sickness in the counties of Sampson, Wayne, Johnston, Randolph, and Davie. We have pleasure in stating, that though our town has not been altogether free from sickness, there has been less than usual at this season of the year, and an unusually small number of deaths. Fayetteville Observer.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—Our citizens were startled from their slumbers last night, about 12 o'clock, by a terrible noise, shaking of dwellings and rattling of windows, caused by the explosion of about 20 or 2200 lbs. of powder, in one of the cylinder mills of the powder manufactory of the Messrs. Assin, about a mile from this village, demolishing the building and machinery and scattering portions of it for half a mile about. There was about 600 lbs. of copper balls in the mill, which are probably thrown to a considerable distance, but we have not learned that they have done any injury. We are happy to say that no lives were lost and no person injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The machinery was in operation at the time, but no one was in or about the mill. Loss \$1,000. The accident will not prevent the supply of powder as usual.—Aiken (O.) Beacon, 4th inst.

The negro boy who was arrested on suspicion of burning the U. S. Mint at Charlotte, has been discharged by Judge Pearson for want of evidence to commit him for trial.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER. Friday Morning, Oct. 4, 1844. FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. Election on Monday, the 4th day of November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET. 1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY. 2d do JOSEPH COLLINS. 3d do ROBERT B. GILLIAM. 4th do WM. H. WASHINGTON. 5th do DANIEL B. BAKER. 6th do MAURICE Q. WADDELL. 7th do JOHN KERR. 8th do AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD. 9th do JAMES W. OSBORNE. 10th do JONATHAN HORTON. 11th do JOHN BAXTER.

WHIG PRINCIPLES. 1. An honest and economical administration of the Government. 2. A sound currency of uniform value. 3. Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry. 4. Peace and union; peace as long as it can be preserved with honor, preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards. 5. Men only of character, fidelity, and ability, appointed to office. 6. Just limitations and restraints upon the executive power. 7. A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the states, on just and liberal terms. 8. A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or subtraction from the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation. 9. The preservation exclusively by the states of their local and peculiar institutions.

Appointments. I propose to address my fellow-citizens at Fisher's Store, on Scott's Creek, in Haywood county, on Saturday, the 14th inst. At the election precinct on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, on Saturday, the 21st inst. At the Henderson precinct, Buncombe county, on Saturday, the 5th of October.

The Democratic Elector for this District, or any other Democratic speaker, is respectfully invited to attend the preceding appointments, as well as my other appointments, heretofore published. JOHN BAXTER. Sept. 2nd, 1844.

We are requested by Col. Baxter to say that he will, at the remainder of the courts, address the people on Monday, instead of Tuesday, as before published.

The Speaking on Monday. On Monday last, Col. Baxter, Whig Elector for this District, addressed the people upon the great political questions now agitating the country. He showed with a master hand the benefits resulting from the operations of the present tariff, and if there was an enemy of the tariff policy present, who was not convinced that protection is justly due to our enterprising mechanics and manufacturers, the reason must surely be, that, like one of old, "he is joined to his idols." Upon the questions of a United States Bank, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, the Annexation of Texas, &c., his remarks were clear and forcible. Democracy stands but little chance in the hands of Col. Baxter.

Mr. Baxter was replied to by W. W. Avery, Esq., who, we were pleased to find, has much more regard for truth than the majority of Democratic speakers. Mr. A. expressed his opposition to the principles and policy contended for by the Whigs, in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, and admitted, in the course of his remarks, that Mr. Clay was a great and distinguished man and had rendered service to his country. He is a plausible speaker, and in his advocacy of the measures of his party shows considerable talent. If the people could only efface from memory the bitter experience of the last twelve or fifteen years, they might, possibly, be again induced to put confidence in the many fine things they are promised by the Democrats. This is an age in which people look more at facts than fancies, and one stubborn fact in reference to the good effects of the present Tariff, for instance, will outweigh the finest argument against it ever uttered by Mr. A. or any other gentleman. He told the people that the Tariff was oppressing and grinding them to the earth, and daily adding to the overgrown coffers of the northern manufacturer. Now, we beg leave to differ with Mr. A., as to this matter, as did, doubtless, nearly all who were present, for it is well known that goods of all kinds are as cheap, and some articles much cheaper, in this section of the country, than they have ever been before.—We will only allude to one other subject. Mr. Avery said we had falsely charged that Mr. Polk never voted for a pension bill. Well, we did charge him with having, on all occasions, opposed the granting of pensions to the veterans of the Revolution, and we reiterate that charge. Remember, that we do not charge that he never voted to allow to pensioners the annual sum to which they were entitled by a pension law previously passed, for this was doing no more than his sworn duty, and he was as much bound to vote for an appropriation for this purpose as he was to vote money to pay the President of the United States his salary; but we assert that he

