

MAJOR JOHN DAVIDSON.

During the recent contest for Governor in this State, an effort to charge of Toryism against EZZEKIEL POLK, the same accusation was brought by the Loco Foco Press against Major JOHN DAVIDSON, the maternal Grand-father of Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, the Whig candidate.

I certify that the above certificate was duly sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of September, 1844.

Test: E. C. DAVIDSON. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

I certify that this day, the above deposition was duly sworn to before me.

R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P. Sept. 30, 1844.

I, Abraham Forney, in my eighty-fifth year, certify that I knew Major John Davidson since I was a small boy and lived within seven miles of him. In the year 1771, I went to Charleston with my father and brothers several years.

Test: J. HELDERMAN. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Catawba County.

I certify that this day the above certificate was sworn to by Abraham Forney before me.

J. HELDERMAN, J. P. August 13, 1844.

I, William Rankin, a citizen of Lincoln county and State of North Carolina, am about eighty-three years old, and have lived in this county generally, for seventy-nine years and mostly in this neighborhood. I was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and for my services now draw an annual pension of between fifty and sixty dollars.

Test: R. RANKIN. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

Being called upon to state what I know relative to the character of the late Maj. John Davidson, I state that I was well acquainted with his character, often hearing my father, who was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, talk of him; and I have every reason to believe that he was a signer of that Declaration.

Test: R. KIRKPATRICK, J. P. Sworn to and signed this 22d day of Aug. 1844.

I, Thomas McClean, sen., in my eighty-first year, certify that I was personally acquainted with the late Maj. John Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. I know from my own personal knowledge that he was as genuine a Whig as any man during the whole period of the Revolution, and was looked upon by all men who knew him as being nothing else, but a good and true Whig and faithful friend in the cause of his country.

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enemies of the country. I further state, that it was the house of Major Davidson, who was in the habit of consulting with these White officers for the best of my recollection.

THOS. MACLEAN. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

I certify that the above certificate was duly sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of September, 1844.

Test: E. C. DAVIDSON. I, Mary D. McClean, in my seventy-eighth year, against the 13th of December, 1844, having recently seen a false charge against the late Major Davidson, and feeling it to be a duty that I owe to myself and to the memory of a deceased Father, I hereby give the following deposition, despoing from my own personal knowledge of the active part which he took in the Revolutionary War.

He was a Whig and always held himself in readiness to march to his country's call against the British and Tories, whenever necessity demanded his services. He was never accused by any person as taking part in any form against the cause of his country until very recently. Lawson Wilson was the first person that I ever heard who attempted to blot his memory with such a charge. My father, Major J. Davidson, served in the Cherokee campaign, and was out in another campaign, but I do not recollect now what campaign it was. He was considered so true a Whig, that Captain Jacob Forney placed confidence enough in him to send his negroes to him in Mecklenburg for safe keeping from the British and Tories—the British being then on the Lincoln side of the river. My father was compelled twice to leave his house, taking his family and part of his property with him, to avoid being taken prisoner by the British, and to prevent the Tories and British from plundering and destroying his property. Gen. Wm. Davidson who fell at Cowan's Ford, stayed at my father's house in company with one of his aids (Wm. Polk) two nights previous to the battle. Cowan's Ford is about three miles up the river from the house of my father. He lent Col. Wm. Polk his horse, sword and a brace of pistols. It was uncertain at what place the British army under Lord Cornwallis would attempt to cross the Catawba river, being on the Lincoln side. The Americans were stationed in small companies on the Mecklenburg side at various points on the river, where the enemy might probably cross. They crossed at Cowan's Ford on the morning of the first day of February, 1781—when the firing commenced my father started to the place in company with Charles Polk and Alexander Cathey, but learning that Gen. Davidson was killed and that the Americans were flying, and the British in close pursuit, he halted and turned back to Tool's Ford, which is a mile from his house, and informed the men who were stationed there to leave, as the British had succeeded in crossing the river to the Mecklenburg side.

MARY D. MACLEAN. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

I certify that the above certificate was sworn to and subscribed, this 30th day of September, 1844 before me.

