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DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Suitable for a small family.

Official Returns. Below we give the official returns of the vote for Governor of this State, at the election in August last; also the vote in 1842, shewing the difference between the votes in 1842 and 1844.

Table with columns: Counties, Henry, Morehead, Hoke, Graham. Lists 44 counties and their respective votes for 1842 and 1844.

NOTE.—Catawba (a) votes with Lincoln; McDowell (b) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

MARYLAND ELECTION. The official returns from all the Counties show the following results of the votes cast for Governor:

Table with columns: County, 1841, 1844. Lists 23 counties and their votes for Governor in 1841 and 1844.

VERMONT.—The following are the totals of the official vote for Governor, in Vermont:

Table with columns: Name, Votes. Lists candidates: William Slade, Daniel Kellogg, W. R. Shafter, Scattering, and Majority for Slade.

Texas Cotton.—By a statement from the Collector of Customs at Shreveport, Louisiana, published in the Caddo Gazette, it appears that from the 1st of June, 1843, to the 30th of June of the present year, there entered from Texas at that point, were reported and cleared for New Orleans, 14,970 bales of cotton.

'The man of Letters.' Or, 'The Complete Letter-Writer.' The Boston Morning Post exhibits the various phases, presented by Mr. Clay's four letters, upon Texas—and attributes to him three faces. The Post had not then seen the two last letters recently published.

Now, by three-headed Janus, Nature has formed strange fellows in her time!—The Whig candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic has four faces, with the features distinct and well defined; let those who doubt it look upon them:

NORTHERN FACE.—No. 1. 'I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy.'

MIDDLE FACE.—No. 2. 'Personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas.—One of the Alabama Letters.'

SOUTHERN FACE.—No. 3. 'I have, however, no hesitation in saying, that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it.'

THE LAST NORTH-WESTERN FACE.—No. 4. 'I am opposed to immediate annexation. I am opposed to it whilst a war is raging between Texas and Mexico.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. The Whigs and the Abolitionists. The votes of the abolitionists are sorely wanted for the whig candidate in the election of President; without them the whigs cannot carry Ohio; without them even Vermont is a doubtful State.

The office of attempting to persuade the abolitionists to vote for Henry Clay has been principally discharged by his relative, Cassius M. Clay, within a year or two past, have acquired some credit among the abolitionists of the northern states.

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fortune, and all his prospects in life, to a sense of duty, with engaging in a low political intrigue, is to charge him with a transgression for which such a man could have no motive. His real offence, that he will not stand aside for Henry Clay. His friends have not thought fit to withdraw the nomination they have made. For this offence, he is to be pelleted with abuse, until either his friends are induced to drop him, or he is induced to withdraw his name as a candidate.

We are yet to see what is the effect of this new expedient of vituperation. There are now five papers lying before us, three in this state, and two in Massachusetts, simultaneously attacking Mr. Birney. The abolitionists, as a class, are not easily moved from their purpose by censure, and we are much mistaken in their character if they yield now. If, however, they should allow themselves to be caught up and carried over to the whig party by this violence, the year 1844 will be forever memorable, as having seen one of the most remarkable events in our political history, the Rape of the Abolitionists.

UNREDEEMED PROMISES! Here are some of the promises made by the whigs in 1840. They would appoint no member of Congress to office.

They would make no removals for opinions sake. They would reduce the expenditures. They would pay off the national debt.

They would separate the 'purse and the sword' from the hand of the Executive. They would make a sound and uniform national currency.

They would regulate the 'exchanges.' They would raise the price of produce. They would increase the wages of labor.

They would 'relieve the people.' How have these promises been kept? This is a fair question. Let us see the answer.

1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took the chair; ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four whig members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices, and since that time the number of members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices, and since that time the number of members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices.

2. Mr. Granger, Postmaster General, removed 1600 Postmasters, during his brief power, 'for opinion's sake,' and subsequently boasted that, if he continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000 more.

3. The whig Congress when it adjourned on the 3d of March, left a national debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS.—When Mr. Van Buren retired, it was about \$5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it would now have been, had not President Tyler interposed the veto power.

4. The 'purse and sword' were separated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration; imposing a fine and penalty, on all who use the public money for private purposes.

5. Having done nothing to improve the currency, of course they have not kept that promise. The currency was good when they commenced their attacks upon it, and it is good now—but no thanks to them. It has regulated itself, as the Democrats always said it would. And as to the 'exchanges,' there was no more regulation under a National Bank than there has been since.

6. Under the whig administration, the PRICES OF PRODUCE, and the WAGES OF LABOR have been reduced, notwithstanding the whigs promised the people, 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' and 'better times.'

In brief they have violated every promise made in 1840. Now they have the insolence to come before the people with the same allurements and false lights.—BEWARE OF THEM!

Carrying out the Principle.—The Baltimore Republican says there is a whig in that city who is so strongly prejudiced against foreigners that he won't eat an Irish potato!

Coming Round.—There are a great many persons in this city who voted for Markle, have determined to vote for Polk and Dallas. We know several, and are told that there are over 1500 such changes. In the county, these changes are still more numerous.

The Pitayune thinks that if the Mississippi be the father of waters, the Ohio must be the mother, since they have been for several years united.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 15. By yesterday's Southern mail, we received the following in a hand bill. We feel it to be our duty to republish this extraordinary document. We do not, of course, vouch for it, but if the matters charged be not true, Mr. Clay's friends will have an opportunity of refuting them: From the Dallas Gazette.—BARRA. CRAWFORD, Ala., Oct. 8, 1844. AWAKE, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH— Rise in your majesty and consign Henry Clay to that oblivion which the traitor richly merits.

HENRY CLAY'S PROTECTIVE POLICY. We hasten to lay before our readers the following IMPORTANT letter from Col. Russell P. McCord to B. A. Reynolds, Esq., and as the gentlemen occupy enviable positions in society, and are well known in this & the adjoining county of Lowndes, as well as the references which Col. McCord has given, we are prepared at any moment to give further proof, should the unbelieving require it:

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