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never voted for the passage of any pension law. In 1828 he voted against a bill allowing pensions for life to the officers and such soldiers as had enlisted during the revolutionary war. [See Reg. of Debates, vol. 4, part 2, p. 2670.] And in Congressional Debates, vol. 6, page 635, you will again see that "Mr. Polk voted and spoke some time against the passage of a bill" introduced into the House requiring pensions to be paid to the soldiers of the revolution, in all cases where their property, exclusive of their dwelling house, building and curtilage, household furniture, wearing apparel, tools of trade, and farming utensils, did not exceed \$1,000, and dispensing with the proof in support of this point, &c. You will also find, by reference to the Reg. of Debates, vol. 8, page 730, that "a bill was introduced into the House to restore to the pension roll those war-worn veterans of the regular service, who had been unjustly dropped or excluded from it, and also to grant pensions to the militia of the revolutionary war."

Mr. Speight moved an amendment, providing that the provisions of the act should only extend to those who are now, and may be hereafter, reduced to the necessity of applying to their country for support. "Mr. Polk said he should vote for the amendment. The original pension law of 1818 contained a similar provision, as also did that of 1823." But this heartless amendment was rejected, MR. POLK and only thirty-three others voting for it.

It will not do to assert that Mr. Polk was ever in favor of extending any relief to the patriots of the Revolution, for the position has no proof to sustain it. His whole career in Congress goes to prove that they was a class for whom he has no regard and to whom he feels no gratitude whatever.

The Whigs were well satisfied with the result of this discussion. We will lay before our readers next week, the masterly address of the Whig State Central Committee. It is intended as an answer to an address recently published in the Globe, written by the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., by the advice and sanction of the Democratic State Central Committee, attempting to clear up the charge of Toryism, brought against Ezekiel Polk.

Col. Polk's Economy. We have heard Gov. Polk make several public speeches, and we have never heard him make one in which he did not talk a great deal about "republican simplicity," and indeed, he is notorious for harping upon economy, and the "simplicity of our republican forefathers." "By their fruits ye shall know them." If Col. Polk's practice, in this respect, did not contradict his profession, it would all be very fine. As an instance of the Colonel's hatred of extravagance and splendor, as unbecoming a free, simple, and republican people, we give below an exact copy of the workman's bill for making a chair for his Democratic Majesty to sit in, while Speaker of the House of Representatives. This bill was presented to and read by Congress. Let us hear no more from Gov. Polk about "simplicity and economy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st, 1838. The House of Representatives of United States America, Dr. To Buck & Oliver, Upholsters, 455, Broadway, New York. To Crimson Velvet Chair for the Speaker, \$165 00 To 27 yards of Silk Bullion Fringe, with gimp head, per yard \$24 649 00 To 18 yards of Silk and Worsted, do 89 117 00 To 4 pair Crimson Silk drapery Tassels, 35 140 00 To 2 pair of do large 45 90 00 To 20 yards of Silk Cable Cord 2 40 00 To 2 large Silk Slides 9 12 00 To 11 pieces of India Satin Damask 30 330 00 To 152 yards Crimson Florence Silk 1 00 152 00 To 143 yards of Muslin Interlinings 12 1-2 17 86 To Iron Fasteners 43 00 To Shields and Ornaments 139 00 To making Curtains over Speaker's Chair 40 00 To boxing and packing 20 00 To Freight and Cartage 12 44 To expense and time in Summer to measure 50 00 Do do to put up Curtains 50 00 Do do do of man to assist 50 00 To 3 yards of Silk and Worsted Fringe 99 27 00 To 18 yards Crimson Orris Lace 18 3-4 3 37 \$2,154 27 Cr. by Cash on account, 1,500 00 Balance due, \$654 27