Test: E. C. DAVIDSON. R. M. ALEXANDER, J. P.

READ! READ! READ!!! We commend the following extract from a speech made by the Hon. John M. Clayton, at a Whig Mass Meeting at Delaware City, on the 20th ult., to the calm consideration of every American citizen, whatever may be his political creed. It will afford food for profound reflection.

If you are resolved that English laborers shall manufacture your goods, and to that end are determined to break down your own manufactures, you alone could keep down the price of English goods by their competition, you must of course expect to pay the English laborer such a price for his goods as will enable him to live, and live in England. Of course you must pay him for his work, enough to enable him to pay all his exercise and stamp duties. You must pay him for the beer he drinks while he is working for you; you must pay him his window tax, which lets in the light of heaven to enable to see how to do the work; and, in short, you must pay him the English excise, or direct tax, on every article of food or clothing which is subject to such a duty, and also on every taxed article which he uses in the manufacture of the goods you consume. In doing this you support the British Government, queen, nobles, church, army, navy, and all, as fully as any Englishman who consumes no more of their manufactured goods than you do; and you find employment for, and support English subjects, to be taxed by the English Government. A late able writer estimates "that we pay an average of about fifty per cent, of the cost of imported articles of manufactures into the exchequer of foreign and domestic government, as a tax used to oppress and injure ourselves."

Every young Duke, or a darling little prince, you will have the satisfaction to know that you are expected to send a little more grist to the English mill—another contribution to support the dear babies, who must soon each have salaries and pensions of some hundred thousand pounds sterling a year. (Great cheering.) What a delightful thing it will be for our modern Democracy to learn, after they shall have broken down the system which now enables their own countrymen to furnish them with their own clothing, that Prince Albert, like John Rogers, of red-hot memory, has at least "nine small children and one at the breast," and that a cargo of British broad cloth has arrived in the Delaware, the price of which has been increased in consequence of the royal household law, passed to pension off the whole royal household and laughter and cheers. "What good loquacious fellow! his democracy stirring within him when he learns that young princes has been married to another Heesian, whose royal necessities will require the imposition of another tax on soap, candles and windows? (Cheers.) In such a state of things, would not South Carolina be jubilant with joy? (Cheers.) To prepare us for this happy state, you may have observed that the London "Times," a high Tory paper of England, gives an account of a meeting of British capitalists held a few weeks ago, at which a large sum of money was subscribed, among other purposes, to supply us with free trade publications to be printed in New York! This will of course instruct Brother John, how wise we would be to have British goods sold free, and break up what the English Tories call our American system of monopolies and commercial restrictions. (Cheers.)

DAVID CROCKETT'S ORIGIN OF POLK.—David Crockett, albeit not learned, in the usual meaning of the word, was blessed with a good share of common sense, and was an admirable judge of character. His opinion of James K. Polk, may be gathered from the following incident. In conversation with Henry Hubbard, Representative from New Hampshire, in 1833, at Washington, he asked abruptly, "why is the Committee of Ways and Means like a tadpole?" "Really Colonel," says the honorable Harry, "that's a poser—I can't answer." "I thought so," says the Colonel; "well, I'll tell you why—because it's big in the middle and little at both ends."

The Colonel's illustration will be better understood by giving the names of the Committee referred to, viz: Messrs. Polk, Cambreleng, McKim, Wilder, Binney, Gorham, Loyal, McKinley, Hubbard.—Boston Mer. Journal.

BRAGGING.

If boasting of what they are going to do could elect their candidates, our adversaries would beat us all hollow. This seems to be their only chance. They nominate their candidate by a trick, and, if a trick could elect him, they would have the game in their own hands.

