

SECRET MOVEMENT IN N. YORK.

An extraordinary "private and confidential movement" which the New York Herald attributes to "the immediate adherents of Mr. Van Buren," is thus exposed in that paper of the 25th ult:

The New York Plebian of yesterday publishes what it calls a confidential circular, issued in the office of the Evening Post, signed by a number of distinguished democrats. Here it is:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Sir: You will doubtless agree with us, that the late Baltimore Convention placed the democratic party at the north in a position of great difficulty. We are constantly reminded that it rejected Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk, for reasons connected with the immediate annexation of Texas; reasons which had no relation to the principles of the party. Nor was that all. The convention went beyond the authority delegated to its members, and adopted a resolution on the subject of Texas, (a subject not before the country, when they were elected, upon which, therefore, they were not instructed,) which seeks to interpolate into the party code a new doctrine, hitherto unknown among us, at war with some of our established principles, and abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of northern freemen. In this position, what was the party at the north to do? Was it to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or should it support the nominations, rejecting the untenable doctrine interpolated at the Convention, and taking care that their support should be accompanied with such an expression of their opinion as to prevent its being misinterpreted? The latter alternative has been preferred; and we think wisely, for we conceive that a proper expression of our opinions will save their votes from misconception, and that proper efforts will secure the nomination of such members of Congress as will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed upon the country.

With these views, assuming that you feel on this subject as we do, we have been desirous to address you, and to invite the co-operation of yourself and other friends throughout the State.

1st.—In the publication of a joint letter, declaring our purpose to support the nominations, rejecting the resolutions respecting Texas.

2d.—In promoting and supporting at the next elections the nominations for Congress of such persons as concur in these opinions.

If your views in this matter coincide with ours, please write to some one of us, and a draft of the proposed letter will be forwarded for examination. Very respectfully,

- George P. Barker,
- William C. Bryant,
- J. W. Edmonds,
- David Dudley Field,
- Theodore Sedgwick,
- Thomas W. Tucker,
- Isaac Townsend.

This circular is accompanied in the Plebian by a column and a half of very biting remarks. It is denounced as the fruit of an atrocious conspiracy—as being "reason; foul, federal, abolition treason," as the concoction of a heartless, unmanly, but weak and impotent clique. To all this the Evening Post replied at length in the afternoon. It repeats the assertion that a great many of the best and purest men in the democracy are in favor of the movement for rejecting the resolution of the convention which nominated Mr. Polk in favor of annexation, in order that that may be left an open question, and not constitute one of the issues between the two candidates. It even informs us that the movement has already assumed a practical character—tells us that in the county of Monroe the work of disorganization is proceeding. And having given this startling intelligence, the Post goes on and declares that the great men of the democratic party who go with this movement will not go near the polls unless the plan suggested in the "confidential" circular be adopted.

The Evening Post, which is an able and well-conducted paper, with the exception of its abolitionism, which forms the basis of its opposition to annexation, complains strongly of the Plebian's "procuring and publishing a private letter, signed by one of the editors of that paper [Wm. C. Bryant, Esq.] and six other persons," but, without expressing any opinion of the conduct of the Plebian, (the number of which, containing its explanation of the matter not having been received,) we think it would have been more honorable to Mr. Bryant and his abolition associates, and more just to their democratic brethren, to have made the movement openly rather than secretly. If the Plebian has violated any confidence, in publishing the letter, let it be visited with the censure such a violation deserves; but if there be no such violation (of which we as yet see no evidence beyond the mere publication,) the exposure itself, is most honorable to it, and worthy of the thanks of the democratic party. But, be its conduct what it may, it cannot alter that of the signers of the letter, whose secret and treacherous sacrifice of the harmony and welfare of their party, to their individual abolition principles, and attempt thus secretly to destroy the public pledge of the party to the country and the south, is worthy only of the very strongest reprobation. It is painful indeed to see such a man as Wm. C. Bryant thus secretly plotting against the pledged faith and principles of his party; and really seems as though nothing honorable, just or holy can stand against the desecrating doctrines of abolitionism, in any mind or breast that gives them entrance.

Governor Bouck, of New York, has addressed a letter to Governor Call of Florida, declining to yield up James G. Graham as a fugitive from justice, to stand his trial in Florida on the indictments against him for fraud and conspiracy, causing the failure of the Bank of Florida, while he was President. One of the reasons for refusing to surrender Graham is, that the indictment does not specify the particular acts of fraud or culpable neglect, causing a failure of the bank. A similar requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of Booth, indicted with Erasm, was obeyed.

