THOMAS BRAGG, ESQUIRE, AND POOR DEBTORS.

Democratic Editors and democratic Orators are manufacturing a very huge man out of very small materials. They are throwing up their hats and shouting lustily for Mr. Bragg "B—ther of the Captain."

Of the scores of Democratic aspirants for the gubernatorial chair he is the very one of all others they preferred. Holden of the "Standard" for the last twelve months has been gathering wind "to sound abroad his praise,"—Wilson of the Salisbury Banner" had him in his eye, when he moved to Salisbury. And Erwin of the "Ashville News," was only waiting for his nomination to renounce his party and turn.

We have no doubt he is just the man for you: for he is upon record as the most illiberal, narrow-minded—stand still public man in the State.

Mr. Bragg was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1842-'43, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Just take up the Journal for that session and trace him, and you will find him opposing every enterprize to develope the resources of the State—every measure to alleviate the distress of the UNFORTUNATE, and every reform to strip our Statute Book of all lingering traces of barbarism.

We have selected but *one* of many for animadversion. And we call upon every unfortunate man of business—every Poor Debtor throughout the State—to remember it against him at the Polls in August next:—

Take up your Journal, look at page 623, and you will see where Mr. Bragg—*the Poor Man's friend*—as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—reported *against*—what? Why, Against A Proposition to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt!! And under what circumstances did he refuse to extend this *poor boon* to the unfortunate debtor?—Was it when credit was good—when money was plenty, and when all were prosperous? Not so! It was when credit was ruined—when finances were disordered—when Banks suspended—when Courts were crowded with suitors—when creditors were clamorous and debtors were OPPRESSED!

*Then* it was, and under such a load, the poor man asked but for *freedom from Prison walls*—asked for the sake of his dear wife and hungry children—that he might be permitted to struggle on, satisfy his remorseless creditor and feed his starving family.—Then it was we say, and *that* it was Thomas Bragg refused. Poor Debtor! how do you like it?

Stand forward, you Democratic Editors and Orators, and defend him if you can—You may convince some *Shylock*, who has squatted at a Country Cross road, poisoned his neighbors and beggared their families, that Thomas Bragg "*is just the man*," but never the unfortunate but honest citizen, who has had to strive *against* a grinding creditor and *for* a dependant family.—*Milton Chronicle.*

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A Distressing Case of Hydrophobia.—The Dayton Empire notices an instance of a man in Montgomery county, Ohio, who was bitten some time ago by a dog, and who now has symptoms like hydrophobia:

"A few days ago, while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely, and seemed inclined to bite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his wife to hand him a piece of sole leather, which being complied with, he bit it through in several places, and continued biting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore into splinters with his teeth. At this point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She done so immediately, and locked the door. He tried to get out; but finding the door locked, he went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was overtaken, screaming and crying with the most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back and is now under medical care."

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A Rogue Captured.—We are informed that while the cars were on their way down, last Wednesday, a gentleman discovered among the passengers a person suspected of having been concerned in robberies of money, jewelry, &c., to the amount of probably ten thousand dollars, in the town of Washington, North Carolina. The gentleman communicated the information to one or two others, and after closely watching the movements of the party in question, who was quite nervous, and continually inquiring of the conductor where he could change cars, they became convinced that all was not right with him. Fortunately, perhaps, for the ends of justice, if not for the comfort of passengers, a train had run off the track near Summerville, thus causing considerable delay to the cars in which they were travelling. Officers were procured, and the suspected man arrested. When his baggage was produced he denied that it belonged to him, but the conductor declared that he was the person who placed it in his custody.—On being searched, one of his trunks was found filled with skeleton keys, and all other implements used by burglars. The rogue was committed to await a requisition from Washington, North Carolina.—*Charleston Standard.*

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Dreadful Accident at Niagara Falls.—A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday morning last at Niagara Falls. A little girl, five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced. For an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her, fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet. She still survives, but her recovery is impossible.

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Diamond Cut Diamond. A Yankee and a Southerner were playing poker on a steamboat:

"I haven't seen an ace for sometime," remarked the Southerner.

"Well, I guess you aint," said the Yankee, "but I can tell you where they are.—One of them is up your shirt sleeve there, and the other three are in the top of one of my boots."

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The Sultan an Irishman.—When the gallant 88th (Connaught Rangers) landed at Scutari, their enthusiastic devotion to the Sultan's cause knew no bonds when they heard that the loftiest title by which he was known to the Turks was the "Paddy Shaw" (Padishah.)


# North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Thursday Afternoon, July 6, 1854.



☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.


FOR GOVERNOR,

## Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce Gen. JOHN A. YOUNG, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

S. J. LOWRIE.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce E. C. GRIER, (of Providence,) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. A. COOK, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorised to announce JAMES WALLACE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce R. R. RAY, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. MEANS, Esq., as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing August election.