- Do but look at the following, taken from the leading article in yesterday's Richmond Enquirer: "PROSPECTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We have the most cheering prospect before us of glorious success, if the Republicans of the Union will but do their duty; and who is it, whose soul is animated by great principles, in so holy a cause, that will not bestir himself to give his country, that is, the dominion of the Dictator? We lay before our readers the following estimate of the States on whose vote we count with strong and well-founded hopes of success: Maine 9, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 7, Massachusetts 14, New York 30, Connecticut 4, Pennsylvania 23, Rhode Island 3, Virginia 23, Delaware 4, South Carolina 11, Georgia 7, Kentucky 9, Alabama 7, Indiana 15, Mississippi 1, Illinois 5, Missouri 4, Arkansas 3, Louisiana 3, Total 115.

Here are 171 votes which we shall obtain, if our brethren but do their duty—and 138 are sufficient to elect Polk and Dallas!

IF! Ay, there's the rub. But, without an If, or peradventure, we undertake to certify to such followers of the Enquirer as may happen to read these lines, that of the above 171 votes, 52 only are probably certain for Mr. Polk, and that, with a probability almost as much to be relied upon, those 52 will be the only votes he will obtain in the election.

Those, however, who remember the prophecy of the Richmond Enquirer on the same subject four years ago will hardly place much faith in it. Let us turn to it, for the edification of those who may feel any alarm at the Enquirer's present prediction: FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF SEPT. 23, '40. We submit the following estimate to show how much we can give, and then beat the Whigs. In this estimate we will put down the States admitted by all considerate calculators of all parties to be certain for the opposing candidates, and among them Delaware, to General Harrison, though the gentleman above alluded to assured us that he would lose the State on account of the Evans letter, and his electioneering with the Abolitionists. We do not believe New York, or Ohio, or Tennessee doubtful; but, for the argument, we will put them down so, and show how "a plain tale" will swamp the Whigs: States certain.

- FOR MR. VAN BUREN. FOR GEN. HARRISON. New Hampshire 7, Vermont 7, Massachusetts 14, Pennsylvania 30, Connecticut 4, Rhode Island 3, Virginia 23, Delaware 4, South Carolina 11, Georgia 7, Kentucky 9, Alabama 7, Indiana 15, Mississippi 1, Illinois 5, Missouri 4, Arkansas 3, Louisiana 3, Total 115. States doubtful, for argument sake. Maine 10, New York 42, Ohio 21, Tennessee 15, New Jersey 8, North Carolina 15, Louisiana 5, Michigan 3, Total 119.

Thus it appears, from the most favorable aspect the Presidential question, can be made to assume, that Mr. VAN BUREN must be re-elected. Where is the man so hardened and reckless, unless the most desperate Whigs, as to deny that he will get the States ranged under his names? The electoral vote of these States is 115; 145 is necessary to a choice. Well, if Mr. Van Buren can secure from among the doubtful States thirty-three electoral votes, his election is accomplished. This is the worst view for the Administration in which the subject can be placed; and yet Mr. Van Buren can be elected. But Mr. Van Buren can carry, and we confidently claim for him, the great States of Ohio and New York, and Tennessee will most surely vote for him. New Jersey, Michigan, North Carolina, and Louisiana are more doubtful; but even they will be warmly contended, and may vote for Mr. Van Buren. General Harrison cannot be certain of more than SIXTY electoral votes, with a reasonable prospect of thirty-one more, making in all ninety-one, and short of an election fifty-seven.

THE MUM CANDIDATE.

A committee appointed by a meeting of citizens of Giles county, Tennessee, assembled at Pulaski on the 20th Sept., and addressed several queries to Col. Polk, which that gentleman refuses to answer. The committee has published their proceedings with a justly severe commentary on the conduct of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency. The comment concludes as follows: Gov. Polk's reason for not answering these interrogatories are unknown to us; whether his opinions have undergone a change on this subject we know not; but we agree with him in that portion of his answer to the Memphis interrogatories that "the constitution has a right to know the opinion of the candidate before he casts his vote." We also concur with him in the following quotation from his letter of the same date to Messrs. Titus, Smith, and others: "We (I) cannot approve the course of any aspirant or candidate for public station, in refusing to declare their opinions freely, and without reserve, upon all public subjects upon which they may be interrogated by a portion of the constituent body."