Democratic Meetings



IN ROBESON.

At a meeting of the democrats of Robeson, held at the Court House in Lumberton, Col. Alexander Watson was called to the Chair, and Benjamin Freeman, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to respond to the nomination of Wm. S. Ashe as the democratic Elector for this electoral District, and to appoint an assistant Elector, when, on motion of Maj. Eli Wishart, a Committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Thos. A. Norment, Maj. Eli Wishart, Mathew Powers, Angus McDonald, Esq., and Col. Neil Regan; who reported through Thos. A. Norment the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we concur in the nomination of Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover county, as Elector for President of the fifth Electoral District, and appoint Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county, an assistant Elector.

Resolved, That every day convinces us more and more that the cause of Democracy, Truth, and Justice, will triumph in November next, and that James K. Polk, a talented and worthy son of the Old North State, and a descendant of the illustrious Polks, who first declared in Mecklenburg for Independence and Liberty, will be our next President.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the re-annexation of Texas to this Union; believing it to be a question of greater importance to the people, than any other question now before them; and that we cannot support for office any man who is opposed to the admission of that territory into the Union.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to invite Mr. Ashe and Mr. Leak to visit us and address the people on National politics.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for their ability in discharging their duties; and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALEX. WATSON, Chm.

BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Secretary.

Communications.

WADESBORO', ANSON, N. C.

Mr. Editor: With feelings of commingled pleasure and satisfaction, I sit down to communicate to you and your readers a faint description of the political discussion which took place in Wadesboro', between Mr. Graham, the whig candidate for Governor, and Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond county. Mr. Graham arrived at this place in fine spirits and looked well, under the escort of a goodly number of mounted coons, well covered over with dust, and was welcomed on alighting from his buggy by a general huzza.

Uncle Billy, determined to do or die, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in hoisting the whig flag on the pole which was lately strewn in a thunder storm. The people present hearing that Mr. Graham would be repelled to by Mr. Leak, were keen for the discussion, and a conference was accordingly held between the friends of the combatants and the order of fight arranged.

About the hour of 12, A. M., at the ringing of the Town bell, a bass drum and a couple of clarionets started for the Grove, accompanied by the friends of the parties, and a host of the lovers of fun and frolic, who had made a serious matter of the contest of 1840, and were disappointed in getting the "Roast Beef and two dollars a day;" now caring for neither of the parties, were determined to see the end of the spree.

Messrs. Graham and Leak mounted the stand and took their seats, accompanied by Absalom Myers and Alex. Little on the part of Mr. Graham, and Hampton B. Hammond and Clement Marshall on the part of Mr. Leak—all seated. The High Sheriff, too, mounted the stand to preserve order; and Uncle Billy (good old Coon) took his position among them, and exercised his functions in attending to the water department. That "Wig" has ever been in the thickest of the fight, and ought to be promoted.

While the crowd were adjusting themselves on their seats, the clarionets screeched Hail Columbia, and Mr. Graham arranged his documents. Expectation was now on tiptoe. Mr. Little arose and besought both Coons and Locofocos to keep quiet and preserve order. Mr. Graham then arose and Mr. Little introduced him to the audience, and Cousin Tom slapped his hands, and all was silent again. Mr. Graham bowed and smiled sweetly upon us, and commenced the discussion. He spoke three mortal hours (some ten minutes). He praised the U. S. Bank—spoke of the virtues of distribution—lauded Henry Clay—grieved that any one complained of the expenses of poor Harrison's funeral—abused John Tyler—lashed Swaitwout, Boyd, and Lynn, and then with head and tail up dashed off to Texas. Here he blew hot and cold—was for and against annexation—"became all things to all manner of men," hoping to please all and get the votes of a good many. His wind giving out, he bowed, smiled again, and sat down. Here numbers came to the aid of my Cousin Tommy—slapped their hands—stamped with their feet, and the clarionets struck up

"Lassic, art thou sleeping yet?"

Mr. Graham appears to be much of a gentleman, one whom Democrats would love to support, did they not like Michael Hoke better. Mr. G. did not deal in the little, low, dirty, miserable, party slang, which characterized the efforts of Gov. Morehead when among us. He discussed the matter with great fairness, but with little animation. He disappointed all parties. The whigs expected a more interesting speaker—the democrats a more abusive one. I cannot give you a better idea

of the interest felt in his speech, than to assure you that "gaping was catching." I amused myself by mischievously gaping at the coons, to get them to gape at Graham. I succeeded to perfection. I saw two good old coons sound asleep. The sinners no doubt thought they were at preaching, and did not feel much interest in what was going on.