ELECTION 3d OF AUGUST.

### Gen. Dockery's Appointments.

We are requested to publish the following list of appointments, at which times and places Gen. Dockery will address his fellow citizens:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monroe, Union county, on Saturday, | July | 1. |
| Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, Monday | " | 3. |
| Lincolnton, Lincoln county, Wednesday | " | 5. |
| Newton, Catawba county, Thursday | " | 6. |
| Taylorsville, Alexander co., Friday, | " | 7. |
| Wilkesboro', Wilkes co'ty, Saturday | " | 8. |
| Jefferson, Ashe county, Monday, | " | 10. |
| Boone, Watauga county, Wednesday, | " | 12. |
| Lenoir, Caldwell county, Friday, | " | 14. |
| Morganton, Burke county, Saturday, | " | 15. |
| Marion, McDowell county, Monday, | " | 17. |
| Rutherfordton, Wednesday, | " | 19. |

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☞ Mr. S. C. Harris, of Cabarrus county, sent us, a few days since, a cotton bloom. He had them in his fields on the 26th ult.

### Rail Road Convention.

We will publish the proceedings of the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Rail Road Convention, now in session at this place, next week.

### Discussion at Charlotte.

The candidates for Governor addressed a large audience in the Court House at this place on Monday evening, the 3rd instant, from one till five o'clock.

General Dockery opened the discussion. He was bold, straight-forward, candid, conclusive, and unanswerable in argument.

Mr. Bragg has some reputation as a lawyer, and effects to be courteous in deportment: but in personal appearance, and as a man of ability, he is a disappointment and a failure. Bitter in party animosity, narrow-minded and uncharitable in debate, he exhibits, in his manner of handling the subjects under discussion, more of the characteristics of a pettifogger, than of a statesman of enlarged and enlightened views. His conduct indicates, and his countenance betrays the forebodings of a fearful disappointment, and an overwhelming defeat. This feeling was often exhibited during the discussion in his rude attacks upon the veracity of General Dockery, and in his wholesale abuse of the Whig press of the State, taking care to forget, for the time, the course of the Democratic press towards his opponent.

We shall not be able, for want of space, to give a detailed account of the discussion here, and if we could, we would be unwilling to subject ourself to the labor of following Mr. Bragg through the labyrinthian mazes of his metaphysical quibbling, and dodging through the narrow straits into which he was led by General Dockery. We shall attempt, however, to give a faithful sketch of the main points at issue between the gentlemen, and their respective positions upon them.

General Dockery set out by saying that it had been his intention from the beginning of the campaign to avoid the discussion of National politics, except so far as the subject of the distribution of the public lands was connected with that of internal improvements, but that his opponent had forced him to speak on other questions of a Federal nature. He then referred to the course of the Democratic press in prophesying to the people that if Scott was elected he would fill the offices of the Government with Free Soilers and Abolitionists, and showed that Pierce had done this very thing in many instances, and especially in removing from the Collectorship in New York, Judge Bronson, a good Union Democrat, and appointing in his stead a rank Free Soiler in the person of Mr Redfield, yet no murmur of discontent had ever escaped from the lips of a Democrat in the South. When Mr. Bragg came to reply to this part of the argument, he had the hardihood to declare that Redfield was as sound a Union man as ever Bronson was, a position that no Democratic paper in the South had ever dared to take.

General Dockery next alluded to the injustice of Gov. Reid in appointing all Democrats to represent the State's stock in the board of directors of the Central Rail Road, a measure which had passed the Legislature in the proportion of 17 Whigs to 6 Democrats. Although Mr. Bragg was unwilling that General Dockery should "wait and see," what the Whigs of the North were going to do, [illegible] yet no answer to this account of Gov. Reid's, his only reply was, that the Democratic Directors of the Rail Road had done nothing yet, and would only "wait and see," and turn them out when they did anything wrong.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

Gen. Dockery showed his devotion to the rights of the people by proving that he had voted in the Convention of 1835, to give the election of Governor, Sheriffs, Clerks, and Constables to the people, and had for many years been in favor of abolishing freehold qualifications in elections for State Senators. He preferred a Convention to do this, as the cheaper, more certain, and most expeditious mode. Here the delegates would have but one duty to perform, and there could be no log-rolling, as in the Legislature. He called upon Mr. Bragg to show, before this canvass commenced, where, when, and how he had shown his devotion to Free Suffrage. Gen. Dockery was full and explicit on the subject of the basis. He knew that the East had been opposed to a Convention on the ground that they did not want the basis disturbed. He knew also that there were many Whigs and Democrats in the West who were for changing the present Federal basis of representation and taxation to the white basis. He advocated the resolution of the Whig Convention for calling a Convention to amend the State Constitution, and restricting its action in this particular, because it was a Compromise between the East and the West, and it met his hearty approbation. He stated that Mr. Bragg had said at Edenton, where he met him before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, that he would not trust the West, and the Whig party on this subject. He would not trust his purse with the West and the Whigs. He was not a candidate then and did not want votes; but now he was and did want votes, and had changed his tune.