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we admonish you, in the language of Gen. Jackson in his speech at Jackson, Tenn. on the 10th Oct. 1840: "Remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government. That man deserves to be a slave, who would vote for a mum candidate where his liberty is at stake."

JNO. W. GOODE, W. W. TOPP, A. M. BALLENTINE, S. M. MOSELY, JAMES McCOLLUM, L. M. BRAMLITT, BEN. CARTER. PULASKI, 3d Oct. 1844.

The Whigs of New Hanover pledge themselves to give the largest vote in November for the Whig Ticket ever given in the County—What other Ticket of the State will do as well? Every one we hope will try to do better. Wilmington Chronicle.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. The Internal Improvement Convention of 1838 assembled in Raleigh on the 10th of December. Thirty-seven Counties were represented, embracing every section of the State. The Convention was duly organized by the unanimous appointment of Gen. R. M. Saunders as its presiding officer. This Convention, like others which preceded it, was composed of all political parties of that period. For reasons heretofore given, I select from the list of its members the following names, being those of gentlemen who took a lead in the proceedings of that body, and being those who take a lead in the Democratic party at the present day, viz: Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Louis D. Henry, Romulus M. Saunders, James E. Shepard, Dr. T. N. Cameron, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, L. H. Marshall, Henry I. Toole, Wm. W. Avery, Willis Whitaker, Littleton A. Gwyn, James Kerr, Whitmel Stallings, Alex. F. Gaston, James M. Nye, Dr. E. A. Andrews, and J. M. McCaughy.

On motion of Mr. Henry, a Committee to be denominated the General Committee, consisting of thirteen delegates, one from each Congressional District, was appointed. To this Committee were referred all the various propositions submitted to the Convention on the subject of Internal Improvement. After due deliberation on the subject, and with a view to harmonize as much as possible the various conflicting opinions and interests, the Committee reported in general terms, that the aid of the State should be given to the following works: 1st, that the remaining instalment of the State's subscription to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, should at once be paid. 2d, that the aid of the State should, in some mode be granted to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. 3d, that the Inlet at the foot of the Albemarle Sound should be opened. 4th, that a Rail Road should be built from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. 5th, that Beaufort Harbor should be connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by a railway communication. 6th, that the charter of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Rail Road should be revived. 7th, that a Rail Road should be constructed from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at or near Wayneboro' to Raleigh. 8th, that a survey of Neuse River should be made, with a view to its adaptation to steam navigation from Newbern to the head of that navigation. When the reading of the report was concluded, Mr. Haywood moved that a Committee of three be appointed to estimate and report the present available funds of the State—what sum it will be necessary for the State to borrow in order to foster Internal Improvements, according to the plan reported by the Committee of thirteen, and estimate as well as they can, the probable cost of each of the works recommended by the report. This motion having been made by Mr. Haywood, and adopted by the Convention, Mr. H. was of course, according to parliamentary usage, appointed Chairman of the Committee, who reported after due examination that the State owned in Bank and other Stocks, Notes of individuals for money loaned, Bonds for Cherokee lands, &c. in round numbers the sum of \$1,530,000. The Committee also reported the probable cost of the several works recommended, but did not specify the amount necessary to be borrowed by the State, as proposed by Mr. Haywood in his motion for raising the Committee. This Report, together with that of the General Committee, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. F. Gaston in the Chair, where the subject was fully discussed. In this discussion, Gen. R. M. Saunders took a prominent and leading part, and in order to put the matter into some definite form for the action of the Committee of the Whole and the Convention, proposed the adoption of the following Resolutions, viz: 1st. Resolved, That the Convention concur in the Report of their Committee, that the several works of improvement therein recommended, deserve the patronage of the State, and ought to be effected. 2d. Resolved, That in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a loan of two millions, five hundred thousand dollars ought to be contracted. 3d. Resolved, That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification, to wit: 1st class, a loan of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Company; subscription of four-fifths of the Stock by the State to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Company, and a like subscription of two-fifths to a Company for a Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. 2d class, a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor, to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and a subscription of four-fifths of the capital stock by the State; the opening of an Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound; the incorporation of a Company for that purpose, and a subscription of four-fifths of the capital stock by the State; a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect the Wilmington Road at or near Wayneboro', and a subscription of two-fifths by the State. 4th. Resolved, That as the opinion of the Convention, that the balance of the subscription by the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, ought to be paid without delay; that a survey of the Neuse River, with a view to steam navigation ought to be had; and the survey of a route from Raleigh via Hillsboro' to Greensboro', in Guilford County, with a view to a MacAdamized turnpike road, ought also to be had; and if the first should be found practicable, the Board of Internal Improvement be authorized to have it effected, and that a Company be incorporated for the construction of the road, with a subscription of five-fifths of its stock by the State. The question on the adoption of these resolutions, in Committee of the Whole, was decided in the affirmative, and the Chairman thereupon reported them to the Convention: Mr. W. H. Haywood then moved to amend the Report of the Committee, by inserting in lieu of the resolutions proposed by Gen. Saunders, the following, viz: 1st. Resolved, That a State loan, to be applied to Internal Improvements, involves no necessity for a future increase of taxes, so long as the loan does not exceed the amount of productive stocks owned by the State, at the time the loan is made. The State of North Carolina, owning in the Bank of the State, stock to the value of \$500,000; in the Bank of Cape Fear \$250,700; in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company \$600,000, making together \$1,350,700; also in the notes of individuals, (well secured), the sum of about \$100,000, may without any peril of embarrassment to the people, borrow upon the faith of these funds at least \$2,000,000, should it be wanted to execute the plans of improvement they adopt. 2d. Resolved, That the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, having petitioned the General Assembly to guarantee for them Company the repayment of a loan which it becomes necessary for the Company to make, in order to complete the road to Raleigh—under all the circumstances, it is our opinion that the said application ought to