Gentlemen: I have examined this bill, as the manufacturer of the fringe, tassels and rope, and find the usual Upholster's charge. JOHN JOHNSON, 437, Broadway. New York, Feb. 13, 1839. I have the best reason to believe that the

charges made in the written bill are such as afford to the undertakers of the work nothing more than a reasonable profit, and such as are paid by private persons for the same materials and labor.

(Signed) T. L. SMITH. Feb. 28, 1839. Mr. T. L. Smith was the Register of the Treasury, and a Locofoco.

Counterfeiter. We have been shown by Mr. Finch, of Cherokee county, a counterfeit silver dollar and half dollar, taken from a man who passed through the above county, a few days since. He had bought several horses before it was discovered that the money with which he paid for them was counterfeit. When examined by some of the citizens who had been swindled by him, he had in his possession \$1000 in one dollar bills on the State Bank of Louisiana—\$200 in two dollar bills on the same bank—\$300 in counterfeit silver coin, and a \$50 bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C. He also had a check on the State Bank of Georgia for \$5000, but whether counterfeit or not, was unknown. He was not arrested, but after giving up all he had about him except the check, suffered to go at large.

The Empire State. The Whig State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday was organized by the choice of Francis Granger, President, and proceeded to select unanimously the following state ticket:

FOR GOVERNOR, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF BRIT. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, SAMUEL J. WILKIN, OF ORANGE.

FOR PRESIDENT ELECTORS AT LARGE, WILLIS HALL, of Albany, JOHN A. COLLIER, of Blooms.

With such a ticket success is rendered doubly sure. The Grand Jurors of the county of Rowan have recommended to the next Legislature the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum.

The Whigs of Sampson county are to hold a mass meeting on the 10th inst. We have been presented by Mr. J. R. Shuford, of this county, with a mammoth squash, its weight is eighty-six pounds! Those who would like to get a peep at the monster can do so by calling at our office. Old Buncombe is hard to beat in squashes, pumpkins, potatoes, and pretty girls!

A subscriber at Flat Rock, Henderson county, complains that he does not receive more than one out of every half dozen numbers of the Messenger forwarded to his address. We are very sure that the paper is regularly mailed at this place every Thursday evening, and as there are but three intermediate offices, we think a little attention on the part of those concerned would remedy the difficulty.

The Superior Court for Buncombe county is now in session. Judge Battle is presiding.

Distribution. Gen. Jackson, the embodiment of Democratic principles, in his Message of 1830, speaking of distribution, said: "It seems to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its appropriation among the several states according to their ratio of representation."

Again in 1836, he urged this distribution, and added, as a reason for adopting it: "Each state would receive its quota of the national revenue from a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to which it had itself contributed its fair proportion."

And in 1833, he still more decidedly repeated his recommendation of the measure, saying that the lands were originally ceded "for the purposes of the federal harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war," and that "they may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished."

We understand that a gentleman has a wool-carding machine in the course of erection in this county, some ten or twelve miles from this place. We believe there is not, at present, a cotton factory, wool-carding machine, or forgo, in Buncombe county!

Col. John G. Bynum, of Rutherford, is a candidate for Major General of the 4th Division of the North Carolina militia.

The Asheville Clay Club met on Tuesday evening, according to previous appointment. The Club was favored with speeches from several gentlemen. The meeting was a full one, and the best spirit prevailed.

Mr. Clay was at Frankfort, Ky., a few days since, to witness the inauguration of Gov. Owsley. The Commonwealth says: "He looked harrier and more vigorous than we have seen him for five years; and he was in finer spirits than we ever saw him."