Mr. Bragg in answer attempted to explain. He said that he had been misrepresented on this, and all other questions. He said that, at Edenton, he had only denied the Constitutional right of a bare majority to call a Constitution. The Legislature could not restrict a Convention in any particular, and that he would trust no such body, whether from the West or the East. Gen. Dockery, in conclusion, pinned him on this subject by stating that Mr. Bragg's assertion was a naked and independent one, and proved it by showing that he said such a convention would take the poll tax off the white man and lay it on the black men.

FREE SCHOOLS.

On this subject Gen. Dockery said that the platforms of both parties were alike But the Whigs had done more than pass resolutions, and Democrats had not. The School fund had been largely increased by the Distribution act of 1836, and the Whigs were still in favor of the Distribution of the public lands so as to enable North Carolina to make her School system still more efficient in behalf of the poor. He himself had felt the want of education, and his lack of it had made him a laughing stock for the aristocratic Democracy of North Carolina, who took every occasion to sneer at his education, and his manner of pronouncing words. His want of education had made the compass of his language, somewhat narrow, and gave to his speeches an appearance of sameness and monotony, that made his competitor complain that he was sick of hearing the same thing over and over again every day.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On this subject Gen. Dockery was triumphantly at home. Ever since 1832 he had shown his devotion to this subject at home, and in the councils of the State. The country was indebted to the Whig party for all the improvements of the age. Democracy had always, with a few honorable exceptions, opposed this doctrine, and he defied his competitor to show when, and where, and how, he had ever advanced the prosperity of the country on this subject. He again refered to the discussion at Edenton, where he said he had catechised Mr. Bragg to know whether he was in favor of the Eastern and Western extensions of the Central Road, and he had denied his right to do so. He had repeatedly put the question to him, and after much hesitation and quibbling he had answered that he was, so far as the means and resources of the State would allow. He then put this question to him, "Are you in favor of borrowing money for such purposes?" and he emphatically answered, "No!" Mr. Bragg had denied that he had given this answer, and, to sustain himself, Gen. Dockery produced a certificate signed by sixteen respectable witnesses, who heard the discussion, and who say that Mr. Bragg made the answer imputed to him under the circumstances detailed by Gen. Dockery.

Mr. Bragg tried to explain. He said this certificate was a "garbled" statement of the discussion, and produced one of his own, which he said was signed by Whigs and Democrats, but it did not touch the point in dispute. He attacked Gen. Dockery's witnesses. He said that the Editor of the Edenton Whig had dogged his footsteps all over the State with slander and detraction, that he was deaf, and could'nt hear the discussion, that another of the certifiers was in the same situation, that Mr. Evans was a Methodist Minister, and stood by Dockery and cried "amen" to every thing he said. For his part he had no respect for any man who would step down from the sacred desk, and soil his robes with the dust of the political arena. The other thirteen, he left untouched except that they were biased by strong partizan feeling.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Gen. Dockery was luminous and all-powerful on the public lands. He proved the constitutionality of Distribution by the highest Democratic authority. By Gen. Jackson's recommendations to Congress after the payment of the public debt in 1832, and by his sanction of the act of distribution in 1836. By the course of Messrs. Calhoun and Crawford whilst in the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, and by the votes and acts of many other leading Democrats as well as Whigs. If North Carolina had her share of the public lands, it would enable her to build schools and colleges, and rail roads in every portion of the State without burdening the people with taxation.

Mr. Bragg was opposed to distribution. He thought that the lands were pledged to pay off the debt of the Mexican war. If we get into a war with Cuba and Spain about the Black Warrior, or should we become involved in the present European war, we would need the lands to help us pay out, and to recruit the Treasury after paying Mexico the ten millions of dollars stipulated to be paid by the recent treaty.

Gen. Dockery wanted to know if, after all these debts were paid, and all the war clouds expelled from the political horizon, he, Mr. Bragg, would be willing for North Carolina to have her share, but he could get no definite answer, which showed that Mr. Bragg was only for dodging the main issue.

A great deal of Mr. Bragg's speech was consumed in complaining of Gen. Dockery's personal treatment of him, and in trying to create public sympathy in his behalf, but it was no go here. He also wasted much time in dwelling on the United States Bank, Independent Treasury, &c., and in putting misconstructions on Gen. Dockery's course in the State Legislature, and in Congress on collateral matters and issues, but he invariably came out at the little end of the horn.