Mr. Leak next rose, evidently laboring under some embarrassment in the commencement of his address, as he was about speaking to an audience, a large majority of whom were opposed to him in his political opinions, and who as he believed, would receive what he said with great distrust. His friends witnessing his excitement, trembled for their advocate. He, however, soon rallied—spoke with great feeling and animation, and conclusively showed the whigs by his fairness, that he firmly believed the doctrines he advocated were such as best suited the country. He conclusively showed that the Bank was unconstitutional and dangerous in its character—satisfied all, we think, that the high Tariff did not make goods cheap—showed the difference between Messrs. Clay and Polk on this subject—proved that the annexation of Texas was not a "new question," as alleged by Mr. Graham—exhibited from the Life of Henry Clay, Henry Clay's inconsistency on this subject, as Mr. Clay desired to purchase Texas of Mexico, while Mexico was battling with Spain for her independence. In fine, he delivered such a speech as proved to all parties that he was deeply versed in the history of his country, and her statesmen, and that he was that strange creature, an honest politician.

His speech did him great credit—was one that won for him "golden opinions," delighted the democracy, and benefitted the cause which he so ably advocated.

Mr. Graham replied to Mr. Leak in a short speech—touched such points as would bear handling, and left the more material ones uncontroverted, standing up in judgment against the principles of the whig party. The young Coons hallowed and the fight closed. When the smoke cleared away on the day of election, the loss on the part of whigery was ascertained to be 108 dead Coons! Good!

A LIVE LOCOFOCO.

For the Carolinian.

PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY
Tariff Logic.

The number of persons employed in the various pursuits of business in the U. States, was, agreeably to the last census, on the 1st June, 1840, viz:

In Agriculture,	3,717,756
Commerce,	117,575
Manufactures and trade,	791,545
Navigation,	89,092
Mining,	15,203
Learned professions,	65,236
Total	4,796,407

The branches for which protection is sought, under a high tariff, are presumed to be the manufactures of cottons, woollens, sugar refining, and the iron trade. The number of persons engaged in those branches, appears from the census to be,

In manufactures of wool,	21,342
do of cotton,	72,119
Refineries of sugar, chocolate, &c.,	1,355
Mining S. and iron,	30,497
Total	125,313

Leaving 4,671,094 persons heavily taxed for the pretended purpose of protecting the industry of 125,313. We say pretended purpose, for it is well known that in the protected branches, the operatives—that is, the industrious persons—receive little or no benefit, their wages having received little or no increase on account of tariff protection. On the contrary, one of the first effects of the tariff was a reduction of wages, and remonstrances thereupon of the workers. The other effect was larger dividends to stockholders—men of unworldly fortunes. So much for the protection of "home industry."

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

Suppose Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown are two settlers in the Western country, upon contiguous farms, at a distance from market and from any other settlement. Mr. Smith's land is admirably adapted to the raising of turnips; Mr. Brown's is an excellent soil for potatoes. Each of the two neighbors cultivate the crop which succeeds best, and when the harvest arrives, they supply each other, the one with turnips and the other with potatoes. But suppose that after proceeding a while on this plan of free trade, Mr. Smith begins to think that, although beautiful in theory, it will not answer in practice, and being inspired with a vehement passion for home industry, resolves to buy no more potatoes of Mr. Brown, but to raise them for himself, though at a greater cost. It is manifest Mr. Brown will have more potatoes on hand than he knows how to dispose of, and will no longer have the means of buying Mr. Smith's turnips. The next year he will plant fewer potatoes, and as he does not choose to be idle, he will apply himself to raising turnips, or some substitute for turnips, such as parsnips, or the ruta бага.

APPLICATION.