be granted to such an amount, under such restrictions, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the General Assembly, to secure the public safety; and that the Company shall be effectually aided in the prosecution of their enterprise. 3d. Resolved, That a Rail Road from York River to some point on the Cape Fear, near Fayetteville, is necessary to the prosperity and welfare of the whole State, and constitutes the first and most important link in the system of Internal Improvements, and ought to be patronized by the State, in such a manner as certainly to secure its execution at the earliest day it is practicable. 4th. Resolved, That the Neuse River below Wayneboro' is believed to be capable of being made navigable by Steamboats, from Wayneboro' to Newbern; and the General Assembly ought to appropriate the sum that is necessary for the improvement of the navigation of said River; and should it be ascertained by actual survey to be practicable, the work ought to be done by the State, and with the view of preventing delay in this work, the General Assembly ought to direct the Board of Internal Improvements to have the said work commenced forthwith, if they shall be satisfied it is practicable. 5th. Resolved, That we do not intend by these resolutions to depreciate, much less to repeal: any other work of improvement that has been brought to the notice of this Convention; but those herein specified being in our judgment, works that demand more immediate attention, such as are certainly within the present ability of the State, and the amount necessary for their prosecution being such as cannot involve the people of the State in any permanent burdens or taxes, and these works being also such as may hereafter be completed with any system that future Legislatures may approve; but we only intend to recommend that they shall be first done, and let time and experience determine, (these being done,) what shall be done next for the good of the State, or any part of it. 6th. Resolved, That a Turnpike Road ought to be constructed by the State, from Raleigh to the Western Counties of North Carolina; the route to be determined by proper survey, and to run as near the County towns of the Counties through which the road will pass, as is practicable; and that this road ought to be commenced at once, with an appropriation of two or three hundred thousand dollars.