### Dr. Ramsey and his Annals of Tennessee.

With a number of communications from Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, we have also received from a friend of Dr. Ramsey, author of the Annals of Tennessee, copies of the Knoxville *Tri-Weekly Register* of May 27th and June 9th, the former containing a copy of the communication of our correspondent "B" to our paper of 4th, in answer to one of Dr. Ramsey in the Whig of the week before, defending a charge which we made, in the *Whig* of March 28th, against a historical position of his in his "Annals of Tennessee," wherein the author, by a cunning and well-devised confusion of names, dates, and facts, succeeded, to some extent, in imposing upon the country the impression that his near relative, Ezekiel Polk, was a Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775; and the latter containing a communication from Dr. Ramsey in answer to the letter of our correspondent "B." of Concord, accompanied by the request that we shall publish the same, as an act of justice to Ramsey. We shall comply with this request, not, however, without exercising our privilege, as sentinels on the watch-tower of truth, of submitting a few criticisms upon the conduct of Dr. Ramsey, regarding his management of this controversy from its beginning to the present time.

It will be admitted that it is one of the first and most important duties of a historian to deal candidly with facts. We must endeavor to show, in the absence of our correspondent "B.", whose presence would be of great assistance to us, that Dr. Ramsey has failed in this all-essential qualification, not only in his "Annals," touching the question in dispute, but also in conducting his side of this controversy. And first of the latter branch of the charge.

It will be remembered by those of our readers who have given their attention to this subject, that on the 28th of March last in attempting to account for the failure of the Mecklenburg Monumental Association, we incidentally made the following allusion to Dr. Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee: "The name of this man (Ezekiel Polk) appearing in Dr. Ramsey's History of Tennessee, as one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been a great draw-back, in this county, upon the sale of that, otherwise, valuable book. Dr. Ramsey has doubtless been imposed upon by some Western copy of the Declaration, manufactured for electioneering purposes in 1844, when the nephew, (grandson,) James K. Polk, was a candidate for the Presidency."

As soon as the foregoing passage fell under the eye of Dr. Ramsey, he sat down and wrote the following answer to our paper, which was published in the same on the 5th of April:

*Copy sent to the editors of the Charlotte Whig, April 5, 1854.*

To the Editors:—My attention has been called to an editorial in the North Carolina Whig of the 18th ult. In your issue of that date, speaking of that part of my volume which gives the names of those who participated in the Mecklenburg Declaration, you say, "Doctor Ramsey has, doubtless been imposed upon by some western copy of the Declaration, manufactured for electioneering purposes in 1844, when the nephew, James K. Polk, was a candidate for the Presidency."

This allegation of yours is founded entirely in *error.* In compiling my work I was exceeding careful to consult the most authentic records within my reach, and in what I have published in it relating to the participation of the mother state in the cause of Independence, I have quoted from North Carolina Records, and have referred the reader to the pages on which the information may be found; and in the case commented on by you, where I give not only the names of the Delegates to the Charlotte Convention, but also "of the master spirits and patriots of the country, through whose influence and popularity the resolutions were adopted," I have followed the record to the letter, and find there the names of Ezekiel Polk, and I refer the reader, on my 129th page to your own North Carolina State Pamphlet, pp. 11 and 16, Raleigh, 1831. It is now before me, and I refer again to its pages in vindication of my entire accuracy. I find on its title page, "Published by the Governor, under the authority and direction of the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, Raleigh, Lawrence & Lemay, printers to the state, 1831." I had to consider it, therefore, not only as authentic and reliable but as official. If it contains an error, the error is not that of the compiler. It is not a Tennessee, but a North Carolina origin and manufacture—not of 1844, but of 1831.

With the republication of any of these names after 1775 I have nothing to do, and have said nothing. I hope you will do me the justice to publish this note.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. G. M. RAMSEY.

Mecklenburg, April 5, 1854.

From this it will seem that Dr. Ramsey studiously and cautiously avoided noticing the charge which we had made against the correctness of his book, but contented himself with confining his answer to the apology, in which we charitably attempted to account for the fraud or error into which he had been led. His entire silence as to the charge is a tacit admission of its truth, and his answer is predicated upon this supposition, and is in fact a virtual attempt to vindicate the fact that Ezekiel Polk was a Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by defending the source of his authority for the assertion. Thus it will be seen, up to this time, that he does not deny or even touch, the charge that he had put down the name of Ezekiel Polk in his "Annals of Tennessee," as one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775. But since our correspondent "B." has scented out the fraud, Dr. Ramsey comes out and disclaims having taken the position that Ezekiel Polk was a Signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Hear him in reply to "B." His answer is as follows:

Commenting upon this letter, B. assumes for me the position that in my recent History I have put down "the name of Ezekiel Polk as one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." *This is a position I have no where taken, and which I here disclaim as being unwarranted from my book.* B. has either not seen the paragraph on that subject in it, or if he has read it, totally misconceives its purport. It is short and I copy it from my 129th page. It follows. "The names of the delegates, and of the master spirits and patriots of the country, through whose influence and popularity the resolutions were adopted are Hezekiah Alexander," and here follow twenty-nine others, including in that number the name of Ezekiel Polk. The attentive reader will observe that I have no where specified the names of those who were delegates nor of those "who appeared to take the lead," and by whose instrumentality the Declaration was made; but that I refer the reader for the former to page 11 of the state pamphlet, and for the latter to page 16. The phraseology employed in the text plainly implies, and was intended to make *two* specific designations—the one the *delegates*—the other such as were *prominent and influential in the objects of the Convention.* The references indicate who belonged to each class thus designated.