If we shut out the manufacturers of any European nation, we leave them with unsold goods or produce on hand—we diminish their means of buying from us, and we compel them to turn their industry to something which they may substitute for what we were in the habit of sending them.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Payne:

Mr. Payne next said he objected to the whig tariff of 1842, because it discriminated against the laboring or poorer class of the country, in the rate of duty imposed upon articles consumed by them, as compared with similar articles consumed by the wealthier portion of the people; in proof of which he read the following table, kindly furnished to him, commenting upon the gross injustice done to labor by the high rate of duties upon articles which are consumed principally by the poor, and the low rate of duties upon the articles consumed by the rich:

Articles in common use.	per cent.
Cheap ingrain carpets,	99
Flannels,	100
Bobinet laces,	20

Domestic cotton goods and calicoes,	160
Womens' leather boots and shoes,	40
Clothing ready made,	50
Bale rope, common,	188
Cotton bagging,	70
Iron, in bars or bolts,	120
Trace chains,	175
Vessels of cast iron,	90
Found pins,	59
Articles of moulded glass,	599
Brown Sugar,	120

Finest Wilton carpets,	34
Linens,	25
Thread laces,	15
Silk goods,	42
Womens' silk or satin shoes or boots,	32
Jewelry,	20
Ornaments for head dress,	30
Table tops of marble, inlaid with precious stones,	30
Madeira wine,	26
Champagne wine,	12
Diamonds,	7
Gems, pearls, or precious stones,	175
Cut-glass chandeliers, lustring, &c.,	135
Refined sugar,	100

Mr. Editor who pays the most duty, the poor or working man, or the rich capitalist or manufacturer. C.

Mr. Clay against a National Bank, 1811. Mr. Clay for a Bank, 1838. Argument.—He had been appointed Bank Attorney, and got \$17,000.

WHO IS JAS. K. POLK?
Horace Greeley, the editor of the Tribune, has great credit in New York, thus spoke of Gov. Polk in 1841:
"In 1839, James K. Polk, one of the ablest and most powerful speakers in the south-west, took the field as the administration [Van Buren] candidate for Governor, and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in speaking, talent, and in personal address and popularity for his opponent, Gov. Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

Since Governor Polk's nomination this name Mr. Greeley has made speeches in which he has represented him as quite an obscure and inferior man—unknown to fame, and wanting in ability. But upon being reminded of his opinion in 1841, Mr. Greeley in a late number of the Tribune has the following:
"I notice that the Polk papers are very generally publishing a compliment I paid to their candidate some years since in a biography of Judge White, wherein they quote me as saying that Gov. Polk was 'one of the ablest men and best stump speakers in the south-west.'" Though I am sorry that any candidate for the Presidency needs bolstering up in this way, yet I take back nothing I have said."

A NATIONAL BANK.
A whig meeting was held in New York on Monday evening, at which Joseph L. White, of Indiana, was introduced by the Chairman, and made a speech of considerable length, from which we make the subjoined extract, as reported in the Express:
"The whig party stand again, I am compelled to say, committed to the issue of a National Bank. (Applause.) I know there are a set of men and politicians in the whig ranks who go against a bank; but it is idle to deny that this is a whig measure, and whenever a whig orator or editor denies the issue, his whiggism should be mistrusted. He was either ignorant of what was a whig principle, or being wise, he sought to conceal it. For one, I will rather surrender all claims to success, than abandon one whig principle."

It is somewhat curious in this connection, to learn that several of the whig journals of New York, suppress in their reports, this passage, important as it is, of Mr. White's remarks. The Evening Post, in alluding to the matter, says:
"The papers to which we particularly refer, are the Tribunes, American, and Commercial Advertiser. The first had a long and glowing account of the meeting, but not the briefest kind of reference to what was said on the subject of a national bank; the second publishes the resolutions only expressed in the vaguest terms; and the last gives also a full account of the gathering, but says nothing about the Bank."

NEW YORK.—Extract of a letter from the Hon. Silas Wright:
"It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to say, that the spirit and unanimity with which the national nominations have been received, and are supported, by the republicans of New York, so far as my information extends, have never been surpassed, and I feel fully authorized to indulge the brightest hopes as to the result of the Presidential election in this State."
With great respect, I am your obt. serv't.
SILAS WRIGHT.
Thomas Ritchie, Esq., and others, committee."

VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg Republican of the 27th inst., publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in eastern Virginia:
"I have recently visited several of the Ridge counties of Virginia, and heard directly from the whole Valley; and I do not hesitate in the opinion, from information of the most reliable character, that the democrats will carry the State at the Presidential election by a majority very nearly approaching that of the Old Hero. The changes to that party are very numerous, while I have heard of but a single one who has gone from it—and he was a supporter of the John Q. Adams administration, who subsequently united with the democrats without having abandoned his 'first love.'"

Dame Scandal, that vicious and troublesome creature, has had the effrontery to slander the reputation of the pure and spotless Clay, by saying that he gambled while in this city.—Charleston Mercury.