Hon. John Quincy Adams has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts.

The Morganton Convention. The following letter from an esteemed friend at Morganton, shows that the gallant Whigs of Burke are making extensive arrangements for the approaching Convention. It will be seen that they are preparing a beautiful prize banner, to be presented to the county that sends the largest delegation, in proportion to her Whig vote. Will old Buncombe resist the appeal made to her patriotism on this occasion? Let us, fellow Whigs of Buncombe, resolve to bring that Banner home with us. We can do it, if we but make the effort. Shall we not try? But here is the letter, read it:

Morganton, Sept. 30, 1844. Mr. Adin:—Sir: We have just had an enthusiastic Whig meeting at this place, preparatory to the great Whig festival we anticipate on the 18th and 19th of next month.—The Whigs of Burke are fully alive to the importance of the approaching election, and have resolved that each will do his whole duty in removing the reflection that was cast upon the Western Reserve in the reduced majority that this District gave in our recent election for Governor—and they call upon their brother Whigs of the west, to join them in a noble effort to regain our former proud position, and to give Mr. Clay a larger majority than the illustrious Harrison received in 1840. We have made extensive arrangements to give interest to our meeting on the 18th and 19th, and have secured the attendance of some of the most distinguished gentlemen of our state, and have invited many gentlemen from a distance. It will continue for two days, and upon the night of the first day, a brilliant torch light procession will be formed, and other amusement provided for those who may not be disposed to partake of the intellectual feast that will be offered at the stand of the public speakers. On the 19th a Barbecue will be secured up, to which are invited, without distinction of party.

The Whigs of Burke have resolved to send a beautiful Banner to that county; it shall send the largest delegation in proportion to her Whig vote in August last, to the proposed Convention, and at our meeting to-day a committee was appointed to award the Banner, and B. S. Gaither was selected to present the same, in behalf of his Whig brethren, to the successful delegation. We were highly entertained by addresses from Messrs. Gaither, Caldwell, T. G. Walton, J. J. Erwin, and E. P. Jones, and if you had been present, you would have concurred with me in expressing the opinion that old Burke had rekindled the Whig fires of 1840.

Will not the State of Buncombe put in a bid for the Prize Banner? It will have full length likeness of Mr. Clay upon it, which of itself, will render it sacred in the eyes of such gallant Whigs as Buncombe can boast of, and will be a monument of their devotion to the great Whig cause, and a certificate of their patriotism of which their descendants will be proud.

We shall be happy to meet with all of our friends west of the mountains, and we hope you will do us the favor to give them a general invitation through your paper, and urge them to come.

I am, sir, with great respect, yours, &c. Secretary Wilkins has left Washington for western Pennsylvania. Mr. Calhoun will make a visit shortly to South Carolina.

Hon. William H. Haywood, jr., has thanks for the interesting public documents has forwarded us.

To the Whigs of North Carolina. The citizens of the counties of Caldwell, McDowell, (comprising formerly the old county of Burke,) have resolved to meet once more in council together, to revive the political associations of former times, and renew their pledges of patriotic devotion to the institutions of their country. For this purpose they will hold a Meeting at Morganton, on the 18th and 19th of October, when it is expected that distinguished gentlemen of our own or other states, will be present, and address upon the important political questions of the day. It is proposed that each county should send a delegation, and that the delegates should be authorized to consider the political questions of the day, and to send a report to the meeting, and to vote upon the resolutions proposed. It is proposed that the delegates should be clothed in the robes of the Whigs of 1840, and that they should be accompanied by their wives and families, and that they should be entertained with a sumptuous banquet, and that they should be lodged in the most comfortable manner.

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We say come, come, come! Do not come Democrats! Do not come with you around the corner with you the snakes!

The spire of the new church is now upwards of 100 feet high, and is designed to be finished in a few days. It is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, and will be a great ornament to the city. The following drunk standing at the foot of the spire, and a few evenings ago, said: "Here's to the far needs no pi—"

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