In thus classifying Ezekiel Polk, and the twelve others associated with him, I have done what is due to truth and justice, and I here give the authority on which that classification is authorized and sustained. It is found in the state pamphlet referred to in the above letter and in my volume, and is contained in the following certificate of Captain Jack, signed and sworn to Dec. 7, 1819—at a time when his testimony, if questioned at all, could have been easily invalidated.

"Having seen in the newspapers some pieces respecting the Declaration of Independence by the people of Mecklenburg county, N. C., in May, 1775, and being solicited to state what I know of that transaction I would observe, that for some time previous to, and at the time those resolutions were agreed upon, I resided in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, was privy to a number of meetings of some of the most influential and leading characters of that country on the subject, before the final adoption of the resolutions—and at the time they were adopted; among those who appeared to take the lead may be mentioned Hezekiah Alexander, who generally acted as chairman, John McKnitt Alexander, as Secretary, Abraham Alexander, Adam Alexander, Major John Davidson, Major (afterwards) General William Davidson, Colonel Thomas Polk, Ezekiel Polk, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, Samuel Martin, Duncan Ochiltree, William Wilson, Robert Irvin." The remainder of Captain Jack's certificate being irrelevant to the present inquiry, need not be here given. The whole of it, and especially the names here enumerated, will all be seen on page 16 of the pamphlet from which I quoted in my book. B. intimates a suspicion of its genuineness. My copy of the pamphlet I also *know* to be *genuine.* It was presented to me soon after its date in 1831 by the chairman of the Legislative Committee of North Carolina, who prepared and published it, and has ever since remained in my possession. I place it now in your own, Mr. Editor, temporarily, that its genuineness may be tested by a comparison of it with others, and for the inspection of any who think me so stupid as to have misquoted it. In it will be found the authority under which I classified Ezekiel Polk and those mentioned with him, as "among the master spirits and patriots of the country, through whose influence and popularity the resolutions were adopted." And I respectfully enquire of B. whether page 16 of his copy of the pamphlet, he does not find exactly as I have quoted from mine. If he does so find, his copy is not spurious, as I know mine not to be.

In further support of the genuineness and validity of Captain Jack's affidavit, especially as to *all* the names as above quoted, there is in my possession and I herewith send also to you, another North Carolina pamphlet, "Raleigh, pp. 15, printed by J. Gales & son in 1822, copied from the Raleigh Register." It was presented at that early date to me by Col. Wm. Polk, then of Raleigh, and President of the State Bank, whose well known signature is upon its title page and will be recognised by every business man in the country. On its page 11 we found in the same certificate of Captain Jack the identical names as above mentioned, and with the others, that of Ezekiel Polk. The genuineness of that certificate is thus placed beyond cavil or suspicion.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
J. G. M. RAMSEY.

Mecklenburg, May 31, 1854.

If, as Dr. Ramsey asserts, "the phraseology employed in the text plainly implies, and was intended to make *two* specific designations—one the *delegates*—the other such as were *prominent and influential in the objects of the Convention*," why did he confound in his book, page 129, the persons who were declared to be, by the Legislature of North Carolina in the State Pamplet referred to on page 11, the genuine Signers, with names on page 16 of the Pamphlet, and only alluded to by Captain Jack, in his certificate, as among "the most influential and leading characters of the county on the subject, *before the final adoption of* the Resolutions—and at the time they were adopted"? This leads us to the consideration of the first branch of our charge involving Dr. Ramsey's candor as an historian. Why should he confound so important a fact as the adoption of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in Convention assembled, and the names of the Signers, as appearing on page 11 of the State Pamphlet, with Captain Jack's certificate giving only the names of "the most influential and leading characters of the county on the subject, before the final adoption of the resolutions, and at the time they were adopted," as appearing on page 16 of said Pamphlet? To make the confusion the more complete, he has pretended to adopt the alphabetical order in putting the names down, beginning with the name of Hezekiah Alexander, and adding twenty-nine others—twenty six only being Signers—putting down, indiscriminately, those who were not Signers, including the name of Ezekiel Polk, with those who were; all the former being put down before the latter were concluded. Such conduct can only be accounted for, by attributing to Dr. Ramsey the deliberate design of smuggling in upon the credulity of the people, the name of Ezekiel Polk as one of the immortal Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and yet of leaving the matter so arranged to make his own escape as an historian in case of detection.