Our town is very healthy at present, but in the lower part of the county very violent bilious fevers are prevalent. We know of eleven down in one family.—Lincoln Cour.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
GREAT WEALTH AND EXTREME POVERTY IN ONE FAMILY.

There lives, or rather subsists, in an old hovel on an obscure street in this metropolis, an infirm, destitute widow lady, who has reached her ninetyeth year. Her first husband was one of two brothers of an ancient wealthy Dutch family. She was young and beautiful—he was ardent, wild, and brave. On the morning of the memorable 26th of August, 1776, she encouraged her gallant husband to leave her at the welcome mansion of his parents, and to cross over to Brooklyn to battle the invading British troops. Near the close of the disastrous conflict he fell nobly, at the head of his volunteers at Bushwick. The bells tolled his funeral knell in this city, amidst the terror and evacuation of the whole whig population, leaving their homes to the overwhelming army of their oppressors. The young widow fled into obscurity; afterwards married another victim of liberty, who left her in poverty to rear a family, who remain poor to this day.

She encountered a succession of adversities; and finally, after a lapse of fifty years, was impelled, by dire necessity, to apply to the aged surviving brother of her first love. He had taken and kept all the property and income of his only brother, who had valiantly laid down his life for his country and his kindred. He had also retained the immense estate of their father. The old patriot wept over his long-lost sister and exclaimed, "I will do her justice, and more than justice, for I loved her like an own sister;" but subsequently the evil counsels of those who watched over his declining years and his increasing estate, prevailed on him to turn her off with a small pittance. The arrogant threats of a master spirit, and her declining years and pining want, induced her to accept the scanty offer. Her protracted life has outlived this small portion of her own just rights. The venerable brother has departed hence. The vast estate has passed into the possession of three or four relatives, who may walk from their splendid and luxurious mansions in twenty minutes, to the comfortless abode of their aged and infirm aunt, behold her destitution, and listen to her moaning and faltering imprecations. They may light up her flickering lamp, before it leaves them in darkness forever.

FRACAS BETWEEN GOV. THOMAS, OF MARYLAND, AND DR TYLER.—A letter in the Baltimore Patriot, dated Frederick, Md., July 16th, says:—"You are aware of the state of feeling existing between Gov. Francis Thomas and Dr. Wm. Tyler, growing out of the domestic troubles of the former. They met yesterday at Walling's hotel, on the second floor, whether the doctor was on a professional visit to some of the lodgers, but through Walling's interference, the doctor reached the bar room in his descent, where the doctor, drawing a pair of Colli's revolving pistols, prepared to receive his Excellency, should he make a demonstration to attack him. The Governor descended also, and made a spring like a tiger at the doctor's throat. The doctor raised his pistol at the Governor's breast, but the bystanders, at the risk of their lives, dashed them apart, and carried the belligerents into separate rooms, for their choler to subside."

DEATH OF ZACHARIAH POULSON.—Our venerable and respected fellow-citizen, Zachariah Poulson, died on Wednesday morning, in the eighty-third year of his age. We subjoin from the Philadelphia Gazette, the following reference to him in his connection with the newspaper press:
"Mr. Poulson was known throughout the country for nearly forty years as the proprietor of 'Poulson's American Daily Advertiser,' the first daily paper published on this continent. In 1771, John Dunlap established a weekly paper called the Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser. This was afterwards issued twice a week. In 1783 Mr. Dunlap formed a partnership with Dr. C. Claypoole, and published the paper thrice a week, until Sept. 21, 1784, when it became a daily paper and received a new name. The undertaking was then pronounced a hazardous one. Mr. Claypoole having become wealthy by means of it, sold out to Mr. Poulson in 1800. During Dunlap and Claypoole's proprietorship, the paper was the official organ of the Government, and in it Washington's Farewell Address first appeared. The original copy of that document, with interlineations, is now in the possession of Mr. Claypoole, who still survives."

In 1840, Mr. Poulson retired, and the Advertiser was united with the North American.