The question being taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Haywood, that is to substitute the resolutions proposed by him in lieu of those proposed by Gen. Saunders, and adopted in Committee of the Whole, it was decided in the negative. The question then recurred on the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending to the Convention the adoption of the resolutions proposed by Gen. Saunders, which was determined in the affirmative. A resolution was then adopted, proposing the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Legislature then in session, on the subject of Internal Improvement, and to urge upon the consideration of that body, the views adopted by the Convention. On this Committee, and appended to the memorial which was presented to the Legislature, we find the names of R. M. Saunders, Louis D. Henry and L. H. Marshall, three of the leading members of the Democratic party of the present day. It is but justice to say, that the memorial which is believed to have been drawn by Gen. Saunders, is a paper exhibiting great care in its preparation, and marked ability in the enforcement of the argument by which the views presented are sustained. It seems, however, to have had but little, if any effect on the Legislature, as only two of the measures recommended by the Convention, was adopted by that body. Thus has closed the various efforts of the friends of Internal Improvement, to do something to improve the condition of the old North State—to make her citizens love her more by making it their interest to remain within her borders, and to cultivate her soil—to place them upon an equality if possible with those of our sister States—to make up by artificial means the want of those natural advantages which are possessed by most other States of the confederacy, and finally to make her people contented and happy. Whether the means proposed to accomplish these objects were the best that could have been devised, it is useless now to inquire. The fact which I set out to establish is, that the Democratic party of the State have had quite as much to do with the subject, and with the various propositions to borrow money on the faith and credit of the State, for purposes of Internal Improvement, as the Whigs, and I think every candid reader will admit that this fact has been clearly and fully established. VERITAS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the late election in Pennsylvania, has inspired the strongest confidence in the Whigs of that State and of other States, in the triumphant success of the Electoral ticket there on the first day of November next. An address to the People of Pennsylvania from a committee of Whigs at Harrisburg speaks in the strongest language of encouragement, of cheering hope, of assured conviction. "The result of this election," it says, "has dispipated all doubt, if any ever existed, that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have the ability to give the State to Mr. Clay. It is known to every one at all conversant with the politics of Pennsylvania, that the Whig party is many thousands of votes stronger on National than on State questions. At the State Election in 1838, the majority against the Whigs on the Congressional ticket exceeded 8000; and our opponents elected three-fourths of the members of the Legislature. In November immediately following, the Whigs of the State rallied, elected a majority of the members of the convention to amend the Constitution, almost annihilated the previous majority, and nearly gave the vote of the State to Gen. Harrison, a candidate then comparatively but little known. So also at the State election in 1840, the majority, according to the London organs of that day, was against the Whigs by upwards of 10,000; yet in November the electoral vote of the State was cast for Gen. Harrison."

The contest in November, involving such important issues, especially important to Pennsylvania, will draw out the full Whig vote of the State, which the recent election did not. It is out of the question for delusion and misrepresentation to divert the respective views and principles of the two Presidential candidates on the subject of the Tariff so far as to cause Pennsylvania to vote under a deception. A CLERGYMAN ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS OLD.—The Utica Baptist Register says that Rev. BEN. HUYER preached in the Broad street Baptist Chapel in that city on the afternoon of the last Sabbath in September. Mr. H. has attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years.

Reasons why James K. Polk should not be elevated to the Presidency.

Because his nomination was effected by one of the greatest FRAUDS ever practiced. Because he is a man having no sort of pretensions to talents of the first order, and is void of statesmanlike qualities. Because he has ever been, when in public life, a narrow-minded, bitter partisan, seeming to care no interest beyond that of his party. Because he voted against giving a few acres of wood to the poor of Georgetown, who were suffering for the want of fire.

Because he voted against Revolutionary Pension bills, thus denying a small pension to an old man who in your youthful days fought the battles of the country, and helped to establish independence.

Because he voted against paying a DEBT to James Monroe, the Revolutionary Patriot, Ex-President of the United States, who was so poor that he was compelled to take the office of Justice of the Peace in Virginia for a livelihood.

Because he voted against the claims of the widows and orphans of the seamen lost in the U. S. ship Hornet.

Because those who know him best, the people of Tennessee, have twice declared that he is unfit to be their Governor.

Because he is opposed to the protection of American interests by the power of Congress. Because he is in favor of the "immediate" annexation of Texas, regardless of consequences; and of our Treaty stipulations with another nation, and of the fact that Texas is immensely in debt.