Does Dr. Ramsey recollect having been in this county some years since, and then, having returned to Tennessee, manufactured a spurious copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, a number of which he addressed to the late William Bain Alexander of this county? If he does, this fact will corroborate what we have said above, and, at any rate, show that Dr Ramsey has always been anxious that Ezekiel Polk's name should be associated with that instrument as one of its Signers.

The Salisbury *Banner* some time since called upon us to explain the motives which actuated us in reviving this old and unpleasant controversy, and from a feeling of repugnance to prolonging the discussion, we declined answering the Editor's interrogatory. We hope now that he will rest satisfied that our reasons were well-founded, and be content to let the subject rest in peace for the future, as Dr. Ramsey himself is forced to submit to the weight of testimony against the claims of Ezekiel Polk to be handed down to posterity as one of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and thus impliedly admit that he was not one of that immortal band.

### A Lie Nailed to the Counter.

Mr. Bragg stated in his speech here on Monday, that Gen. Dockery, James Morehead and Mr. Stanly had offered Gen. Edney $400 to come home from Washington and canvass the Mountain District in favor of Mr. Kerr and Gen. Scott in the campaign two years ago. This at the moment was a source of great rejoicing for the Democrats. But when Gen. Dockery rose and stated that Gen. Edney had made a slight mistake and said that he had come to them and asked them for four hundred dollars for such purposes and was peremptorily refused, such a shout of exultation went forth from the crowd, as made us tremble for the fate of the walls of the Court House, and Democrats were silent for the rest of the evening.

### Bragg and Biggs.

During the discussion at this place on Monday last, between the candidates for Governor, Mr. Bragg took occasion to say that he had a conversation with Col. Asa Biggs, author of the Democratic Resolution on Internal Improvements, a short time previously to the assembling of the Convention which had nominated him as the candidate of his party for Governor, in relation to Internal Improvements, and he was consequently apprised of what the terms of that Resolution would be before he was nominated. This is an important revelation, and shows that these two old fogies, and bitter anti-internal improvement Democrats saw that it would be necessary, in case either of them should receive the nomination, to shift their sails and invent a compass that would suit all weather and all directions. The resolution in the Democratic platform is the result, and our readers may judge how admirably they have succeeded.

### Mecklenburg Agricultural Association.

Mr. Walker, the Chairman of this society, requests us to give notice that its members will meet in the Court House, at Charlotte, on Thursday the 13th instant.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

*Messrs Editors:*—In your issue of June the 13th I saw a communication over the signature of "many voters," suggesting my name to be run on the Whig ticket for the State Legislature. Permit me to say in reply, that I feel truly grateful to my friends for the honor intended, but for several reasons I cannot consent to be a candidate.

I hope the ticket will be filled out with the name of some person more competent for that high and important trust.

JNO. WOLF.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

*Messrs. Editors:* In your paper of the 6th of June, I find a Card headed "Rev. A. M. Shipp, Rev. J. M. Bradley and Rev. E. F. Deems," purporting to be a defence of the reputation and position of Dr. Deems, &c Being absent when the said Card was published, I never saw a word of it for 8 or 10 days after, and until now I have not had an opportunity of replying for want of time and the necessary data.

By reference to the Doctor's Card, the reader will see that my remarks to Rev. A. M. Shipp on the subject of Conference boundaries, and petitions to the General Conference, in which I complain of Dr. Deems's course in the matter, were based on two letters written by Dr. Deems himself—the first to Rev. T. M. Farrow and John R. Daniel, Esq., of Charlotte, the other to D. M. Lee, Esq., of Charlotte circuit. Now I wish to publish the facts in the case, (if permitted) and let the world judge of my course in this matter. Dr. Deems's letter to Rev. T. M. Farrow and Mr. J. R. Daniel is before me. It was written to them in reply to a letter sent him (Dr. Deems) by them in behalf of the official members of the church in Charlotte, requesting him, (Dr. Deems) not to agitate the matter of a transfer of territory to the North Carolina Conference, in Charlotte. In this letter the Doctor says, "If every man, woman and child in your county should sign a petition to me, to discuss the question of our boundaries publicly, I should respectfully decline. The whole matter of boundaries according to the constitution of our church is one in which the laity have no voice. The only proper place for its discussion is the Annual Conference or the General Conference."

Yet the Doctor says in his 4th disclaimer as found in his Card referred to above, "In no letter to the Church in Charlotte, and in no other way have I denied the people the right of petition, but have uniformly *advocated* it." Now, as to the words "the right of petition," used here by Dr. Deems in allusion to a statement made by Mr. Lee, I have only to say they are not mine. I said to Rev. A. M. Shipp, as found in my postscript, published by Dr. Deems, "He (Dr. Deems) writes to brother Farrow, 'in reference to the matter of a transfer of territory the people have no voice,'" I so reported the case to Mr. Lee at the time he read the portion of Dr. Deems's letter to me referred to in mine to Rev. A. M. Shipp as above.