AN ANECDOTE.—On Wednesday, after the nomination of Mr. Polk, Mr. McNulty, a delegate from Ohio, and present clerk to the House of Representatives, arose with a very grave air, and charged upon the convention a fraud—aye, an arrant fraud! (Merriment!) Yes, he told them a fraud; because the whigs had wasted at least \$50,000 in printing all the old huzzags of the 200,000 standing army, and negro evidence, and the gold spoons, &c. &c. which were now prepared for immediate distribution—and here had this convention come forward to cheat them of their valuable property, by making it lumber and waste paper—"leather and prunella" upon their hands. Was this right? Was it treating the coons decently and fairly?—Lt. Gov. Dickinson of N. Y., (a gentleman of much good humor and good sense,) immediately rose and gravely moved that the whigs be reimbursed out of the surplus profits of the Bank of the U. States.

A young man by the name of Wiley Edwards, of Orange county, was found dead in or near the public road a few miles north-east of Hillsborough on Monday the 22d inst. He died of intemperance.

The Wilmington Chronicle corrects us in relation to the vote in Wilmington. We stated that it had always given a whig majority, but the Chronicle gives the vote of 1842, showing 180 for Morehead and 270 for Henry. At the late election, it stood Graham 236, Hoke 355; a gain of 29 votes. We are obliged to the Chronicle for the correction.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE!—We understand that the United States Branch Mint at Charlotte, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning last, and that there is but little doubt of its having been the work of an incendiary. The fire was communicated to the roof from the outside, where some carpenters had been at work, and everything contained in the building was destroyed, except the gold in the vaults. Mr. Caldwell's loss in furniture, &c., has been variously estimated at from one to two thousand dollars. The building was of brick and stone, and with the beautiful and excellent machinery it contained, now totally destroyed, will be a great loss to the State, as well as the country at large, for no steps can be taken to rebuild it without an appropriation from Congress.—Lincoln Courier.

LIGHTNING.—There was a heavy storm in Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, and several vessels in the harbor, and houses in different parts of the city, were struck by lightning; among others, a row of small brick dwellings in a small Court north of Monument street, running from Spring to Elden street, and occupied by colored persons.—Eight or ten females were much stunned by the electric fluid, and one, named Julia Ann Pratt, was killed on the spot. The unfortunate woman was sitting on a bed, which was set on fire, as was also her clothing. Two of those stunned are not likely to recover. All of the houses were much injured by the shock, but the fire was extinguished before much damage had been sustained.

In other parts of the city and neighborhood several persons were much injured by the lightning.

THE ROCHESTER "CALL."—The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Saturday contains the disclaimer of four other democrats whose names were appended to the call for a "Democratic meeting" in Monroe county, on the subject of annexation, which appeared in the whig organ, and has been vauntingly paraded by the Federal presses generally. The four are John C. Rhines, Ebenezer F. Hart, John M. Fowler, and John Scott. They all declare that they were deceived as to the character of the call, and avow themselves for Polk and Dallas. The renunciations already number 31.—Albany Argus.

A new portrait of Gov. Polk, painted by W. B. Cooper, Esq., of Nashville, has been lithographed by Holly of Philadelphia. The following is one among several testimonials to its accuracy:

Hermitage, June 20, 1841.
I have seen the portrait of the Hon. James K. Polk, taken by Mr. Cooper, and it gives me pleasure to say that it is a fine likeness, delineating with great exactness the features of that excellent and distinguished man as he now is. ANDREW JACKSON.

Jonathan Horton, Esq., of Ashe county, has been selected as the whig candidate for Elector in the Salisbury district.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following arrangement has been made by the Judges for riding the Fall Circuits of 1844:

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

The Malay apple, an East India fruit, is now raised at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Its scientific name is Eugenia Iambosia. In the East Indies, the native clime of this fruit, the tree grows to a height of twenty feet; at Vicksburg it is only five feet in height. The apples are about the size of a small peach, with a similar color, fragrant smell, and have the taste of a very sweet common apple, with one seed in the centre, of the size and color of a chestnut.

The detachment of men spoken of in our last as having been ordered to this Arsenal, arrived here on Tuesday last, under the command of Lieut. Fremont. They belong to the 3d Artillery.

There is great consolation in knowing that, if we have not beaten the whigs, we have brought down their towering majority, and humbled their pride a little.

The whigs endeavor to be in good spirits; and the Raleigh Register is very thankful for small favors.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner and McKethan,
CARRIAGE MAKERS.
HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year, repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
Aug. 10, 1844. 239-15.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale at auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 21st of Sept. 1844, 149 ACRES OF LAND, 3 miles from Fayetteville, on both sides of the Yadkin River known as the Great Land. Persons wishing to view the Land can do so by calling on me at any time previous to the day of sale. DAVID GEE, 384-11. August 3, 1844. Observer, 3w.