Because he has attempted to deceive the people of the United States, who favor a protective Tariff, into the belief that he also favors such a measure. Because he exhibited so much meanness of spirit when he was rudely assailed and called the "contemptible tool of a petty tyrant."

Because when Governor of Tennessee he was so notoriously remiss in the discharge of the duties of the office, as to be presented by a Grand Jury.—Wilmington Chronicle.

SAVAGE.—A married man, whose rib proved to be "the better half," in the wrong sense of the term, said to his friends, "I loved my wife at first, as much as any body ever did love a wife. For the first two months, I actually wanted to eat her up; and ever since then I've been sorry I didn't!"

BOARDING FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber, having rented the large House south of W. H. Gale's, on Fayetteville Street, recently occupied by Capt. Lucas, will be prepared to accommodate with genteel board 15 to 18 Members of the approaching Legislature, either with or without their families. JOHN BUFFALO. N. B. Good comfortable Carriages and fine Horses, Saddle Horses, &c. can be had at the shortest notice, at all hours. Horses will also be kept by the day, month or year, at a reasonable rate. Large spacious lots for Drivers. October 21. 85

A CARD.

William T. Bain, residing within fifty or one hundred yards of the Capitol, respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate with comfortable Board, some fifteen or twenty of their families. His charges will be moderate, and he will spare no pains to please, and render the time of all who may patronize him, agreeable during their stay. Early applications are desirable. Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1844. 86

TO MEMBERS.

MRS. STUART, having procured the rooms in Mr. Ferrass's new brick House adjoining her dwelling on Fayetteville Street, is prepared to accommodate 25 Members of the approaching Legislature—her location is very convenient to the Capitol, the rooms are new and pleasantly situated, and by her own, well known exertions to please her boarders, she hopes to receive a liberal patronage. Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1844. 83-3w Standard 3 times.

Notice to Builders.

THE undersigned Committee, appointed by the County Court of Wake, to superintend the building of a Bridge across the Neuse River at Rogers' Bridge, on the road leading from Raleigh to Lenoir, will on Saturday, the 9th day of November next, at that place, let out to the lowest bidder, the building of the same; further particulars made known on that day. ALLEN ROGERS, Sr. SETH JONES, CYRUS WHITAKER. 82-4t

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a Private Act, to prevent the falling of Timber into the three Muddy Creeks and their tributaries, in the south part of Stokes County. Also, to empower the County Court of Stokes to cause said Creeks to be cleared of Timber, and the Ponds and swamps to be drained. September 23, 1844. 78 9t

NOTICE.

HAVING bought at Execution sale, all that part of the Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road, which is situated in the County of Northampton, between Martinsville and the County line of Halifax at Weldon, I shall apply to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a charter, to enable me to collect Toll thereon for the transportation of persons and produce, at the same rate per mile, that is authorized to be charged under the charter given to the Portsmouth & Roanoke Rail Road Company. FRANCIS E. RIVES. Oct. 13, 1844. 84-1t

Board for Members of the Legislature.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in accommodating the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that having been at a considerable expense in fitting up two additional rooms to his former establishment, he is now prepared comfortably to accommodate from 30 to 35 Members of that body. The location and character of his House are so well known, that he deems it unnecessary to say a word on this point. For the convenience and accommodation of those gentlemen who board with him, he will also be prepared to take their Horses, if they wish it. His terms, as usual, will be moderate. JOHN HUTCHINS. Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1844. 83 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ON Wednesday, the 6th day of November next, the Subscriber will proceed to sell on the Premises, the House and Lot, (part of Lot No. 98) in the City of Raleigh, on the corner of Wilmington and Morgan Streets, at present occupied by Alexander F. Lawrence, Esq., and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles conveyed to him as Trustee, by deed bearing date December 31st, 1841, A. D. Terms.—The House and Lot will be sold on a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, for which bond and satisfactory security will be required. The other articles will be sold for ready money. The sale being made by order of the Wake County Equity, will be positive and without reserve. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Trustee. October 8th, 1844. 82-1w