Three days since I addressed a note to Mr. Lee, requesting him to send me Dr. Deems's letter containing the paragraph he read to me on the subject of a transfer and petitions to the General Conference, or, "if preferred, a copy of the paragraph," informing him that I wished to publish the facts in the case, and let the blame (if any) "rest where it belongs." To-day I received in reply as follows: "I cannot, in my opinion, with justice to Dr. Deems or myself grant your request at the present." Hence, Messrs. Editors, for "the present" I decline any reference to said letter in the hands of D. M. Lee, Esq., farther than to state as before, that he read a portion of it to me soon after it came to him, and it was used in the matter of getting signers to the petitions for a transfer of the Circuit to the North Carolina Conference. Dr. Ardrey told me Mr. Lee read it to a number of persons on a public day in Charlotte, yet, *now, when it is called for,* in *justice* to its author, it cannot be brought to light! Now it appears quite evident if I have wronged Dr. Deems by a misquotation from his letter, the most effectual means of justification of himself would have been the publication of the letter. This is so evident that I feel greatly surprised that it did not occur to so shrewd a mind as Dr. Deems's, to publish this letter in his card. Had he done so I would have let the whole matter go for what it is worth, and would have felt no necessity for troubling you or the public on this subject. I leave the matter for the present.

With due respects, yours,
J. M. BRADLEY.

*Charlotte, July 3, 1854.*

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The exports of Wilmington, North Carolina, are said to be about $6,000,000 worth per annum.

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CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

FROM 28TH JUNE TO 3D JULY.

J. M. & A. J. Jones, J. H. Wylie, R. H. Corbett, A. Baggerly, R. R. & C. Creek, J. Rankin, Pioneer Mills, J. H. Hodgens & Co., A. Krimminger, T. R. Tate, Fink & S., Phifer & Y., Hoke & M., Long & O.

Consignees will please pay attention to the date.

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## HYMENEAL.

Married, in Mecklenburg county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. M. Anderson, Rev. J. H. WATT to Miss A. L. NEAL, daughter of Gen. Wm. H. Neal.

[We acknowledge the Fee.

Married, in this county, by R. D. Alexander, Esq., on the 22d ult., Mr JOSEPH HARRISON to FANNY D., daughter of Wm. Christenbury.

## Died,

In Charlotte, on the 5th instant, Miss OCTAVIA SMITH, daughter of the late Dr S. H. Smith, aged about 16 years.

In this county, on the 18th ult., MARTHA HARRIET, daughter of David Henderson, in the 8th year of her age.

## Obituary.

Died, at Spring Hill, York District, S. C., on the 19th ult., Miss MARTHA H. DARNALL, in the 35th year of her age.

She was a member of the Baptist church at Flint Hill, and the even tenor of her life, joined with fixed religious principles, qualified her for all the duties of life. She enjoyed much of the divine presence during her illness and would often tell her afflicted Mother and sisters not to weep but praise God. She had been for several years afflicted with consumption. Her sufferings were great, yet she bore them with christian fortitude and died rejoicing in the hope of a happy eternity.

E.

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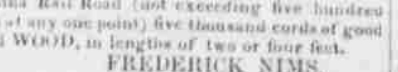
## ☞ Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Robison, & Rea, are informed that said firm has been dissolved, and that the Notes and Accounts belonging to it have been transferred to J. M. Hutchison, Attorney at Law, for collection. IMMEDIATE payment must be made, or costs will be incurred.

M. W. ROBISON.
D. L. REA.

July 4, 1854. 21tf

## Proposals.



OFFICE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, COLUMBIA, June 30, 1854.

PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, are invited until 1st of August next, for the delivery at any points on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road (not exceeding five hundred cords at any one point) five thousand cords of good sound WOOD, in lengths of two or four feet.

FREDERICK NIMS,
General Superintendent.

July 4, 1854. 124

## Plank Road Notice.

THE Sixth and last Instalment of $5 on the share, of the stock in the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company, was due and payable on the 1st of July instant. All stockholders are requested to make immediate payment, produce their receipts and obtain certificates of Stock.

WM. JOHNSTON, *Treasurer.*

July 4, 1854. 21tf

## CIRCULAR FOR FALL TRADE, 1854.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE beg to inform our friends and buyers of Dry Goods generally, that we have made EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS for our

FALL SALES.

We shall be prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS we have yet offered, selected, as usual, by ourselves in all the leading *European Markets.*

Our establishment and business is now so well known as being one of the MOST EXTENSIVE in this country, that it is hardly necessary to repeat what we have often said before, viz: That we are prepared to offer one of the

Largest and Most Extensive Stocks of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

*to be found in this Country, embracing all that is New, Rich and Desirable in Dress Goods of every variety,*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Domestic Goods, of all styles, Carpets, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Curtain Materials, House Keeping Goods, &c.

WE ALSO OFFER

800 cases Negro Plains and Kerseys, of the best makes and styles.

250 bales Twilled and Duffil BLANKETS.

We pay great attention to these goods, and are prepared to supply the trade on the best terms.

It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to make our prices so FULLY UNIFORM AND SO LOW, as to secure popularity, as well as to make our House, both in its organization and extent, worthy the trade of the *South and South West.*

BANCROFT, BETTS & MARSHALL.
*Nos. 209 & 211 King Street.*

July 4, 1854. 21

## GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Season is now advancing, and the subscribers being desirous of reducing their stock of

Spring & Summer Dry Goods,

which now comprises all the new and various styles, offer them at cost and carriage, to those who are about to purchase figured Dress Goods of any kind, Mantilets, embroidered Chemisettes, Sleeves and Collars—also a large

Stock of Ready-Made Clothing,

we would advise them to call and see our Goods and hear our prices, and we know we can satisfy them. They will save money by buying from us.

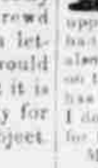
BROWN, BRAWLEY & CO.

☞ We want to buy 2,000 bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price.

Charlotte, July, 1854. 21

## STOP THE RUNAWAYS!

## $25 Reward



WILL be given for the delivery of my Boys JESSE and MOSE or their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Said Boys left on the night of the 1st of July, 1854.

*Description.*—JESSE is about 35 years old, well set and Black, has one of his upper fore teeth broken and is 5 feet 10 in. high, had long whiskers when he left, he can read, he also has a scar on one of his arms above the elbow on the back side of it. Said Negro is smart and has worked at the black smith trade, and farm. I do not know what sort of clothes he would wear for he took his wearing and fine clothes with him.

MOSE is a small negro, about 19 years old, quite yellow, very forward spoken and shows his teeth when he laughs, his teeth stands wide and is very white, and his mouth wide.

SAMUEL C. HARRIS.

Cabarrus co., July 4, 1854. 21-3t

## FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Fifth Annual FAIR of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry, will be held at the New Hall, now being erected on Meeting st., in the city of Charleston, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 15th of November, and continue open for exhibition until 29th day of November.

Suitable premiums will be given to the best specimens in the Art, Mechanism, and other branches of Industry; also, of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, and other agricultural products.

The Ladies, to whom the Institute has been so much indebted, are respectfully informed that suitable premiums will be presented by the Committee, and awarded to the best specimens in every department of Ladies' Work.

The following special premiums are offered:

For the largest quantity of COCOONS, raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—a Silver Pitcher, or $50.

For the largest quantity of SPUN SILK, the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—a Silver Pitcher, or $50.

For the best improved Sea Island COTTON GIN on same new principle, superior to those now in general use, or for any real or important improvement thereon—a Gold Medal.

For the best STALLION—a Silver Cup.

For the best MARSH TACKEY STALLION—a Silver Cup.

For the best MARSH TACKEY GELDING—a Silver Cup.

For the best pair MARSH TACKEYS, for draft—a Silver Cup.

For the best specimen of SUN FLOWER SEED OIL, not less than one gallon—a Silver Cup.

For the best specimen of RAPE SEED OIL, not less than one gallon—a Silver Cup.

For the best CASHMERE RAM—a Silver Cup.

For the best CASHMERE EWE—a Silver Cup.

For the best three quarter blood CASHMERE KID—a Silver Cup.

For the best RAM—a Silver Cup.

For the best BOAR—a Silver Cup.

For the Invention of a suitable MACHINE for Pulverizing Red Pepper—a Gold Medal.

For the best STEAM ENGINE—a Gold Medal.

For the best model of an improved STEAM FIRE ENGINE—a Gold Medal.

For the best essay on Southern Grasses—Ruffin Prize Silver Pitcher.

For the best specimen of American SCULPTURE—a Silver Pitcher.

The Directors of the Institute take great pleasure in stating to the public, that by the liberality of the State and city to this Institute, they have now in course of erection, to be completed in ample time for the approaching Fair, a large, commodious and elegant building, capable of holding in its main hall 3,500 persons; and also in connection with it a very well adapted and spacious Machine Room, which will enable the Institute to furnish sufficient power for any kind of machinery that may be offered for exhibition.

Every attention will be paid to all articles sent for exhibition.

All articles entered for premiums must be sent in on or before Saturday, 11th day of November next, directed to the care of the Clerk of South Carolina Institute, Charleston. Articles may be sent after that day for exhibition only. Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested to send full descriptions of the articles, and such general information as may be of use to the judges, and suitable for publication. Address

CLERK OF THE SO. CA. INSTITUTE.

July 1. Charleston, S. C.

## ☞ Notice.

ALL Guardians who have not renewed their bonds within the last three years, are hereby notified to do so at the next July Court, or writs will be issued according to law.

W. K. REID, C. C. C.

June 23, 1854. 122